

# EventScript Language Documentation

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EventScript is the rule-based automation language used by EventRunner6 for creating home automation rules on Fibaro HC3 controllers. It provides an intuitive syntax for defining triggers, conditions, and actions in automation scenarios.

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## Language Overview

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EventScript uses a simple `triggerExpression => action` syntax where:

- **Triggers** define when a rule should execute
- **Actions** define what should happen when triggered
- **Properties** provide access to device states and controls

## Basic Syntax

```
rule("triggerExpression => action")
```

Rules are defined using the `rule()` function with a string containing the trigger-action pattern. The trigger is an expression returning true or false, and when true the action is executed. It can thus be thought of as

```
IF trigger THEN action END
```

The trigger must be an "pure" expression and not contain any control statements or side effects. Ex. assignments or print statements. The reason being that while compiling the rules, the trigger part may be evaluated multiple times. The trigger part is inspected during compilation to find out what events causes the rule to be triggered. Ex. if an fibaro global variable or a device property is used as part of the expression, the rule will trigger when those change in the system.

## Control Structures

EventScript supports standard control flow structures for implementing complex logic within rules.

### Conditional Statements

Use conditional statements to execute code based on conditions:

```
-- Simple if statement
if <test> then
  <statements>
end

-- If-else statement
if <test> then
  <statements>
else
  <statements>
end

-- If-elseif-else statement (elseif can be repeated)
if <test> then
  <statements>
elseif <test2> then
  <statements>
else
```

```

    <statements>
end

case
  || <test> >> <statements>
  || <test> >> <statements>
  :
  || <test> >> <statements>
end

```

### Examples:

```

rule("sensor:breached => if luxSensor:value < 100 then light:on end")
rule("@sunset => if house:isAllOff then alarm:arm else log('House no

```

## Loop Statements

EventScript supports various loop constructs:

```

-- Numeric for loop
for i = 1, n[, step] do
  <statements>
end

-- Iterator for loop (arrays)
for _, v in ipairs(<list>) do
  <statements>
end

-- Iterator for loop (tables)
for k, v in pairs(<table>) do
  <statements>
end

-- While loop
while <test> do
  <statements>
end

-- Repeat-until loop
repeat
  <statements>
until <test>

```

### Examples:

```

rule("@08:00 => for i=1,5 do lights[i]:on end")
rule("motionDetected => for _,light in ipairs(hallwayLights) do ligh

```

## Assignment

---

EventScript supports various assignment patterns for working with variables and values.

## Simple Assignment

Assign values to variables using the assignment operator:

```
var = <expr>
```

Examples:

```
rule("sensor:temp => temperature = sensor:temp")
rule("@morning => lightLevel = 80")
```

## Multiple Assignment

Assign multiple values in a single statement:

```
var1, var2, ..., varn = expr1, expr2, ...
```

Functions can return multiple values, with the last expression supporting multiple return values:

```
var1, var2, var3 = 42, (function() return 3, 4 end)()
```

Examples:

```
rule("weatherUpdate => temp, humidity = weatherStation:temp, weather
```

## Tables

Tables are the primary data structure in EventScript, used for arrays, dictionaries, and complex data organization.

### Table Creation

Create tables using various syntaxes:

```
-- Array-style table
local v = { <expr1>, <expr2>, ..., <exprn> }

-- Dictionary-style table
local v = { <key1> = <expr1>, <key2> = <expr2>, ..., <keyn> = <exprn> }

-- Mixed table with computed keys
local v = { [<expr1>] = <expr2>, [<expr3>] = <expr4>, ..., [<exprn>]
```

Examples:

```
-- Device groups
livingRoomLights = {66, 67, 68}
deviceStates = { motion = false, door = "closed", temp = 22 }
sensorMap = { [101] = "kitchen", [102] = "bedroom" }
```

## Table Access

Access and modify table values:

```
-- Dot notation (for string keys)
<table>.<key> = <expr>
value = <table>.<key>

-- Bracket notation (for any key type)
<table>[<expr>] = <expr>
value = <table>[<expr>]
```

Examples:

```
rule("motion:breached => deviceStates.motion = true")
rule("temp:value => sensorData[temp:id] = temp:value")
```

## Expressions

Expressions in EventScript are used to create complex trigger conditions and perform calculations within rules.

### Variables

EventScript supports both local and global variables with a specific scope resolution order.

#### Variable Declaration

```
-- Local variables (scoped to the current rule)
local v1, ..., vn [= expr1, ..., exprn]

-- Global variables (accessible across all rules)
v1, ..., vn [= expr1, ..., exprn]
```

#### Variable Resolution Order

When accessing a variable, EventScript checks in this order:

1. **Local EventScript variable** (rule-scoped)
2. **Global EventScript variable** (system-wide)
3. **Global Lua variable** (built-in functions and constants)

#### Variable Assignment

When assigning to a variable that doesn't exist, EventScript creates an EventScript Global variable by default.

Examples:

```
rule("@08:00 => local brightness = 80; lights:value = brightness")
rule("sensor:temp => temp = sensor:temp")  -- Creates global variable
rule("motion:breached => if temp > 25 then fan:on end")  -- Uses global
```

## Constants

EventScript provides various types of constants for use in expressions.

## Time Constants

Time values can be specified in `HH:MM:SS` or `HH:MM` format:

```
rule("sensor:breached & 23:00..05:00 => log('Breached at night')")
rule("@@00:00:10 => log('Ping every 10 seconds')")
```

## Time Representation

- **Short times:** Times between 00:00 and 24:00, represented as seconds after midnight
- **Long times:** Epoch times (like Lua's `os.time()`) for absolute timestamps

An absolute long time [YEAR]/MONTH/DAY/HOUR.MIN[:SEC]

```
rule("post(#futureEvent,2027/10/04/23:00)") -- Post October 4, 23:00
rule("post(#futureEvent,/12/23/18:00)") -- Post on Xmas eve, this year
rule("#futureEvent => log('Future event')")
```

Note that long times can't be compared to short times. To convert a long time to a short time, subtract midnight. Normally, need for such calculations are rare.

## Predefined Constants

Constant	Type	Description
<code>sunset</code>	Short time	Sunset time, updates daily at midnight
<code>sunrise</code>	Short time	Sunrise time, updates daily at midnight
<code>dawn</code>	Short time	Dawn time, updates daily at midnight
<code>dusk</code>	Short time	Dusk time, updates daily at midnight
<code>now</code>	Short time	Current time (HH:MM:SS)
<code>midnight</code>	Long time	Midnight timestamp, updates daily
<code>wnum</code>	Number	Current week number

## Examples:

```
rule("@sunset => outdoorLights:on")
rule("sensor:breached & sunrise..sunset => securityAlert()")
rule("wnum % 2 == 0 => weeklyMaintenance()") -- Every other week
```

## Operators

EventScript supports various operators for building complex expressions.

### Logical Operators

Operator	Description	Example
<code>&amp;</code>	Logical AND	<code>sensor:breached &amp; 22:00..06:00</code>

	Logical OR	door:open   window:open
!	Logical NOT	!alarm:armed

### Arithmetic Operators

Operator	Description	Example
+	Addition	temp1:value + temp2:value
-	Subtraction	sunset - 00:30
*	Multiplication	price * quantity
/	Division	total / count
%	Modulo	minute % 15 == 0
^	Exponentiation	base ^ power

### Comparison Operators

Operator	Description	Example
==	Equal	temp:value == 22
!= or ~=	Not equal	door:state != "closed"
<	Less than	lux:value < 100
<=	Less or equal	humidity <= 60
>	Greater than	temp:value > 25
>=	Greater or equal	battery >= 20

### Assignment Operators

Operator	Description	Example
+=	Add and assign	counter += 1
-=	Subtract and assign	energy -= consumption
*=	Multiply and assign	scale *= factor
/=	Divide and assign	average /= count

### Coalesce Operator

Operator	Description	Example
??	Assign if not nil	counter = a ?? 7

Examples:



```
rule("temp:value > 25 & humidity < 60 => fan:on")
rule("@sunset-00:30 => lights:on")  -- 30 minutes before sunset
rule("motion:breached => counter += 1; log('Motion count: %d', count
```

## ##Triggers

Triggers define the conditions under which rules should execute. The triggerExpression part of a rule can be a complex expression of triggers returning true or false

## Daily Triggers

Execute rules at specific times during the day:

```
rule("@time => action")                -- Trigger at specific ti
rule("@{time1,time2,...} => action")    -- Trigger at multiple tim
rule("@{time,catch} => action")        -- Catchup: Run if deploye
rule("12:00..sunset => action")        -- Time interval guard, mo
```

Daily triggers can only specify a time during the day. To invoke the rule and specific days add a guard to the triggerExpression to test that it is the right day.

### Examples:

```
rule("@08:00 => lights:on")              -- Turn on lights at 8 AM
rule("@{07:00,19:00} => securityCheck()") -- Check security at 7 A
rule("@sunset => outdoorLights:on")      -- Turn on outdoor lights
rule("@15:00 & day('mon-fri') => outdoorLights:on") -- Turn on outdo
```

## Interval Triggers

Execute rules at regular intervals:

```
rule("@@00:05 => action")    -- Every 5 minutes
rule("@@-00:05 => action")   -- Every 5 minutes, aligned to clock
```

### Examples:

```
rule("@@00:15 => temperatureCheck()")    -- Check temperature eve
rule("@@-01:00 => hourlyReport()")       -- Generate report on th
```

## Event Triggers

Respond to custom events:

```
rule("#myEvent => action")    -- Trigger on custom event
rule("#myEvent{param=value} => action") -- Trigger on event with p
```

### Examples:

```
rule("#myEvent => temperatureCheck()")    -- Check temperature wh
```

```
rule("@sunset => post(#myEvent)") --Post #MyEvent at suns
```

**Note:** `#event` is shorthand for `{type='event'}`, and  
`#event{k1=v1,...}` expands to `{type='event', k1=v1, ...}`

## Event matching

```
rule("#myEvent{x=42} => log('x is %s',env.event.x)") -- Trigger on  
rule("post(#myEvent{x=42})") -- Post event with
```

Note: the event that triggers the rule is available in the local variable `ev.event`.

```
rule("#myEvent{x='$v'} => log('x is %s',env.p.v)") -- Trigger on ev  
rule("post(#myEvent{x=42})") -- Post event with
```

Values of type string and starting with prefix '\$' is considered a pattern, and will bind the variable after the '\$' to the value if there is a match. Matched variables are available in `env.p.*`

```
rule("#myEvent{x='$v>8'} => log('x is %s',env.p.v)") -- Trigger on  
rule("post(#myEvent{x=9})") -- Post event with
```

Patterns can also have an operator constraints applied. The trigger event only match, and the local variable is bound, if the constraint is true. In the above example `v` must be greater than 8 for the trigger event to match. Possible operators are

Operator	Description	Example
<code>\$var&gt;value</code>	value greater than	<code>#ev{key="\$v&gt;8"}</code>
<code>\$var&lt;value</code>	value less than	<code>#ev{key="\$v&lt;8"}</code>
<code>\$var&gt;=value</code>	value greater or equal than	<code>#ev{key="\$v&gt;=8"}</code>
<code>\$var&lt;=value</code>	value greater or less than	<code>#ev{key="\$v&lt;=8"}</code>
<code>\$var~=value</code>	value differs from	<code>#ev{key="\$v~=8"}</code>
<code>\$var==value</code>	value equal	<code>#ev{key="\$v==8"}</code>
<code>\$var&lt;&gt;value</code>	value string match	<code>#ev{key="\$m&lt;&gt;date.*"}</code>

## Device Triggers

React to device state changes:

```
rule("device:property => action") -- Single device trigger  
rule("{dev1,dev2,...}:property => action") -- Multiple device trigge
```

Examples:

```
rule("motionSensor:value => hallLight:on")
rule("{door1,door2>window1}:breached => alarm:on")
```

## Trigger Variables

Use custom variables as triggers:

```
er.triggerVariables.x = 9      -- Define trigger variable
rule("x => action")           -- Trigger when x changes
rule("x = 42")                -- Change x to trigger above rule
```

## Functions

### trueFor Function

Execute actions when conditions remain true for a specified duration:

```
rule("trueFor(duration, condition) => action")
```

Examples:

```
rule("trueFor(00:05, sensor:safe) => light:off")
-- Turn off light when sensor has been safe for 5 minutes

rule("trueFor(00:10, door:open) => log('Door open for %d minutes', 1)
-- Log message with again(n) re-enabling the condition n times
```

### Date Functions

Date functions allow you to test properties of the current day and time ranges.

#### Day Testing Functions

```
wday('wed-thu,sun')          -- Test current weekday
day('1,13-last')             -- Test current day of month
month('jul-sep')              -- Test current month
date('* 10-12 * 8 *')         -- Full date/time test (min,hour,day,month,w
```

#### Day Function Syntax:

- `day('1,13-last')` - 'last' refers to the last day in month
- `day('1,lastw-last')` - First day and last week in month (lastw = last day - 6)

Examples:

```
rule("@15:00 & wday('mon-fri') => workdayRoutine()")      -- Weekday
rule("@08:00 & day('1') => monthlyReport()")              -- First da
rule("@sunset & month('dec-feb') => winterLights:on")     -- Winter m
rule("@12:00 & date('* * 1,15 * *') => biweeklyCheck()")  -- 1st and
```

#### Time Range Testing

```
<time1>..<time2>           -- Test if current time is between times (inc
```

### Examples:

```
rule("motion:breached & 22:00..06:00 => nightLight:on")  -- Night ho  
rule("door:open & sunrise..sunset => dayAlert()")          -- Daytime
```

## Log and Formatting Functions

Functions for logging and string formatting within rules.

Function	Description	Example
<code>log(fmt, ...)</code>	Log formatted message	<code>log('Temperature: %d°C', temp)</code>
<code>fmt(...)</code>	Format string without logging	<code>message = fmt('Status: %s', status)</code>
<code>HM(t)</code>	Format time as "HH:MM"	<code>timeStr = HM(os.time())</code>
<code>HMS(t)</code>	Format time as "HH:MM:SS"	<code>timeStr = HMS(os.time())</code>

### Examples:

```
rule("sensor:temp => log('Temperature changed to %d°C', sensor:temp)  
rule("@08:00 => log('Good morning! Time is %s', HM(now))"  
rule("alarm:breached => message = fmt('ALERT at %s', HMS(now))")
```

## Event Functions

Functions for posting, subscribing to, and managing events.

Function	Description	Example
<code>post(event, time)</code>	Post event at specified time	<code>post(#morningEvent, '08:00')</code>
<code>cancel(ref)</code>	Cancel posted event	<code>cancel(timerRef)</code>
<code>subscribe(event)</code>	Subscribe to remote events	<code>subscribe(#remoteEvent)</code>
<code>publish(event)</code>	Publish event to remote systems	<code>publish(#statusUpdate)</code>

<code>remote(deviceId, event)</code>	Send event to specific QuickApp	<code>remote(123, #customEvent)</code>
--	---------------------------------------	--

### Examples:

```
rule("@sunset => timerRef = post(#lightsOff, '+01:00')")  -- Post ev
rule("motion:breached => cancel(timerRef)")              -- Cancel
rule("#remoteEvent => log('Received remote event')")      -- Handle r
rule("alarm:armed => remote(456, #securityAlert)")         -- Send to
```

## Math Functions

Mathematical and statistical functions for calculations.

Function	Description	Example
<code>sign(t)</code>	Return sign of number (-1, 0, 1)	<code>direction = sign(temperature - 20)</code>
<code>rnd(min, max)</code>	Random number in range	<code>delay = rnd(5, 15)</code>
<code>round(num)</code>	Round to nearest integer	<code>temp = round(sensor:temp)</code>
<code>sum(...)</code>	Sum of arguments or table elements	<code>total = sum(1, 2, 3, 4)</code>
<code>average(...)</code>	Average of arguments or table	<code>avg = average(temps)</code>
<code>size(t)</code>	Length of array	<code>count = size(deviceList)</code>
<code>min(...)</code>	Minimum value	<code>lowest = min(temperatures)</code>
<code>max(...)</code>	Maximum value	<code>highest = max(temperatures)</code>
<code>sort(t)</code>	Sort table in place	<code>sort(values)</code>
<code>osdate(t)</code>	Same as os.date	<code>dateStr = osdate('%Y-%m- %d')</code>
<code>ostime(t)</code>	Same as os.time	<code>timestamp = ostime()</code>

### Examples:

```
rule("sensors:temp => avgTemp = average(sensors:temp)")
rule("@08:00 => if rnd(1,10) > 5 then specialRoutine() end")
rule("temperatures:change => log('Range: %d to %d', min(temperatures
```

## Global Variable Functions

Functions for managing Fibaro global variables.

Function	Description	Example
<code>global(name)</code>	Create global variable, returns false if exists	<code>isNew = global('myVariable')</code>
<code>deleteglobal(name)</code>	Delete global variable	<code>deleteglobal('oldVariable')</code>

Examples:

```
rule("@startup => if global('systemStatus') then systemStatus = 'run'
rule("@shutdown => deleteglobal('temporaryFlag')")
```

## Table Functions

Utility functions for working with tables and arrays.

Function	Description	Example
<code>adde(t, v)</code>	Add value to end of table	<code>adde(logEntries, newEntry)</code>
<code>remove(t, v)</code>	Remove value from table	<code>remove(activeDevices, deviceId)</code>

Examples:

```
rule("motion:breached => adde(motionLog, now)")
rule("device:offline => remove(activeDevices, device:id)")
```

## Rule Functions

Functions for controlling rule execution.

Function	Description	Example
<code>enable(rule)</code>	Enable rule by ID or object	<code>enable(nightModeRule)</code>
<code>disable(rule)</code>	Disable rule by ID or object	<code>disable(dayModeRule)</code>

Examples:

```
rule("@sunset => enable(nightRules); disable(dayRules)")
rule("$vacationMode == true => disable(normalRoutines)")
rule("$maintenanceMode == false => enable(allRules)")
```

## Property Functions

Property functions use the syntax `<ID>:<property>` for reading and `<ID>:<property> = <value>` for writing.

### Device Properties

Property	Type	Description
value	Trigger	Device value property
state	Trigger	Device state property
bat	Trigger	Battery level (0-100)
power	Trigger	Power consumption
isDead	Trigger	Device dead status
isOn	Trigger	True if device/any in list is on
isOff	Trigger	True if device is off/all in list are off
isAllOn	Trigger	True if all devices in list are on
isAnyOff	Trigger	True if any device in list is off
last	Trigger	Time since last breach/trigger
safe	Trigger	True if device is safe
breached	Trigger	True if device is breached
isOpen	Trigger	True if device is open
isClosed	Trigger	True if device is closed
lux	Trigger	Light sensor value
volume	Trigger	Audio volume level
position	Trigger	Device position (blinds, etc.)
temp	Trigger	Temperature value
scene	Trigger	Scene activation event value
central	Trigger	Central scene event, {keyId=., keyAttribute=...}

## Device Control Actions

Property	Type	Description
<code>on</code>	Action	Turn device on
<code>off</code>	Action	Turn device off
<code>toggle</code>	Action	Toggle device state
<code>play</code>	Action	Start media playback
<code>pause</code>	Action	Pause media playback
<code>open</code>	Action	Open device (blinds, locks)
<code>close</code>	Action	Close device
<code>stop</code>	Action	Stop device operation
<code>secure</code>	Action	Secure device (locks)
<code>unsecure</code>	Action	Unsecure device
<code>wake</code>	Action	Wake up dead Z-Wave device
<code>levelIncrease</code>	Action	Start level increase
<code>levelDecrease</code>	Action	Start level decrease
<code>levelStop</code>	Action	Stop level change

## Device Assignment Properties

Property	Description
<code>value = &lt;val&gt;</code>	Set device value
<code>state = &lt;val&gt;</code>	Set device state
<code>R = &lt;val&gt;</code>	Set red color component
<code>G = &lt;val&gt;</code>	Set green color component
<code>B = &lt;val&gt;</code>	Set blue color component
<code>W = &lt;val&gt;</code>	Set white color component
<code>color = &lt;rgb&gt;</code>	Set RGB color values
<code>volume = &lt;val&gt;</code>	Set audio volume
<code>position = &lt;val&gt;</code>	Set device position



<code>power = &lt;val&gt;</code>	Set power level
<code>targetLevel = &lt;val&gt;</code>	Set target dimmer level
<code>interval = &lt;val&gt;</code>	Set interval value
<code>mode = &lt;val&gt;</code>	Set device mode
<code>mute = &lt;bool&gt;</code>	Set mute state
<code>dim = &lt;table&gt;</code>	Set dimming parameters
<code>msg = &lt;text&gt;</code>	Send push message
<code>email = &lt;text&gt;</code>	Send email notification

## Partition Properties

Property	Type	Description
<code>armed</code>	Trigger	True if partition is armed
<code>isArmed</code>	Trigger	True if partition is armed
<code>isDisarmed</code>	Trigger	True if partition is disarmed
<code>isAllArmed</code>	Trigger	True if all partitions are armed
<code>isAnyDisarmed</code>	Trigger	True if any partition is disarmed
<code>isAlarmBreached</code>	Trigger	True if partition is breached
<code>isAlarmSafe</code>	Trigger	True if partition is safe
<code>isAllAlarmBreached</code>	Trigger	True if all partitions breached
<code>isAnyAlarmSafe</code>	Trigger	True if any partition is safe
<code>tryArm</code>	Action	Attempt to arm partition
<code>armed = &lt;bool&gt;</code>	Action	Arm or disarm partition

## Thermostat Properties

Property	Type	Description
<code>thermostatMode</code>	Trigger/Action	Thermostat operating mode
<code>thermostatModeFuture</code>	Trigger	Future thermostat mode

		mode
thermostatFanMode	Trigger/Action	Fan operating mode
thermostatFanOff	Trigger	Fan off status
heatingThermostatSetpoint	Trigger/Action	Heating setpoint
coolingThermostatSetpoint	Trigger/Action	Cooling setpoint
heatingThermostatSetpointCapabilitiesMax	Trigger	Max heating setpoint
heatingThermostatSetpointCapabilitiesMin	Trigger	Min heating setpoint
coolingThermostatSetpointCapabilitiesMax	Trigger	Max cooling setpoint
coolingThermostatSetpointCapabilitiesMin	Trigger	Min cooling setpoint
thermostatSetpoint = <val>	Action	Set thermostat setpoint

## Scene Properties

Property	Type	Description
start	Action	Start/execute scene
kill	Action	Stop scene execution

## Information Properties

Property	Type	Description
name	Info	Device name
roomName	Info	Room name containing device
HTname	Info	HomeTable variable name

profile	Info	Current active profile
access	Trigger	Access control event
central	Trigger	Central scene event
time	Trigger/Action	Device time property
manual	Trigger	Manual operation status
trigger	Trigger	Generic trigger property

## List Operations

Operation	Description
average	Average of numbers in list
sum	Sum of values in list
allTrue	True if all values are true
someTrue	True if at least one value is true
allFalse	True if all values are false
someFalse	True if at least one value is false
mostlyTrue	True if majority of values are true
mostlyFalse	True if majority of values are false
bin	Convert to binary (1 for truthy, 0 for falsy)
leaf	Extract leaf nodes from nested table

## Examples

### Basic Device Control

```
rule("@08:00 => livingRoomLights:on")           -- Morning lights
rule("motionSensor:breached => hallwayLight:on") -- Motion activation
rule("@sunset => {porch,garden,driveway}:on")    -- Evening outdoor lighting
```

### Conditional Logic

```
rule("door:isOpen & @sunset => securityLight:on") -- Security alert
rule("trueFor(00:10, house:isAllOff) => alarm:arm") -- Auto-arm when house is off
rule("luxSensor:value < 100 & motion:breached => lights:on") -- Smart lighting
```

### Time-based Automation

```
rule("@{07:00,19:00} => thermostat:mode='auto'")           -- Twice dai
rule("22:00..06:00 & motion:breached => nightLight:on")    -- Night mod
rule("@@00:30 => hvac:refresh")                             -- Regular m
```

## List Operations

```
rule("temperatureSensors:average > 25 => fan:on")          -- Climate c
rule("{sensor1,sensor2,sensor3}:someTrue => alert:on")      -- Multi-sen
rule("allLights:isAnyOff => log('Some lights are off')")    -- Status m
```

## Advanced Scenarios

```
-- Vacation mode
rule("$vacationMode == true & motion:breached => securityAlert")

-- Energy saving
rule("trueFor(01:00, room:isAllOff) => hvac:targetLevel=18")

-- Weather-based automation
rule("weatherStation:temp < 0 & @06:00 => carHeater:on")
```

## Rule management functions

Defining a rules returns a rule object, that has methods for managing and controlling the rule

```
local r = rule("triggerExpression => actions")

r:disable() -- disables the rule and stops all timers started by the
r:enable()  -- enables the rule. A daily or interval rule will start
r:start()   -- trigger the rule manually
r:info()    -- logs info about the rule
```

## Best Practices

1. Use meaningful device names in your HomeTable variables
2. Group related devices in lists for easier management
3. Combine time guards with device triggers for smarter automation
4. Use `trueFor()` to avoid false triggers from brief state changes
5. Test rules thoroughly before deploying to production
6. Document complex rules with comments in your main function
7. Use trigger variables for inter-rule communication

## 8. Leverage list operations for aggregated device control