Package ‘nJira’

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Title SQL Like Query Interface for 'Jira'
Description SQL like query interface to fetch data from any 'Jira' installation. The data is fetched using 'Jira' REST API, which can be found at the following URL: <https://developer.atlassian.com/cloud/jira/platform/rest/v2>.
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R topics documented:

jira.login ............................................. 2
jira.metadata ......................................... 2
jira.query ........................................... 3
rk.fields ............................................. 4
rk.groupby .......................................... 5
rk.metadata .......................................... 5
rk.query ............................................. 6
rk.where ............................................ 6

Index 8
jira.login  

**Jira Login Function**

**Description**

Authenticates the user to fetch data from the respective Jira installation.

**Usage**

```r
jira.login(jira.env = NULL, jira.user = NULL, jira.pwd = NULL,
            jira.val = 0, logs = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

- `jira.env`: Web address of 'Jira' environment (e.g. https://issues.apache.org/jira)
- `jira.user`: Jira User Name
- `jira.pwd`: Jira Password
- `jira.val`: 0/1 how should the list values be returned in the query results
- `logs`: debug logs required on not (Default = FALSE)

**Value**

The function authenticates the user into Jira installation and caches the Jira credentials.

**Examples**

```r
jira.login(jira.env="https://issues.apache.org/jira",
           jira.user="jiraTestUser", jira.pwd="jiraTestPwd")
```

jira.metadata  

**Jira Tables and Field Details**

**Description**

Returns the 'metadata' of Jira which includes 'table' and 'field' names, valid for respective Jira installation. These table and field names can be referred while creating a Jira Query.

**Usage**

```r
jira.metadata(table = NULL, fields = NULL)
```
Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>table</td>
<td>Name of the Jira tables. If not specified, all the tables of the given interface are returned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fields</td>
<td>List of field names whose details are required. If not specified, all the fields of the specified tables are returned.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Value

Data frame of Jira tables and field names.

Examples

```r
fields <- jira.metadata()
fields <- jira.metadata(table = "history")
fields <- jira.metadata(table = "issues")
fields <- jira.metadata(table = "issues", fields = c("Created", "Date Required", "Dev Status"))
```

Description

Query Jira using SQL like query syntax. The query response from Jira REST API is returned as a data frame.

Usage

```r
jira.query(table, fields = NULL, where = NULL, groupby = NULL)
```

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>table</td>
<td>Name of Jira table from which data will be fetched.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fields</td>
<td>Comma separated names of the fields from the specified table whose values will be fetched.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>where</td>
<td>specifies the where clause of the query. You can also pass your Jira JQL as-is in the where clause.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>groupby</td>
<td>specifies the list of fields on which the data is grouped.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Details

For querying Jira 'history' table, the where clause must specify issue 'id'

Example: `where = "id = 'HIVE-22692'"`

Value

Data frame of results returned by the Jira query.
Examples

issues <- jira.query(table = "issues", fields = "id AS IssueId, Created, Status, Priority", where = "project = 'HIVE' AND created >= '2019-01-01' AND created <= '2019-12-31' AND Status IN ('Open', 'Closed', 'Resolved')")

issues <- jira.query(table = "issues", fields = "id AS IssueId, Created", where = "'cf[10021]' = 'ABCD' AND Created > '2019-01-01'")

history <- jira.query(table = "history", where = "id = 'HIVE-22692'")

history <- jira.query(table = "history", fields = "id AS IssueId, toString AS Status, COUNT(fromString) AS Count", where = "id = 'HIVE-22692' AND field = 'status'", groupby = "id,toString")

rk.fields

Process Fields Clause

Description

The function parses the fields clause and returns the modified string as per the specified mode. The fields clause supported format is represented by the following BNF:

<field.list> := <field.expr> ( DELIMIT.COMMA <field.expr> ) *
<field.expr> := ( FIELD.NAME | <aggr.func> LEFT.PAREN FIELD.NAME RIGHT.PAREN ) [ AS.ALIAS FIELD.NAME ]
<aggr.func> := FUNC.MIN | FUNC.MEDIAN | FUNC.AVG | FUNC.MAX | FUNC.COUNT | FUNC.SUM

Usage

rk.fields(fields, mode = "@")

Arguments

fields clause following simplified sql syntax.
mode specifies the parsing logic. The default value '@' returns the field list in parameter query format. The '+' value returns a field list used for grouping the dataframe with alias names. The '=' value returns a field list used for grouping the dataframe with original names. The '*' value returns the alias list used for renaming the columns. Any other value returns a field list used for selecting columns from a dataframe.

Value

The function returns the processed fields clause.
**rk.groupby**

**Process GroupBy Clause**

**Description**

The function parses the groupby clause and returns the modified string as per the specified mode.

**Usage**

```r
rk.groupby(groupby = NULL, mode = "@"
```

**Arguments**

- **groupby**: clause following simplified sql syntax.
- **mode**: specifies the parsing logic. The default value '@' returns the groupby clause in perfmeter format. Any other value returns the groupby fields used for aggregation.

**Value**

The function returns the processed groupby clause.

---

**rk.metadata**

**Processing Meta Data**

**Description**

The function returns the list of tables, fields, and their descriptions.

**Usage**

```r
rk.metadata(table = NULL, fields = NULL, gettabs, getflds, infofile = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

- **table**: name of the interface tables. If not specified, all the tables of the given interface are returned.
- **fields**: is the list of field names whose details are required. If not specified, all the fields of the specified tables are returned.
- **gettabs**: is a function that returns the list of all the tables for the given interface.
- **getflds**: is a function that returns the list of all the fields for the given table.
- **infofile**: is the name of the file containing information about different tables and fields of the given interface.
Value

The function returns the resulting data frame.

---

rk.query

Data Processing Query

Description

The function applies the given fields, where clause, and group by fields on the specified data frame.

Usage

rk.query(dframe, fields = NULL, where = NULL, groupby = NULL)

Arguments

dframe  data frame to be processed.
fields   fields to be filtered.
where    clause applied on the data.
groupby  used to aggregate the fields.

Value

The function returns the resulting data frame.

---

rk.where

Process Where Clause

Description

The function parses the where clause and returns the modified string as per the specified mode. The where clause supported format is represented by the following BNF:

<where.cond> := <where.and> [ LOGICAL.OR <where.cond> ]
<where.and> := <where.not> [ LOGICAL.AND <where.and> ]
<where.not> := [ LOGICAL.NOT ] <where.clause>
<where.clause> := LEFT.PAREN <where.cond> RIGHT.PAREN | <where.expr>
<where.expr> := ( IDENTIFIER | QUOTE.STR ) ( [ LOGICAL.NOT ] ( OPERATOR.IN <value.list> | OPERATOR.LIKE <value.const> ) | OPERATOR.IS [ LOGICAL.NOT ] VALUE.NULL | <logic.cond> )
<logic.cond> := ( EQUAL.TO | NOT.EQUAL | LESS.THAN | GREATER.THAN | LESS.EQUAL | GREATER.EQUAL ) <value.const>
<value.list> := LEFT.PAREN <value.const> ( DELIMIT.COMMA <value.const> ) * RIGHT.PAREN
<value.const> := | QUOTE.STR | NUMBER

Usage

rk.where(where = NULL, mode = "@", fields = NULL)
rk.where

Arguments

where clause following simplified sql syntax.
mode specifies the parsing logic. The default value '@' returns the where clause in perfmeter format. The '=' value returns the where clause in IOD format. The '~' value returns the where clause in Jira format. The '' (empty string) value returns a where clause used with a sql statement. If a dataframe name is passed, the function returns the where clause for use with a dataframe.
fields fields to be filtered.

Value

The function returns the processed where clause.
Index

jira.login, 2
jira.metadata, 2
jira.query, 3

rk.fields, 4
rk.groupby, 5
rk.metadata, 5
rk.query, 6
rk.where, 6