

Logical mode

The **logical** parsing mode is used to construct **logical expressions**.

To construct these logical expressions, you can combine different **elements**, such as field codes, [JWT expression parser functions](#) and [operators](#). The result must always return one of two distinct values: **true** or **false**.

The main JWT features where you will be using the logical parsing mode are:

- Conditional execution
- [Logical condition](#)
- [Logical validator](#)
- [Boolean condition](#)
- [JWT JQL functions](#)

Expression

✓

Logical

Add field

Examples


▶

?

1 `%{issue.subtasks.count} = 0`

[Line 1 / Col 28] Try your expression

The expression must return a **true** or **false**.



Example expressions

Parser expression	Description
<code>3 < 5</code>	This example returns: true
<code>3 > 5</code>	This example returns: false

Expressions can be **combined** or linked using [operators](#) to construct complex logical comparisons.

Parser expression	Description
<code>3 < 5 AND 7 > 5</code>	This example returns: true
<code>%{issue.assignee} = %{issue.reporter}</code>	This example returns: true if the current assignee has also reported the issue, false otherwise

Additional examples

Parser expression	Description
<code>false</code>	Simply returns false . You can use this expression for "switching off" a specific post function.

<pre>{parent.votes} > 5</pre>	A numerical comparison which returns true if the parent issue has more than 5 votes.
<pre>{issue.assignee} = {issue.project.lead} and {issue.issueType} = "Bug"</pre>	A logical conjunction which takes two comparisons as operands. It returns true when the assignee of the issue is the project lead and if it's a Bug .
<pre>({issue.assignee} = {issue.project.lead}) and ({issue.issueType} = "Bug")</pre>	The second expression has the same meaning but due to use of brackets may be more readable.
<pre>{issue.assignee} = null</pre>	Returns true if the issue does not have an assignee. This expression uses the null value as an operator.
<pre>{issue.priority} IN ["Blocker", "Critical"]</pre>	Returns true if the Priority has the value " Blocker " or " Critical ". The first expressions uses a list whereas the second one uses single comparisons connected via the logical operator OR .
<pre>{issue.priority} = "Blocker" OR {issue.priority} = "Critical"</pre>	
<pre>{issue.issueType} = "Bug" IMPLIES {issue.versions} != null</pre>	Returns true if Affects version/s is set whenever the issue type equals " Bug ".
<pre>{issue.priority} IN ["Blocker", "Critical", "Major"] IMPLIES ({issue.assignee} != null AND {issue.duedate} != null)</pre>	Returns true if Priority is " Blocker ", " Critical " or " Major ", the issue is assigned and Due date is set.
<pre>{issue.labels} ~ ["Blocker", "Critical", "Major"]</pre>	Returns true if Labels (which is a field holding a <input type="text" value="TEXT LIST"/>) contains " Blocker ", " Critical " or " Major ".



Comparison operators

The **operators**, their **meaning** and the applicable **data types** you can use them with are listed below.

A comparison always returns a value.

Overview of all case-sensitive comparison operators

All operators respect the **case** of the **characters**.

Operator	Meaning	Examples (all examples return true)
=	equal to	<pre> 1=1 true = true [1, 2, 3] = [1, 2, 3] ["blue", "red", "green"] = ["blue", "red", "green"] </pre> <p>When working with Lists, each elements' existence and its order are being evaluated.</p>
!=	not equal to	<pre> 0 != 1 "HELLO" != "Hello" %{issue.description} != "Hello" true != false [1, 2, 3] != [1, 3, 2] ["blue", "red", "green"] != ["blue", "green", "red"] </pre> <p>When working with Lists, each elements' existence and its order are being evaluated.</p>
<	less than	<pre> 1 < 2 "abc" < "bbc" "abc" < "abcd" </pre>
>	greater than	<pre> 2 > 1 "bbc" > "abc" "abcd" > "abc" </pre>
<=	less than or equal to	<pre> 3 <= 3 </pre>
>=	greater than or equal to	<pre> "Hello world! Hello *" >= "Hello world" </pre>
~	contains	<pre> "Hello world!" ~ "world" #true. The text "world" is contained in the first text. %{issue.components.leads} ~ %{system.currentUser} #checks whether "Component leads" contains the "Current user". [1, 2, 3, 2, 2, 4] ~ [2, 1, 2] #true ["blue", "red", "green", "red", "white", "red"] ~ ["red", "green", "red"] #true ["green", "red"] ~ ["red", "green", "red"] #false </pre>
!~	does not contain	<pre> "Hello world!" !~ "world" #false. The text "world" is contained in the first text. %{issue.fixVersions} !~ %{issue.versions} #false if all "Affects version/s" are also selected as "Fix version/s". [1, 2, 3, 2, 2, 4] !~ [2, 1, 1, 4] #true ["blue", "red", "green", "red", "red"] !~ ["red", "green", "green", "red"] #true </pre>

in	is contained in	<pre> "world" in "Hello world!" #true. The text "world" is contained in the first text. %{system.currentUser} in %{issue.components.leads} #true if current user is a component lead of any of the issue's components [1, 1, 2] in [2, 1, 1, 1, 4] #true ["blue", "red", "red"] in ["red", "green", "blue", "red", "red"] #true 2 in [1, 2, 3] #true "blue" in ["red", "blue", "white"] #true </pre>
not in	is not contained in	<pre> "Hello world!" not in "world" #true %{issue.versions} not in %{issue.fixVersions} #false if all "Affects version/s" are also selected as "Fix version/s". [1, 1, 2, 2] not in [2, 1, 1, 1, 4] #true ["blue", "red", "red", "blue"] not in ["red", "blue", "red", "red"] #true 5 not in [1, 2, 3, 3, 4] #true "orange" not in ["blue", "red", "white"] #true </pre>
any in	any element is in	<pre> %{issue.versions} any in %{issue.fixVersions} # true if any selected "Affects version/s" has also been selected as "Fix version/s". [1, 3] any in [3, 4, 5] #true ["blue", "white"] any in ["black", "white", "green"] #true </pre>
none in	no single element is in	<pre> %{issue.versions} none in %{issue.fixVersions} #true if no selected "Affects version /s" has also been selected as "Fix version/s". [1, 2] none in [3, 4, 5] #true ["blue", "red"] none in ["black", "white", "green"] #true </pre>

When comparing lists, the **exact number** of occurrence (cardinality) per element must match.

Parser expression	Output	Description
<pre>["blue", "red", "green", "red", "white", "red"] ~ ["red", "green", "red"]</pre>	true	This expression returns true , since the element (text) red appears at least twice in the first list and the element (text) green occurs at least once in the first list.
<pre>["green", "red"] ~ ["red", "green", "red"]</pre>	false	This expression returns false , since the element (text) red does not appear twice in the first list.

Overview of all case ignoring comparison operators

The following comparison operators can be used with and [data types](#) .

All operators **ignore** the **case** of the **characters**.

Operator	Meaning	Examples (all examples return true)
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=~	equal to	<pre>"HELLO" =~ "Hello" #true "up" =~ "UP" #true ["blue", "red", "green"] =~ ["Blue", "RED", "Green"] #true</pre>
!=~	not equal to	<pre>"HELLO" !=~ "Hello" #false, since there is a whitespace in the first text "up" !=~ "down" #true ("up" !=~ "UP") #false ["blue", "red"] !=~ ["Blue", "green"] #true ["blue", "red"] !=~ ["Red", "BLUE"] #true ["blue", "red", "green"] !=~ ["Blue", "RED", "Green"] #false</pre>
~~	contains	<pre>"Hello World!" ~~ "world" #true, checks whether a text contains a substring. "A small step for a man" ~~ "STEP" #true ["one", "two", "three"] ~~ ["TWO", "One"] #true, checks whether a text list contains all the elements of another text list.</pre>
!~~	does not contain	<pre>"Hello World!" !~~ "bye" #true, checks whether a text does not contain a substring. "A small step for a man" !~~ "big" #true ["one", "two", "three"] !~~ ["Four"] #true, checks whether a text list does not contain a single element of another text list. (["one", "two", "three"] !~~ ["TWO"]) = false</pre>
in~	is contained in	<pre>"world" in~ "Hello World!" #true, checks whether a substring is contained in another text. "STEP" in~ "A small step for a man" #true ["TWO", "One"] in~ ["one", "two", "three"] #true, checks whether all the elements of a text list are contained in another text list.</pre>
not in~	is not contained in	<pre>"bye" not in~ "Hello World!" #true, checks whether a substring is not contained in another text. "big" not in~ "A small step for a man" #true ["Four"] not in~ ["one", "two", "three"] #true, checks whether any of the elements of a text list are not contained in another text list. ["TWO"] not in~ ["one", "two", "three"] #false</pre>
any in~	any element is in	<pre>["blue", "violet"] any in~ ["Blue", "Red", "Green"] #true ["Five", "One"] any in~ ["FOUR", "FIVE", "SIX"] #true</pre>
none in~	no single element is in	<pre>["Orange"] none in~ ["red", "blue", "green"] #true, checks whether none of the elements of a text list are not contained in another text list. ["orange"] none in~ ["Red", "Orange"] #false</pre>

Applicable data types

Below you find a comprehensive matrix of all **operators** and applicable **data types** .

Comparison Operator	BOOLEAN	NUMBER	TEXT	NUMBER LIST	TEXT LIST	ISSUE
=	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
!=	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<	-	✓	✓	-	-	-
>	-	✓	✓	-	-	-
<=	-	✓	✓	-	-	-
>=	-	✓	✓	-	-	-
~	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓
!~	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓
in	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓
not in	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓
any in	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓
none in	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓
=~	-	-	✓	-	✓	-
!=~	-	-	✓	-	✓	-
~~	-	-	✓	-	✓	-
!~~	-	-	✓	-	✓	-
in~	-	-	✓	-	✓	-
not in~	-	-	✓	-	✓	-
any in~	-	-	-	-	✓	-
none in~	-	-	-	-	✓	-

Please be aware the both operands of the respective comparison must have the **same data type**. The only exceptions are the following:

- **Automatic casting from** **to** : Whenever you write a numeric term at the right-hand side of a **comparison operator** like =, and the left-hand side is occupied by a text term, the parser will automatically transform the right-hand side term into a text (e.g. "30" = 30 will be interpreted the same way as "30" = "30")
- **Single values as operand in list operations:** Operators **~**, **!~**, **in** and **not in** can be used for checking a single element (**or**) against a **or** a
- **Comparison with the null value:** A **field** which is not set or an empty text is interpreted as **null**. A field, which doesn't contain a number, is also interpreted as **null** .

Things to remember

Remember	Examples
Operators ~ , !~ , in and not in can be used for checking a single element (<input type="text" value="NUMBER"/> or <input type="text" value="TEXT"/>) against a <input type="text" value="NUMBER LIST"/> or a <input type="text" value="TEXT LIST"/>	<pre>1 in [1, 2, 3] ["blue", "red"] ~ "blue"</pre>

Operators <code>~</code> , <code>!~</code> , <code>in</code> and <code>not in</code> when used with a text are useful to look for substrings in another string.	<pre>"I love coding" ~ "love" "I don't like Mondays" !~ "Fridays" "love" in "I love coding" "Fridays" not in "I don't like Mondays"</pre>
Operators <code>~</code> , <code>!~</code> , <code>in</code> and <code>not in</code> respect cardinality, i.e., container list must have at least the same number of elements as contained list.	<pre>[1, 1] in [1, 1, 1] [1, 1] not in [1, 2, 3]</pre>
Operators <code>=</code> and <code>!=</code> , when used for comparing lists, require to have the same elements , with the same cardinality and the same order .	<pre>[1, 2, 3] = [1, 2, 3] [4, 5, 6] != [4, 6, 5]</pre>
Operators <code><</code> , <code>></code> , <code><=</code> and <code>>=</code> work according to lexicographical order when comparing text.	<pre>1 < 2 "abc" < "bbc" "abcd" > "abc"</pre>



Logical operators

The table below lists all logical operators that can be used for **linking logical terms** in an expression.

Logical operators take logical terms (which return BOOLEAN values) as operands and can thus be built using:

- a boolean value
- a [JWT expression parser function](#) returning a boolean value
- a comparison
- a logical term enclosed by brackets **()**
- two logical terms connected with a logical operator, where boolean literals and comparisons themselves are logical terms.

Logical operators can only be used in **logical expressions** in the [Logical mode](#) or in combination with the conditional operator.

Overview of all logical operators

Operator	Meaning	Precedence
NOT or !	logical negation	1 (highest)
AND or &	logical conjunction	2
OR or 	logical disjunction	3
XOR	exclusive or, i.e., a XOR b is equivalent to a AND !b OR !a AND b	3
IMPLIES or IMP	logical implication, i.e., a IMPLIES b is equivalent to !a OR b	4
XNOR or EQV	logical equivalence, i.e., a EQV b is equivalent to a IMPLIES b AND b IMPLIES a	4 (lowest)

A single logical term can be enclosed by **brackets ()** in order to increase the readability of the expressions or to define a **precedence** which differs from the given one.

Logical operators can also be written in lower case (e.g. **and** , **or**)



Conditional operator

The conditional operator `? :` is a powerful operator to construct conditional expressions.

It basically allows you to construct the following expression: **IF** `logical_expression` **true** **THEN** `term_1` **ELSE** `term_2`.

```
<logical_expression> ? <term_1> : <term_2>
```

CONDITION

?

CONDITION MET

:

CONDITION NOT MET

Weather = 

?

It is sunny

:

It is cloudy

`count(subtasks()) > 0`

?

„There are sub-tasks!“

:

„No sub-tasks.“

The conditional operator is extremely helpful when being used in [calculated fields](#).

Examples of using the conditional operator

Expression	Description
<code>%{issue.priority} = "Highest" ? "Please have a look at this issue immediately" : "No stress, come back later"</code>	IF the priority of an issue is Blocker , THEN this function will return "Please have a look at this issue immediately" ELSE it will return "No stress, come back later" .
<code>{issue.duedate} != null ? ({...duedate} - {...currentDateTime}) / {HOUR} : 0</code>	IF an issue does have a due date set (due date is not null), THEN this function will return the number of hours from the current date-time to the due date ELSE it will return 0 .
<code>%{issue.somefield} = "Red" ? "Color" : "No color"</code>	IF a custom field (e.g. a select list) has a value of Red , THEN this function will return "Color" , ELSE it will return "No color" .
<code>timePart({...currentDateTime}, LOCAL) > 21:00 AND timePart({...currentDateTime}, LOCAL) < 7:00 ? "Night" : "Day"</code>	IF the current time is between 21:00 and 7:00 THEN this function will return "Night" , ELSE it will return "Day" .

If you still have questions, feel free to refer to our [support](#) team.

