

addDaysSkippingWeekends()

This function **adds** or **subtracts natural days** (or working days) to or from **any given date**.
Weekends will not be counted as working days.

Syntax

```
addDaysSkippingWeekends(timestamp, numberOfDays, timeZone) #Output: Number
```

Examples

| Parser expression | Description |
|---|---|
| <pre>addDaysSkippingWeekends({issue.dueDate}, 2, LOCAL)</pre> | <p>This example adds 2 working days to the issue's due date.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• If the due date is set to a Monday the function will return a date-time for Wednesday.• If the due date is set to a Friday the function will return a date-time for Tuesday. |
| <pre>addDaysSkippingWeekends({issue.dueDate}, -2, LOCAL)</pre> | <p>This example subtracts 2 working days from the issue's due date.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• If the due date is set to a Monday the function will return a date-time for Thursday.• If the due date is set to a Friday the function will return a date-time for Wednesday. |
| <pre>addDaysSkippingWeekends({issue.cf10100}, -6, USER_LOCAL)</pre> | <p>This example subtracts 6 working days from of a custom date-time field (with the ID 10100).</p> <p>Instead of the Jira server's local time, this example uses the current user's time zone.</p> |

Additional information

Parameters used in this function

| Parameter | Input (data type) | Description |
|--------------|---------------------|--|
| timestamp | <div>NUMBER</div> | The parameter must be valid timestamp . Usually this value is retrieved from a field (e.g. due date, created date). |
| numberOfDays | <div>NUMBER</div> | The offset in days. Negative values are used to subtract days. Internally JWT multiplies this value with the time macro <code>{DAY}</code> to add full days to the timestamp. Learn more about time macros . |
| timeZone | <div>TIMEZONE</div> | The time zone used for the calculation. |

Work days might depend on the **time zone** - it might be Sunday on the west coast of the US while at the same time it's already Monday in Australia.

Output

This function returns a representing a timestamp

Variant of the function where you can additionally define the **start** and the **end** of the **weekend**.

This function is useful when the non-working days **differ from the standard** (Saturday/Sunday).

Syntax

```
addDaysSkippingWeekends(timestamp, numberOfDays, timeZone, startOfWeekend, endOfWeekend) #Output: Number
```

Examples

| Parser expression | Description |
|--|---|
| <pre>addDaysSkippingWeekends({issue.dueDate}, 10, LOCAL, {FRIDAY}, {SATURDAY})</pre> | <p>This example adds 10 working days to the issue's due date.</p> <p>Fridays and Saturdays are not counted and will be skipped..</p> |
| <pre>addDaysSkippingWeekends({issue.dueDate}, -2, LOCAL, {SUNDAY}, {TUESDAY})</pre> | <p>This example subtracts 2 working days from the issue's due date.</p> <p>Sundays, Mondays and Tuesdays are not counted and will be skipped..</p> |

Additional information

Parameters used in this function

| Parameter | Input (data type) | Description |
|----------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| timestamp | <input type="text" value="NUMBER"/> | The parameter must be valid timestamp . Usually this value is retrieved from a field (e.g. due date, created date). |
| numberOfDays | <input type="text" value="NUMBER"/> | The offset in days. Negative values are used to subtract days. Internally JWT multiplies this value with the time macro <code>{DAY}</code> to add full days to the timestamp. Learn more about time macros . |
| timeZone | <input type="text" value="TIMEZONE"/> | The time zone used for the calculation. |
| startOfWeekend | <input type="text" value="NUMBER"/> | Valid values are <code>{MONDAY}</code> , <code>{TUESDAY}</code> ... <code>{SUNDAY}</code> . |
| endOfWeekend | <input type="text" value="NUMBER"/> | Valid values are <code>{MONDAY}</code> , <code>{TUESDAY}</code> ... <code>{SUNDAY}</code> . |

Work days might depend on the **time zone** - it might be Sunday on the west coast of the US while at the same time it's already Monday in Australia.

Output

This function returns a representing a timestamp

The output can be written into any Jira field of type **Date Picker** ore **Date Time Picker**.

Another very common use case is to use this function in one of the [JWT calculated date-time fields](#).

If you want to subtract two date-time values you might want to have a look at the function [subtractDatesSkippingWeekends\(\)](#).



Use cases and examples

Use case

No content found.
