

The Jira worklog utility

The `jira_worklog` utility allows you to enter your Jira worklog entries as easy and simple as possible from the command line. The main objective for this utility is speed. If you don't like command line applications, don't use this tool :-)

This utility will let you add your work log entries in less than 1 second.

A quick status report for the last 30 days typically executes in less than 1 second.

All entries added to Jira will also be written to a local Sqlite database, which allows reports to be generated very fast.

This database is also used for status reports.

The local database may be synchronised with Jira using the `sync` sub command.

Disclaimer: Network latency and the response time of Jira is the main culprit of any delays

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```
► # Add one day of work to Jira issue TIME-94
jira_worklog add -i time-94 -d 1d

# Give me a status of all work log entries for the last 30 days
jira_worklog status

# Give me status for the last 30 days for time-94 and time-40
jira_worklog status -i time-94 time-40
```

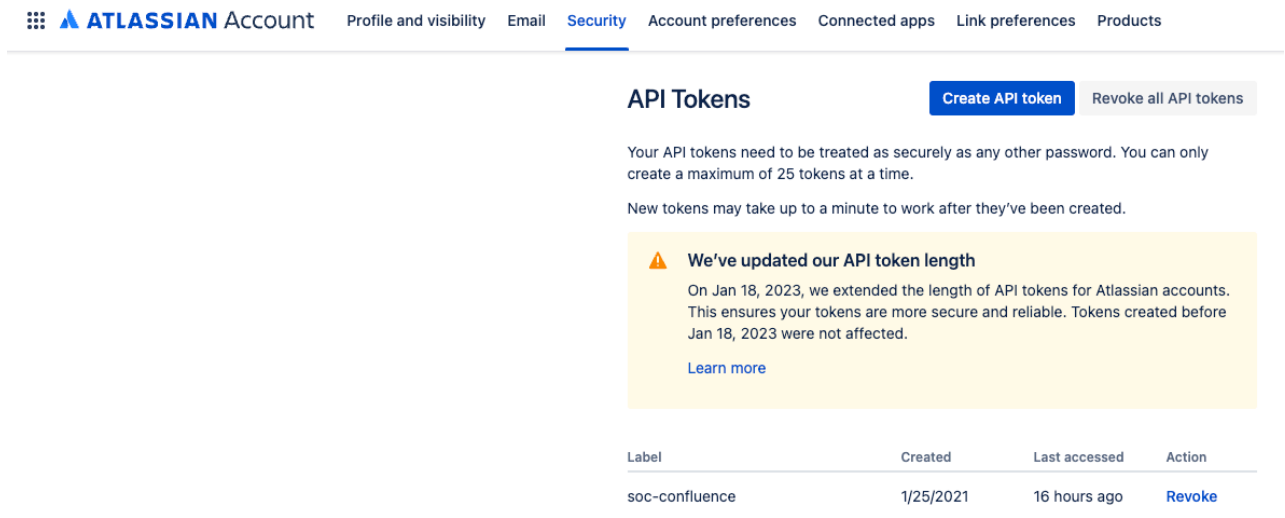
See the detailed examples below for more details.

Installation

Once you have downloaded and installed `jira_worklog` in your **path**. Like, for instance, `$HOME/.local/bin` :

1. Obtain a Jira API security token from:

- i. Log in to Jira
- ii. Click on the picture of yourself in the upper right corner ("Your profile and settings")
- iii. Click "Manage account"
- iv. Click "Security"



The screenshot shows the Atlassian Account page with the 'Security' tab selected. It displays the 'API Tokens' section, which includes a 'Create API token' button and a 'Revoke all API tokens' button. Below this, there is a message stating that API tokens need to be treated as securely as any other password and that only a maximum of 25 tokens can be created at a time. A notification banner indicates that the API token length has been extended to 25 characters as of January 18, 2023. At the bottom, there is a table of existing API tokens.

Label	Created	Last accessed	Action
soc-confluence	1/25/2021	16 hours ago	Revoke

- v. Choose "Create and manage API tokens" almost at the bottom of the page
- vi. Click "Create your API token" and copy the token to your clip board

2. Execute this command to create the configuration file:

```
➤ # Creates the configuration file and stores your credentials in it
jira_worklog config --user steinar.cook@autostoresystem.com --token vbF*****E3
```

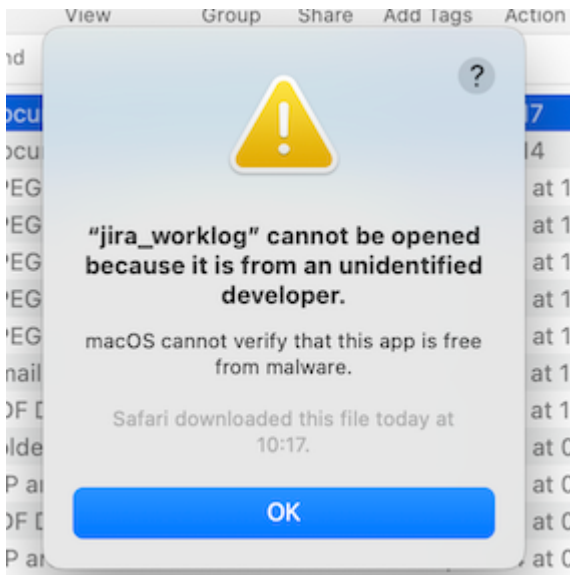
Using `curl` to verify your security token

Here is how you can retrieve data from Jira using the `curl` utility from the command line:

```
➤ curl --request GET \
  --url 'https://autostore.atlassian.net/rest/api/2/myself' \
  --user '<your email here>@autostoresystem.com:<paste your security token here>' \
  --header 'Accept: application/json'
```

Installing on macOS

There are some extra security built into the macOS which prevents you from running potential malware. Consequently, you will see this error message if you attempt to run `jira_worklog` :



To fix this:

```
► # Move to the directory where you installed
cd [to_the_directory_where_you_have_installed_jira_worklog]

chmod a+rx ./jira_worklog && xattr -d com.apple.quarantine ./jira_worklog
```

This should solve the problem.

Notes on security

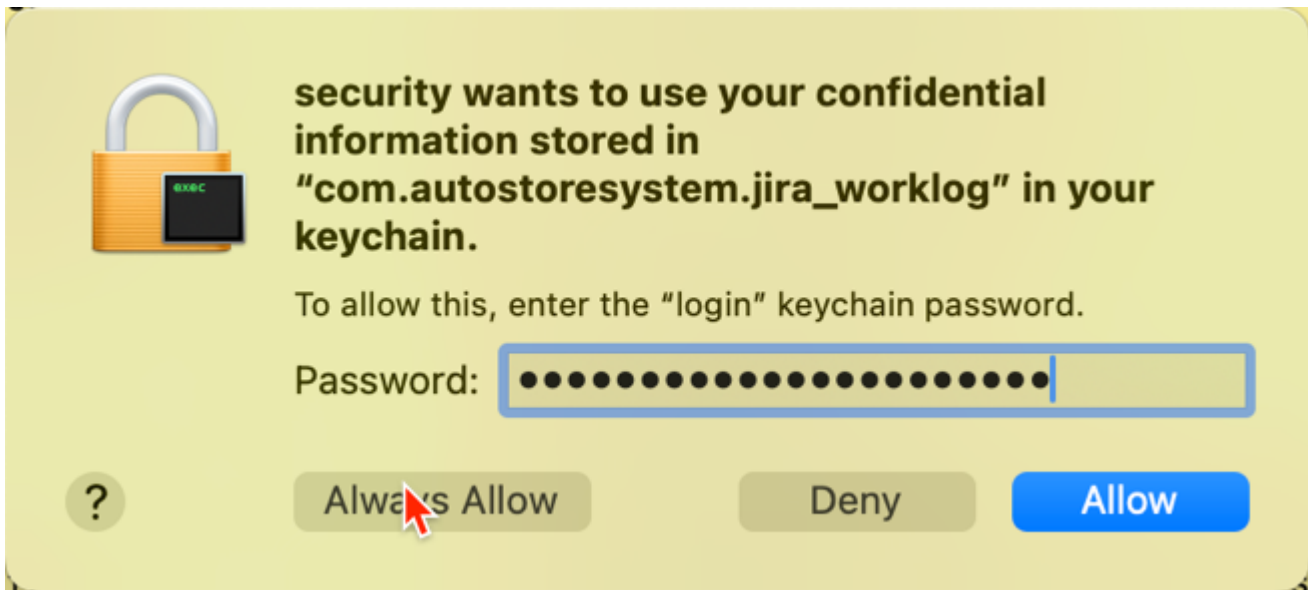
The configuration file is stored without encryption in a location, which depends on the operating system you are using. See the table below for details.

If you think your machine has been compromised, go to Jira account ira and "Revoke" the API key.

macOS specifics for the Jira Security token

On macOS, the Jira Security Access Token is stored in the built-in KeyChain.

When `jira_worklog` attempts to access your macOS Keychain, this window will pop up. It is a good idea to press `Always Allow` to save you some time :-)



Here is a neat command to work with security tokens and passwords on macOS:

```
► # This will list the entire contents of the `jira_worklog` entry from the keychain
security find-generic-password -s com.autostoresystem.jira_worklog -a your.name@company.com -g
```

Removing local configuration files

You can remove your local configuration file using the command: `jira_worklog config --remove`

Operating system	Config file location
macOS:	/Users/\${USER}/Library/Preferences/com.autostore.jira_worklog
Windows:	C:\Users\%USERNAME%\AppData\Roaming\com.autostore\jira_worklog\config
Linux:	/home/\${USER}/.config/jira_worklog

Note! For macOS: The Jira Security Access token stored in the Keychain, will not be deleted

How to specify the duration

You can specify the duration of your work using weeks, days, hours and minutes.

The syntax is pretty straight forward, you simply specify a number followed by the unit. To combine units, simply concatenate them. The formal syntax is described below. Note that `<number>` represents any positive number using either `,` or `.` as the decimal separator. However, you may not specify fractions of minutes (for obvious reasons) :

```
► <number>w<number>d<number>h<integer number>m
```

Here is an example using all the possible options:

```
▶ # Specify a duration of 1,5 week, 2,5 days, 5,25 hours and 30min like this
jira_worklog add -i time-158 -d 1,5w2,5d5,25h30min
```

Local database file

The local database file can be found here:

Operating System	Local Sqlite database file
macOS	/Users/\${USER}/Library/Application Support/com.autostore.jira_worklog/worklog.db
Windows	C:\Users%USERNAME%\AppData\Roaming\jira_worklog\worklog.db
Linux	/home/\${LOGNAME}/.local/share/jira_worklog/worklog.db

NOTE! I have neither access to a Windows nor a Linux system, so the specified paths might not be correct.

Examples

Here are some examples on how to use the utility.

Adding worklog entries

```
▶ # Registers 1 hour of work on TIME-94 with a comment
# The starting point will be current time less 1 hour
jira_worklog add -i time-94 -d 1h -c "I did some great work for AutoStore"

# Registers 1 hour of work on TIME-94 at 11:00 today without a comment
jira_worklog add -i time-94 -d 1h -s 11:00

# Registers 1 day of work (7.5h) on TIME-94, starting at 08:00 today, no comments
jira_worklog add -i time-94 -d 1d

# Registers 1 day (7.5 hours) of work starting at 08:00 today with no comment
jira_worklog add -i time-94 -d 1d

#
# Add 1d of work last friday, 1d of work on last thursday, 4h of work
# last Wednesday and 1,5h on last Tuesday
jira_worklog add -i time-94 -d Fri:1d Thu:1d Wed:4h Tue:1,5h
```

Given this command:

```
▶ jira_worklog add -i time-94 -d 13h -c "Meetings and managerial work"
```

You will get a receipt looking something like this:

```
▶ Adding single entry
Using these parameters as input:
    Issue: TIME-94
    Started: 2023-06-05T08:12:31.467244-06:00 (computed)
    Duration: 46800s
    Comment: Meetings and managerial work
Added work log entry Id: 217258 Time spent: 1d 5h 30m Time spent in seconds: 46800 Comment: Meetings and managerial work
```

Status of your worklog entries

```
▶ #
# Shows the status from a given date
jira_worklog status -i time-40 time-147 time-117 -a 2023-05-01
```

This would give you something like this:

```
▶ Version: 0.9.3
Issue      IssueId Id      Weekday Started      Time spent Comment
TIME-147 211874 331947 Fri    2024-11-01 08:00 +0100 07:30
TIME-147 211874 332376 Mon    2024-11-04 09:21 +0100 07:30
TIME-147 211874 333744 Tue    2024-11-05 08:00 +0100 07:30
TIME-147 211874 333745 Wed    2024-11-06 08:00 +0100 07:30
TIME-147 211874 333746 Thu    2024-11-07 08:00 +0100 07:30
TIME-147 211874 333747 Fri    2024-11-08 08:00 +0100 07:30
TIME-147 211874 334641 Mon    2024-11-11 08:00 +0100 07:30
TIME-147 211874 334642 Tue    2024-11-12 08:00 +0100 07:30
TIME-147 211874 335773 Wed    2024-11-13 08:00 +0100 07:30
TIME-147 211874 335774 Thu    2024-11-14 08:00 +0100 04:00
TIME-147 211874 336668 Tue    2024-11-19 08:00 +0100 07:30
TIME-147 211874 337500 Tue    2024-11-19 08:00 +0100 07:30
TIME-147 211874 337501 Wed    2024-11-20 08:00 +0100 07:30
TIME-147 211874 337502 Thu    2024-11-21 08:00 +0100 07:30
TIME-155 214674 336667 Mon    2024-11-18 08:00 +0100 05:00
TIME-166 219027 336669 Sat    2024-11-16 08:00 +0100 02:00
TIME-166 219027 336665 Sun    2024-11-17 08:00 +0100 01:00
TIME-166 219027 336666 Mon    2024-11-18 08:00 +0100 07:30
```

Bla bla bla
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CW 44 from 2024-10-28 to 2024-11-03

Time code	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Total
TIME-147	-	-	-	-	07:30	-	-	07:30
TIME-155	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	00:00
TIME-166	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	00:00
Week total	-	-	-	-	07:30	-	-	07:30

CW 45 from 2024-11-04 to 2024-11-10

Time code	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Total
TIME-147	07:30	07:30	07:30	07:30	07:30	-	-	37:30
TIME-155	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	00:00
TIME-166	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	00:00

```

Week total      07:30 07:30 07:30 07:30 07:30  -    -    37:30
=====

```

CW 46 from 2024-11-11 to 2024-11-17

Time code	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Total
TIME-147	07:30	07:30	07:30	04:00	-	-	-	26:30
TIME-155	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	00:00
TIME-166	-	-	-	-	-	02:00	01:00	03:00
Week total	07:30	07:30	07:30	04:00	-	02:00	01:00	29:30

CW 47 from 2024-11-18 to 2024-11-24

Time code	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Total
TIME-147	-	15:00	07:30	07:30	-	-	-	30:00
TIME-155	05:00	-	-	-	-	-	-	05:00
TIME-166	07:30	-	-	-	-	-	-	07:30
Week total	12:30	15:00	07:30	07:30	-	-	-	42:30

Create a status report from most used time codes

If you omit the `--issue` option, a list of unique time codes will be obtained from the local journal on your machine.

```

▶ jira_worklog status

```

Removing entries

We all make mistakes every now then. To remove an entry you need to specify the `issueId` or `key` and the `worklog id` :

```

▶ # Removes a work log entry for issue TIME-94 with worklog id of 216626
jira_worklog del -i time-94 -w 216626

```

The entry will also be removed from the local journal.

Synchronising the local database with Jira

To ensure that your local database reflects the current content in Jira, you may use the sub-command `sync` . All unique time codes found in the local database, will be synchronised with Jira by downloading the data from Jira and replacing the data in the local database.

```

▶ # Synchronise all time codes found in the local database going back 30 days
jira_worklog sync

# Synchronise the specified time codes going after the supplied start date
jira_worklog sync -i time-155 -s 2024-10-01

```

```
# Synchronise multiple time codes
jira_worklog sync -i time-155 -i time-166
```

The output looks something like this:

```
► Old journal not found so return
  Synchronising work logs for these issues:
    time-155
    time-166
  Synchronising 1 entries for time code time-155
  Synchronising 3 entries for time code time-166
```

Listing all available time codes

If you want a complete list of all the available time codes:

```
► jira_worklog codes
```

Output:

```
TIME-164 ASIO - Sustaining
TIME-163 Service Vehicles - Sustaining
TIME-162 Service Wall - Sustaining
TIME-161 Amazon UWA6 - Customer Project
TIME-160 Cloud Infrastructure & DevOps
TIME-159 1214 Qubit Product Improvement 2024
TIME-158 1215 Robot Radio Wifi
TIME-157 1213 Green Train Release Spring 2025 - Test & Validation
TIME-156 1212 Green Train Release Spring 2025 - Cube Control Software
TIME-155 Travel
TIME-154 Product Management
TIME-153 Product Safety
TIME-152 Scalability - Sustaining
TIME-151 Log Analyzer - Sustaining
TIME-150 Facility Management
TIME-148 Training and Education
TIME-147 Administration
TIME-146 UX - Sustaining
TIME-145 Port Software - Sustaining
.... ..
```

Debug

A log-file is created behind the scenes if you use the `--verbosity` option, which allows for debugging:

```
► jira_worklog status -i time-40 -v debug
```

Output would look something like this:


```
▶ jira_worklog status -i TIME-40 -v debug
Version: 0.2.7
Logging to /var/folders/ll/ywcp72091yv33vkts306qs0r0000gn/T/jira_worklog.log
Issue   IssueId      Id           Weekday Started                Time spent
TIME-40  85002        304588      Mon    2024-08-05 08:00 +0200      07:30
TIME-40  85002        304589      Tue    2024-08-06 08:00 +0200      07:30
..... lots of data .....
```

You can specify one of debug , info , warn or error