

# *TimeFlies* – A Tool for Time Keeping

Jörg Bullmann

September 27, 2012

## Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>What is <i>TimeFlies</i> About?</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Tutorial by Example</b>	<b>2</b>
2.1	Recording Time . . . . .	2
2.2	Keeping Notes in the Log . . . . .	3
2.3	Time Summaries . . . . .	4
2.4	Logging Activities . . . . .	6
2.5	Work Package Breakdown . . . . .	8
<b>3</b>	<b>Reference</b>	<b>10</b>
3.1	Command Line Options . . . . .	10
3.2	File Syntax . . . . .	10

## 1 What is *TimeFlies* About?

Do you need to account for the time you spend at work? What project or work package have you been working on? Do you want to keep track of the hours you work? How much leave have you got left for this year?

Do you keep a daily work log containing things you did, problems you solved, some kind of to do list?

Do you want to make an estimate of effort for a project or work package? Would you like to break down those things into smaller items and possibly break down those again too?

*TimeFlies* can help you with this.

## 2 Tutorial by Example

In this section we will look at a number of use cases. All *TimeFlies* data is kept in plain text files. So all your data is always easily accessible to you and the format itself is quite human-readable. Moreover it can easily be version controlled.

### 2.1 Recording Time

To record your work time keep a work log file with day lines specifying the dates and in and out times telling when you arrived at work and when you left. The times can be given in decimals or in hours and minutes:

```
1 day 2012-09-19 8:30 17:15
2 day 2012-09-18 8.75 17.75
3 day 2012-09-17 8 18
```

Do you need to account for breaks you are taking? Use off instructions to state periods of time in a day of work during which you were not actually working:

```
1 day 2012-09-19 8.5 17.25, off 0.5
2 day 2012-09-18 8.75 17.75, off 0.75
3 day 2012-09-17 8 18, off 0.5, off 0.25
```

This last file is equivalent to the following:

```
1 day 2012-09-19 8.5 17.25
2 off 0.5
3 day 2012-09-18 8.75 17.75
4 off 0.75
5 day 2012-09-17 8 18
6 off 0.5
7 off 0.25
```

This last example illustrates the notion of a *day-block*: a *day-block* extends from one day-keyword to the next and everything inside this day block is part of that day.

The days in the file do not need to be listed chronologically. You could e.g. list the days in reverse order so that the present is always at the top of the file.

If you want to mask out part of your log temporarily you can use the *#* source comment marker. *TimeFlies* ignores the *#* and everything following it until the end of line. It works just the same as e.g. a Python comment.

```
1 day 2012-09-19 8.5 17.25
2 off 0.5
3
4 # day 2012-09-18 8.75 17.75
5 # off 0.75
6
7 day 2012-09-17 8 18
8 off 0.5
9 off 0.25
```

## 2.2 Keeping Notes in the Log

Do you want to keep notes about your work in the same place as you keep the time information? Use *log comment* lines like in this file:

```
1 day 2012-09-19 8.5 17.25
2 ; updated regression tests
3 off 0.5
4 ; fixed build scripts
5
6 day 2012-09-18 8.75 17.75
7 ; wrote unit test to reproduce problem report 2012-0098
8 ; fixed problem report 2012-0098
9 off 0.75
10 ; added HTML output option to object dumper
11 ; discussed implications of Java 1.7 rollout
12
13 day 2012-09-17 8 18
14 ; weekly team meeting
15 off 0.5
16 ; monthly quality task force
17 off 0.25
18 ; code review: server side includes
```

A log comment line starts with a semicolon and one or more space characters. All text following these characters until the end of the line (or until a *#*

source comment marker) with trailing spaces removed constitute the recorded log comment.

Now what can you do with such a file? Assume the above work log file's name is `work-log.fly`, then option `-t` tells *TimeFlies* to calculate your work times.

```
1 > timeflies.pl -t work-log.fly
2 Time at work overview (all):
3 2012-09-17, Mon:    9.25 worked, ----.--- leave, ----.--- sick
4 2012-09-18, Tue:    8.25 worked, ----.--- leave, ----.--- sick
5 2012-09-19, Wed:    8.25 worked, ----.--- leave, ----.--- sick
6   week 2012-38:    25.75 worked, ----.--- leave, ----.--- sick
7   month 2012-09:    25.75 worked, ----.--- leave, ----.--- sick
8   total:           25.75 worked, ----.--- leave, ----.--- sick
```

To include the log comments in this output, use the `-C` option:

```
1 > timeflies.pl -t -C work-log.fly
2 Time at work overview (all):
3 2012-09-17, Mon:    9.25 worked, ----.--- leave, ----.--- sick
4   ; weekly team meeting
5   ; monthly quality task force
6   ; code review: server side includes
7 2012-09-18, Tue:    8.25 worked, ----.--- leave, ----.--- sick
8   ; wrote unit test to reproduce problem report 2012-0098
9   ; fixed problem report 2012-0098
10  ; added HTML output option to object dumper
11  ; discussed implications of Java 1.7 rollout
12 2012-09-19, Wed:    8.25 worked, ----.--- leave, ----.--- sick
13  ; updated regression tests
14  ; fixed build scripts
15   week 2012-38:    25.75 worked, ----.--- leave, ----.--- sick
16   month 2012-09:    25.75 worked, ----.--- leave, ----.--- sick
17   total:           25.75 worked, ----.--- leave, ----.--- sick
```

### 2.3 Time Summaries

Here's a longer example where you can see the use of weekly and monthly summaries. Also a few days of annual leave are inserted using the `leave-days` instruction.

```
1 day 2012-08-23 8.5 17.25, off 0.5
2 day 2012-08-24 8.75 17.75, off 0.75
3 day 2012-08-27 8.5 17.25, off 0.5
4 day 2012-08-28 8.75 17.75, off 0.75
5 day 2012-08-29 8 18, off 0.5, off 0.25
6 leave-days 2012-08-30 2012-09-04 # hiking
7 day 2012-09-05 8.75 17.75, off 0.75
```

```

8 day 2012-09-06 8 18, off 0.5, off 0.25
9 day 2012-09-07 8.5 17.25, off 0.5
10 day 2012-09-10 8.75 17.75, off 0.75
11 day 2012-09-11, sick 8
12 day 2012-09-12, sick 8
13 day 2012-09-13 8.5 17.25, off 0.5
14 day 2012-09-14 8 18, off 0.5, off 0.25
15 day 2012-09-17 8 18, off 0.5, off 0.25
16 day 2012-09-18 8.5 17.25, off 0.5

```

Use option -f week to get an overview of weekly work time balances.

```

1 > timeflies.pl -t -f week work-log.fly
2 Time at work overview (week):
3   week 2012-34:   16.50 worked, ----.--- leave, ----.--- sick
4   week 2012-35:   25.75 worked,   16.00 leave, ----.--- sick
5   week 2012-36:   25.75 worked,   16.00 leave, ----.--- sick
6   week 2012-37:   25.75 worked, ----.--- leave,   16.00 sick
7   week 2012-38:   17.50 worked, ----.--- leave, ----.--- sick
8           total:  111.25 worked,   32.00 leave,   16.00 sick

```

Or have both weekly and monthly balances shown.

```

1 > timeflies.pl -t -f week,month work-log.fly
2 Time at work overview (week, month):
3   week 2012-34:   16.50 worked, ----.--- leave, ----.--- sick
4   week 2012-35:   25.75 worked,   16.00 leave, ----.--- sick
5   month 2012-08:  42.25 worked,   16.00 leave, ----.--- sick
6   week 2012-36:   25.75 worked,   16.00 leave, ----.--- sick
7   week 2012-37:   25.75 worked, ----.--- leave,   16.00 sick
8   week 2012-38:   17.50 worked, ----.--- leave, ----.--- sick
9   month 2012-09:  69.00 worked,   16.00 leave,   16.00 sick
10          total:  111.25 worked,   32.00 leave,   16.00 sick

```

Maybe you only want to look at one month?

```

1 > timeflies.pl -t -f 2012-09 work-log.fly
2 Time at work overview (2012-09):
3 2012-09-03, Mon: ----.--- worked,    8.00 leave, ----.--- sick
4 2012-09-04, Tue: ----.--- worked,    8.00 leave, ----.--- sick
5 2012-09-05, Wed:    8.25 worked, ----.--- leave, ----.--- sick
6 2012-09-06, Thu:    9.25 worked, ----.--- leave, ----.--- sick
7 2012-09-07, Fri:    8.25 worked, ----.--- leave, ----.--- sick
8   week 2012-36:   25.75 worked,   16.00 leave, ----.--- sick
9 2012-09-10, Mon:    8.25 worked, ----.--- leave, ----.--- sick
10 2012-09-11, Tue: ----.--- worked, ----.--- leave,    8.00 sick
11 2012-09-12, Wed: ----.--- worked, ----.--- leave,    8.00 sick
12 2012-09-13, Thu:    8.25 worked, ----.--- leave, ----.--- sick

```

```

13 2012-09-14, Fri:    9.25 worked, ----.- leave, ----.- sick
14    week 2012-37:   25.75 worked, ----.- leave, 16.00 sick
15 2012-09-17, Mon:    9.25 worked, ----.- leave, ----.- sick
16 2012-09-18, Tue:    8.25 worked, ----.- leave, ----.- sick
17    week 2012-38:   17.50 worked, ----.- leave, ----.- sick
18    month 2012-09:  69.00 worked, 16.00 leave, 16.00 sick
19      total:       69.00 worked, 16.00 leave, 16.00 sick

```

You only need weekly totals in that one month?

```

1 > timeflies.pl -t -f week,2012-09 work-log.fly
2 Time at work overview (week, 2012-09):
3    week 2012-36:   25.75 worked, 16.00 leave, ----.- sick
4    week 2012-37:   25.75 worked, ----.- leave, 16.00 sick
5    week 2012-38:   17.50 worked, ----.- leave, ----.- sick
6      total:       69.00 worked, 16.00 leave, 16.00 sick

```

## 2.4 Logging Activities

Log comments are a good way to keep track of things you don't want to forget and have accessible and also aligned with your work time line. Log comments have no work effort assigned to them, though. So you cannot use them in any way for calculations of effort spent.

You use *work packages* and *activities* to connect the time you work with the work packages you work on: first, you define your work packages, then you use *activity* lines in the day blocks instead of log comment lines.

A work package definition is a line starting with the keyword *work-package* (or its abbreviation *wp*) followed by a work package name.

An activity line starts with a single dash character - followed by one or more spaces. This is followed by a work package id and a duration. This is optionally followed by a semicolon and some activity comment.

See below the converted example work log file.

```

1 wp regression-tests
2 wp meetings
3 wp quality-task-force
4 wp problem-reports
5 wp development
6 wp other
7
8 day 2012-09-19 8.5 17.25
9   - regression-tests 4; updated
10  off 0.5
11  - other 3.5; fixed build scripts
12
13 day 2012-09-18 8.75 17.75

```

```

14 - problem-reports 2; wrote unit test to reproduce problem report 2012-0098
15 - problem-reports 2.5; fixed problem report 2012-0098
16 off 0.75
17 - development 3; added HTML output option to object dumper
18 - other 1; discussed implications of Java 1.7 rollout
19
20 day 2012-09-17 8 18
21 - meetings 2.0; weekly team meeting
22 off 0.5
23 - quality-task-force 6
24 off 0.25
25 - other 1.25; code review: server side includes

```

Option `-w` tells *TimeFlies* to calculate the times you have been working on the different work packages:

```

1 > timeflies.pl -w work-log.fly
2 Work package summary (all):
3   25.25 : ALL
4       4.00 : regression-tests
5       2.00 : meetings
6       6.00 : quality-task-force
7       4.50 : problem-reports
8       3.00 : development
9       5.75 : other

```

To also show the activities contributing to the different work packages, use option `-a`:

```

1 > timeflies.pl -w -a work-log.fly
2 Work package summary (all):
3   25.25 : ALL
4       4.00 : regression-tests
5             - 2012-09-19 4.0; updated
6       2.00 : meetings
7             - 2012-09-17 2.0; weekly team meeting
8       6.00 : quality-task-force
9             - 2012-09-17 6.0
10      4.50 : problem-reports
11             - 2012-09-18 2.0; wrote unit test to reproduce problem report 2012-0098
12             - 2012-09-18 2.5; fixed problem report 2012-0098
13      3.00 : development
14             - 2012-09-18 3.0; added HTML output option to object dumper
15      5.75 : other
16             - 2012-09-19 3.5; fixed build scripts
17             - 2012-09-18 1.0; discussed implications of Java 1.7 rollout
18             - 2012-09-17 1.25; code review: server side includes

```

To check whether you have allocated all your working time to work packages, use option -c:

```
1 > timeflies.pl -c work-log.fly
2 Day check (all):
3 *** 2012-09-18, Tue : worked = 8.25, tasked = 8.50, delta = 0.25
4 *** 2012-09-19, Wed : worked = 8.25, tasked = 7.50, delta = -0.75
```

This shows that on two days the time at work and the time worked on work packages are differing.

## 2.5 Work Package Breakdown

In the previous section, work packages have been defined as simple, atomic, named items. A work package can be subdivided and refined hierarchically. See the following example.

```
1 wp md; MightyDigester: digests inputs of all sorts
2   in; read supported input formats
3     xml
4     json
5     dottxt; dotted text format
6     binary
7   proc; processing modules
8     stats; processing statistics
9     phase-1; rough break-down
10    phase-2; particle recombination
11    phase-3; regrouping and amalgamation
12  out; write supported output formats
13    xml
14    json
15    text
16    binary
17  mmi
18    gui
19    cmdline
```

The items in this work package hierarchy can be referred to in activity lines as dot-delimited work package path names.

Following, a piece of work log for the above project.

```
1 day 2012-07-01 8 17, off 1
2 - md.in.xml 4; updated to new XSD
3 - md.out.xml 3; updated to new XSD
4 - md.mmi.cmdline 1; XML options
5 day 2012-07-02 8 17, off 1
6 - md.in.json 5; first minimal implementation
```



```

7 - md.proc.stats 1.5; line counting
8 - md.mmi.cmdline 1.5; statistics options
9 day 2012-07-03 8 17, off 1
10 - md.in.xml 4; adapted includes
11 - md.out.xml 3; normalised host node structure
12 - md.out.text 0.5; don't use TAB any more
13 - md.mmi.cmdline 0.5; text and xml options

```

Assume file `prj-mighty-digester.fly` contains the work package definitions and the work log itself is kept in `work-log.fly`. The work package summary can be calculated with option `-w` (which was also used in the previous example).

```

1 > timeflies.pl -w prj-mighty-digester.fly work-log.fly
2 Work package summary (all):
3   24.00 : ALL
4       24.00 : md; MightyDigester: digests inputs of all sorts
5           13.00 : in; read supported input formats
6               8.00 : xml
7               5.00 : json
8           1.50 : proc; processing modules
9               1.50 : stats; processing statistics
10          6.50 : out; write supported output formats
11              6.00 : xml
12              0.50 : text
13          3.00 : mmi
14              3.00 : cmdline

```

And here the same with activities shown.

```

1 > timeflies.pl -w -a prj-mighty-digester.fly work-log.fly
2 Work package summary (all):
3   24.00 : ALL
4       24.00 : md; MightyDigester: digests inputs of all sorts
5           13.00 : in; read supported input formats
6               8.00 : xml
7                   - 2012-07-01 4.0; updated to new XSD
8                   - 2012-07-03 4.0; adapted includes
9           5.00 : json
10                   - 2012-07-02 5.0; first minimal implementation
11          1.50 : proc; processing modules
12              1.50 : stats; processing statistics
13                  - 2012-07-02 1.5; line counting
14          6.50 : out; write supported output formats
15              6.00 : xml
16                  - 2012-07-01 3.0; updated to new XSD
17                  - 2012-07-03 3.0; normalised host node structure
18              0.50 : text
19                  - 2012-07-03 0.5; don't use TAB any more

```

```
20         3.00 : mmi
21         3.00 : cmdline
22             - 2012-07-01 1.0; XML options
23             - 2012-07-02 1.5; statistics options
24             - 2012-07-03 0.5; text and xml options
```

## 3 Reference

### 3.1 Command Line Options

Time filters

Summary filters

User filters

Show work packages

calculate work packages

check days

tally days

indentation

### 3.2 File Syntax

wp, work-package

day, off, leave, sick

block-leave

log comment: ;

activity: -