


Aggregate Function Reference

All standard aggregate functions are listed on this page.

An aggregate function call contains an expression in curly braces ("{}"), which is calculated for the item and all sub-items (or, in some cases, for other subset of related items in the structure), and then the resulting values are aggregated according to the meaning of the aggregate function.

An aggregate function may have modifiers, which are all listed here.

- [Aggregation Functions](#)
 - SUM
 - COUNT
 - AVG
 - MAX
 - MIN
 - JOIN
 - PARENT
- [Aggregation Modifiers](#)
 - #all
 - #truthy
 - #strict
 - #children
 - #leaves
 - #subtree
 - #ancestors
 - #reverse
 - #separator
 - #beforeChildren
 - #afterChildren
 - #fromDepth
 - #toDepth
 - #distinct
 - #depth



It is not possible to include both upward-looking and downward-looking aggregate functions within the same formula. When using one of the two upward-looking aggregate functions, PARENT and JOIN (when used with an upward-looking modifier), you cannot include any of the other aggregate functions listed above.

For example, the formula for calculating the percentage of Story Points of an issue compared to the aggregate Story Points of its parent (**story_points** / **PARENT {SUM {story_points}}**) would fail, because PARENT looks one level up in your hierarchy, while SUM aggregates the levels below.

We are working to fix this limitation in a future version.


Aggregation Functions

SUM

Sum calculates numerical total for the values calculated for the item and/or its sub-items.

Summary	x	SUM(x)
▼ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T1	3	6
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T1.1	2	2
▼ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T1.2		1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T1.2.1	1	1

Note that when the value of the expression under aggregation is not numeric (cannot be [converted](#) to number), it is ignored.



If a certain issue (or another kind of item) is included multiple times in the sub-tree, the sum will include the value for that issue only *once*. This behavior can be overridden by #all modifier.

Accepts modifiers: [#all](#), [#children](#), [#leaves](#), [#strict](#).

COUNT

Count calculates count of defined (or truthful if #truthy modifier is specified) values for the item and/or its sub-items.

Summary	X	COUNT(X)
▼ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T1	3	3
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T1.1	2	1
▼ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T1.2		1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T1.2.1	1	1



If a certain issue (or another kind of item) is included multiple times in the sub-tree, it will be counted only *once*. This behavior can be overridden by #all modifier.

Accepts modifiers: #all, #children, #leaves, #strict, #truthy.

AVG

Avg calculates an average of defined values for the item and/or its sub-items. The result for avg is generally the same as sum/count. Returns nothing in case there are no defined values for {x}.

Summary	X	AVG(X)
▼ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T1	3	2
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T1.1	2	2
▼ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T1.2		1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T1.2.1	1	1



If a certain issue (or another kind of item) is included multiple times in the sub-tree, the average value will include the value for that issue only *once*. This behavior can be overridden by #all modifier.

Accepts modifiers: #all, #children, #leaves, #strict.

MAX

Max calculates maximum of defined values for the item and/or its sub-items. Numeric, date, duration and text fields can be compared. Text fields are compared lexicographically.

Summary	X	MAX(X)
▼ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T1	3	3
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T1.1	2	2
▼ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T1.2		1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T1.2.1	1	1

Accepts modifiers: #children, #leaves, #strict.

MIN

Min calculates minimum of defined values for the item and/or its sub-items. Numeric, date, duration and text fields can be compared. Text fields are compared lexicographically.

Summary	X	MIN(X)
▼ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T1	3	1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T1.1	2	2
▼ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T1.2		1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T1.2.1	1	1

Accepts modifiers: #children, #leaves, #strict.

JOIN

Join calculates concatenation of strings. If current row has children and `#subtree` modifier is set, join appends values for children wrapping them into characters (braces by default). Wrapping characters can be set by `#beforeChildren` and `#afterChildren` (see example for `#subtree` to see how it works). By default it joins all parent string values from root to self value.

Summary	X	JOIN(X)
▼ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T1	3	3
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T1.1	2	3, 2
▼ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T1.2	3, ?	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T1.2.1	1	3, ?, 1

Accepts modifiers: `#ancestors`, `#subtree`, `#children`, `#leaves`, `#strict`, `#reverse`, `#separator`, `#beforeChildren`, `#afterChildren`, `#fromDepth`, `#toDepth`, `#distinct`.

PARENT

Parent extracts value from the parent row or from ancestor row by specified depth.

Summary	X	PARENT(X)
▼ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T1	3	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T1.1	2	3
▼ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T1.2	3	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T1.2.1	1	

Accepts modifier: `#depth`.

Aggregation Modifiers

#all

When this modifier is accessible aggregation function applies to distinct items by default.

This modifier turns off distinct.

Summary	X	SUM(X)	SUM#all(X)	COUNT(X)	COUNT#all(X)
▼ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T1		2	6	1	3
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T1.1	2	2	2	1	1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T1.1	2	2	2	1	1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T1.1	2	2	2	1	1

SUM#all{X}
COUNT#all{X}

Can be used with: `sum`, `count`, `avg`.

#truthy

Only count row if subexpression produces truthy value.

Summary	X	COUNT#truthy(X)
▼ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T1	0	2
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T1.1	2	1
▼ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T1.2		1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T1.2.1	1	1

COUNT#truthy{X}

Can be used with: `count`.

#strict

Do not process current row item as part of aggregation.

Cannot be used together with [#children](#) (it implies the same effect), [#ancestors](#) (use depth modifiers for that), [#leaves](#) (together they're useless).

Summary	X	JOIN#strict(X)	SUM#strict(X)
▼ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T1	3	2, ?(1)	3
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T1.1	2		
▼ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T1.2		1	1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T1.2.1	1		

JOIN
#strict
{X}
SUM#
strict
{X}

Can be used with: [sum](#), [count](#), [avg](#), [join](#), [min](#), [max](#).

#children

Only process direct children of current row.

Summary	X	JOIN#children(X)	SUM#children(X)
▼ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T1	3	2, ?	2
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T1.1	2		
▼ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T1.2		1	1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T1.2.1	1		

JOIN
#children{X}
SUM#
children
{X}

Can be used with: [sum](#), [count](#), [avg](#), [join](#), [min](#), [max](#).

#leaves

Only process leaves of subtree of current row.

Summary	X	JOIN#leaves(X)	SUM#leaves(X)
▼ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T1	3	2, 1	3
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T1.1	2	2	2
▼ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T1.2		1	1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T1.2.1	1	1	1

JOIN
#leaves
{X}
SUM#
leaves
{X}

Can be used with: [sum](#), [count](#), [avg](#), [join](#), [min](#), [max](#).

#subtree

Process whole subtree of current row. This is default behavior for [sum](#), [count](#), [avg](#), [min](#), [max](#).

Summary	X	JOIN#subtree(X)	SUM(X)
▼ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T1	3	3(2, ?(1))	6
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T1.1	2	2	2
▼ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T1.2		?(1)	1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T1.2.1	1	1	1

JOIN
#subtree
{X}

Can be used with: [join](#).

#ancestors

Only process ancestors of current row. This is default behavior for [join](#), [parent](#).

Can be used with: [join](#).

#reverse

Reverses the order of row processing.

Summary	X	JOIN#reverse(X)
▼ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T1	3	3
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T1.1	2	2, 3
▼ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T1.2		?, 3
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T1.2.1	1	1, ?, 3

JOIN#reverse{X}

Can be used with: [join](#).

#separator

Defines separator for string joining. This modifier has string parameter, default is ", ".

Summary	X	JOIN#separator=">"(X)
▼ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T1	3	3
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T1.1	2	3->2
▼ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T1.2		3->?
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T1.2.1	1	3->?->1

JOIN#separator=">"{X}

Can be used with: [join](#).

#beforeChildren

See [#afterChildren](#).

#afterChildren

Defines exit separator between children and parent rows. This modifier has string parameter, default is "(" for [#beforeChildren](#) and ")" for [#afterChildren](#).

Summary	X	Formula
▼ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T1	3	3<[2, ?<{1}>]>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T1.1	2	2
▼ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T1.2		?<{1}>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T1.2.1	1	1

JOIN#subtree#beforeChildren="<{"#afterChildren="}>"{X}

Can be used with: [join](#).

#fromDepth

Specifies position of the row that would be the first in sequence of rows aggregate function takes as an input.

Position is specified by integer parameter denoted as n below.

Positive values mean absolute depth of row in the structure, e.g. n=1 means root.

Negative values mean depth relative to current row, e.g. n=-1 is direct parent.

Default is 1. n shouldn't be 0.

This modifier doesn't work with any tree types except [#ancestors](#).

Summary	X	JOIN#fromDepth=-1{X}	JOIN#fromDepth=2{X}
▼ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T1	1	1	
▼ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T2	2	1, 2	2
▼ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T3		2, ?	2, ?
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T4	4	?, 4	2, ?, 4

JOIN#fromDepth=-1{X}
JOIN#fromDepth=2{X}

Can be used with: [join](#).

#toDepth

Specifies position of the row that would be the last in sequence of rows aggregate function takes as an input.

Position is specified by integer parameter denoted as n below.

Positive values mean absolute depth of row in the structure, e.g. n=1 means root.

Negative values mean depth relative to current row, e.g. n=-1 is direct parent.

Default is 0. 0 means current row.

This modifier doesn't work with any tree types except [#ancestors](#).

Summary	X	JOIN#toDepth=-1{X}	JOIN#toDepth=2{X}
▼ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T1	1		
▼ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T2	2	1	1, 2
▼ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T3		1, 2	1, 2
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T4	4	1, 2, ?	1, 2

JOIN#toDepth=-1{X}
JOIN#toDepth=2{X}

Can be used with: [join](#).

#distinct

Makes join only concatenate distinct values. Value won't be added more than once if this modifier is on.

Modifiers [#beforeChildren](#) and [#afterChildren](#) don't work when this option is on.

Summary	JOIN#distinct{project}	JOIN#subtree#distinct{project}	JOIN{project}	JOIN#subtree{project}
▼ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> t1	PRJ	PRJ	PRJ	PRJ(PRJ(PRJ(PRJ)))
▼ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> t2	PRJ	PRJ	PRJ, PRJ	PRJ(PRJ(PRJ))
▼ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> t3	PRJ	PRJ	PRJ, PRJ, PRJ	PRJ(PRJ)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> t4	PRJ	PRJ	PRJ, PRJ, PRJ, PRJ	PRJ

Can be used with: [join](#).

#depth

Denotes the parent that possesses value. This is specified via integer parameter denoted as n below.

Positive values mean absolute depth of row in the structure, e.g. n=1 means root.

Negative values mean depth relative to current row, e.g. n=-1 is direct parent.

Default is -1. n shouldn't be 0.

Summary	x	-1	-2	1	2
▼ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T1	3			3	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T1.1	2	3		3	2
▼ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T1.2		3		3	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T1.2.1	1		3	3	

PARENT#depth=-1{x} // default one
PARENT#depth=-2{x} // "grandparent"
PARENT#depth=1 {x} // root row
PARENT#depth=2 {x}

Can be used with: [parent](#).