Sure! I can provide you with an overview of the different types of tasks, sub-tasks, and issues commonly used in Jira, as well as how they relate to user stories and epics. Keep in mind that Jira is a highly customizable tool, so some organizations may have variations in their terminology and usage.

1. Task: In Jira, a task represents a unit of work that needs to be completed. It typically represents a specific, actionable item that can be assigned to a team member. Tasks are often used for smaller, independent pieces of work.
2. Sub-task: A sub-task is a smaller, more granular piece of work that is part of a larger task. Sub-tasks are used to break down complex tasks into more manageable sub-components. They are useful for tracking progress and assigning specific responsibilities to team members.
3. Issue: In Jira, an issue is a generic term used to refer to any work item that needs to be tracked. It can include tasks, sub-tasks, bugs, improvements, or any other type of work item. Issues can be created and tracked throughout the software development lifecycle.
4. User Story: A user story is a technique commonly used in Agile software development to describe a piece of functionality from the perspective of an end user. It typically follows the format "As a [user role], I want [a feature] so that [a goal or benefit]." User stories capture requirements and serve as a basis for development and testing activities. In Jira, user stories are often represented as issues with a specific issue type, such as "Story" or "User Story."
5. Epic: An epic is a large body of work that can be broken down into smaller, more manageable user stories or tasks. Epics provide a higher-level view and context for related work items. They are used to group and organize user stories or tasks that contribute to a common goal or feature. Epics are often used for long-term planning and prioritization.

Mapping between user stories and epics: User stories are often associated with epics to provide a hierarchical structure for organizing and managing work. Multiple user stories can be linked to a single epic, indicating that they are part of the larger body of work. This helps to visualize dependencies, track progress, and provide a clear understanding of how user stories contribute to the overall project or product.

In Jira, you can create and manage these different types of work items using customizable issue types, workflows, and fields. The specific terminologies and configurations may vary depending on the Jira instance and the customization choices made by the organization.

It's worth noting that Jira's flexibility allows teams to adapt and customize its features to fit their specific needs and workflows. So, the exact usage and terminology may vary between different organizations or teams.