

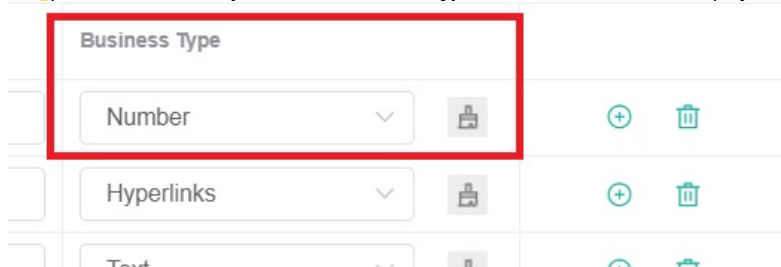
Options for Custom Formatting in Your Widgets and Dashboards

You can customize how values appear on your widgets and dashboards to make data easier to read or format according to your preference.

What's in this article:

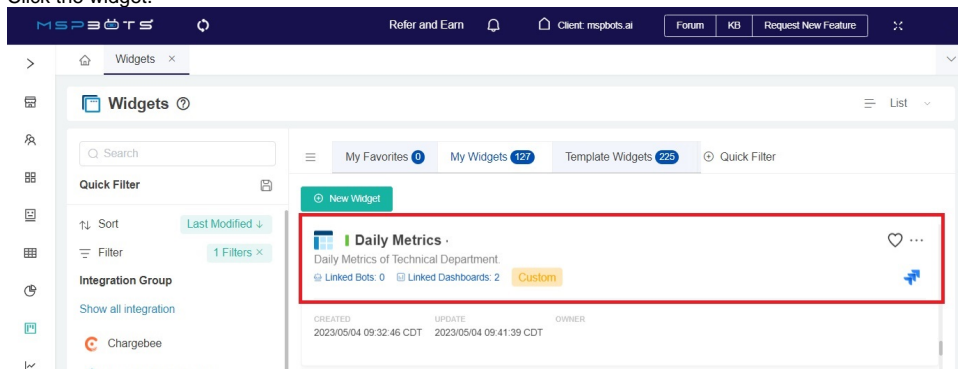
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*This procedure works only when the **Business Type** of the Dataset Column Display is set to **Number**.*

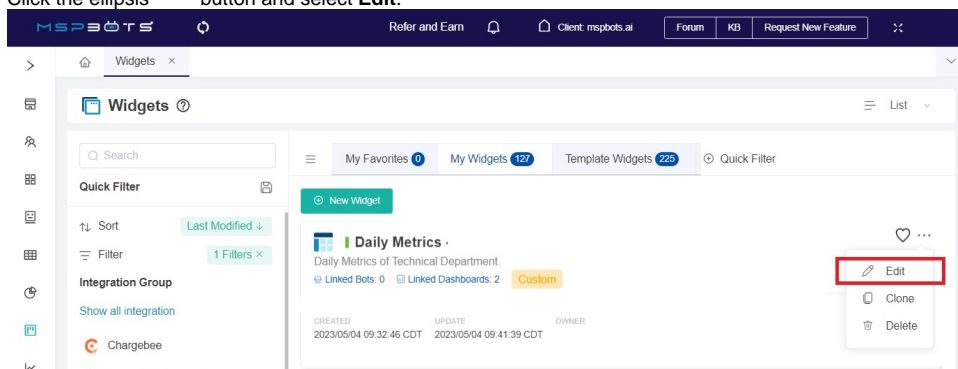


How to customize values in your widget

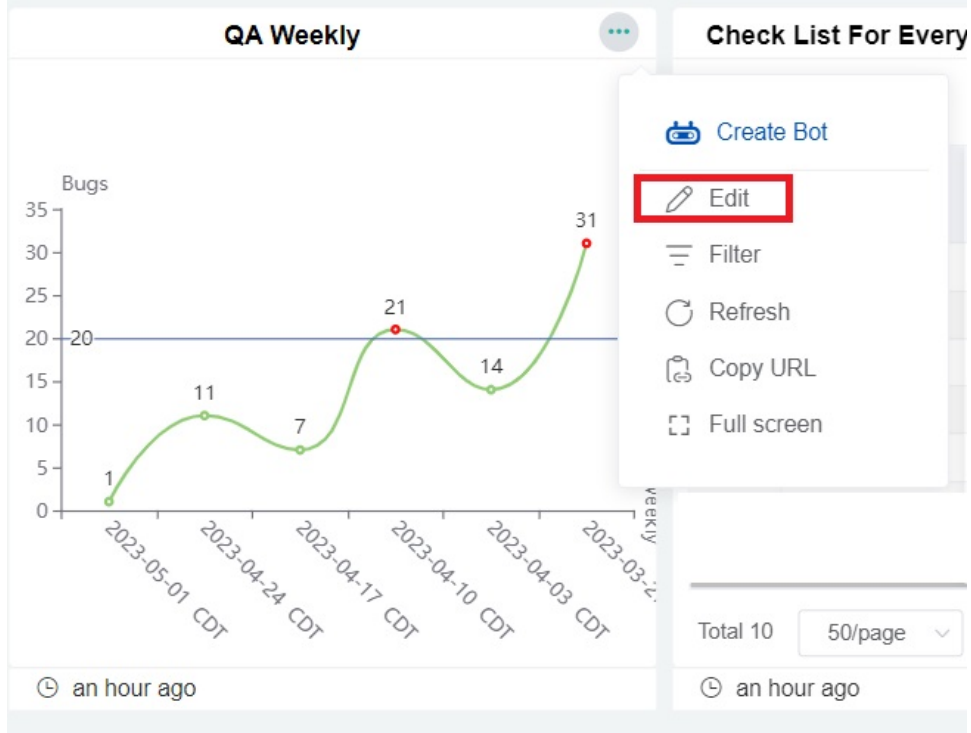
1. Navigate to [Widgets](#) on the MSPbots app.
2. Find the widget for customization in the **My Widgets** tab and open it using any of the following ways:
 - Click the widget.



- Click the ellipsis *** button and select **Edit**.

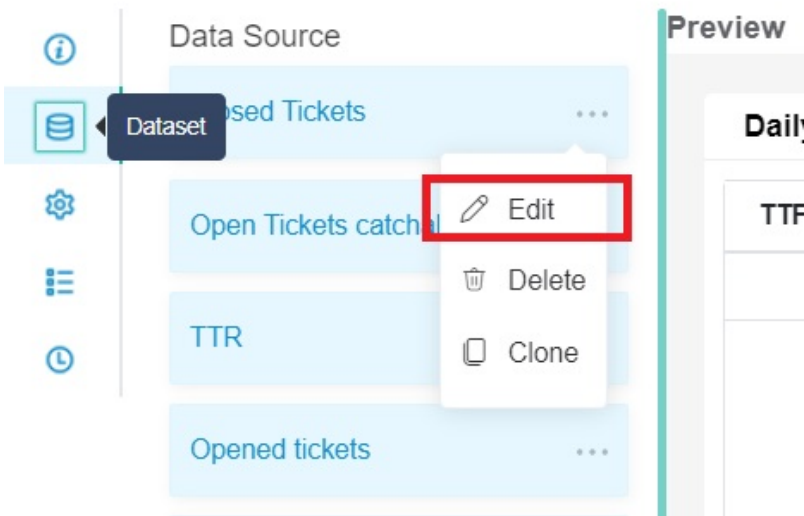



Alternatively, you can also click the ellipsis *** button on the widget on your dashboard and select **Edit**.



3. When the Widget Builder window appears, go to **Dataset**, click the ellipsis *** button, and select **Edit**.

Widget Builder



4. When the Dataset window appears, find the column name for customization and select the corresponding  icon.

Dataset

Dataset:







Jira Data Center / Jira Issue Details - Support

Show datasource name as

Closed Tickets

Columns Display:

Select All Clear All

Column Name	Alias	Business Type	
time_to_resolution_sec	Time To Resolution Sec	Number	
type	Type	Text	
request_type	Request Type	Text	
summary	Summary	Text	
status_name	Status Name	Text	
resolution_name	Resolution Name	Text	

Ensure that you are customizing the column with **Number** as the selected Business Type, else the customization will not succeed.

5. Click **Custom** on the Format pop-up.

Format

number % Prefix **Custom**

Custom:

Select the display format of the business type (Each business type has multiple display formats).

Close Save

6. Type your preferred format in the **Custom** field. Be guided by the formatting options below.
For example, if you want 10000 to be displayed as 10,000.0000, enter **0,0.0000** into the **Custom** field.

Format

number

%

Prefix

Custom

Custom:

0,0.0000

Select the display format of the business type (Each business type has multiple display formats).

Close

Save

7. Click **Save** on the Format pop-up.
8. Click **Save** on the Dataset window to keep your customizations.

Formatting Guide for Numerals

Order	Field Value (Raw Format)	Formatting	Output	Description
1	10000	0,0.0000	10,000.0000	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Adds separators in the whole number as needed Appends four digits after the decimal point
2	10000.23	0,0	10,000	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Adds separators in the whole number as needed Rounds off to the nearest whole number
3	10000.23	+0,0	+10,000	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Rounds off to the nearest whole number Adds separators as needed Displays positive or negative notations where it is appropriate
4	-10000	0,0.0	-10,000.0	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Adds separators in the whole number as needed Adds one digit after the decimal point Displays positive or negative notations where it is appropriate
5	10000.1234	0.000	10000.123	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Rounds off to three decimal places Rounds off to the nearest number
6	100.1234	00000	00100	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Rounds off to the nearest whole number Keeps five digits in the integer part
7	1000.1234	000000,0	001,000	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Rounds off to the nearest whole number Adds separators in the whole number as needed Keeps six digits in the integer part
8	10	000.00	010.00	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Adds two digits after the decimal point Keeps three digits in the integer part

9	10000.1234	0[,00000	10000.12340	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adds five digits after the decimal point 2. Displays the whole number if there is no decimal
10	-10000	(0,0.0000)	(10,000.0000)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adds four digits after the decimal point 2. Adds separators in the whole number as needed 3. Shows the number inside parentheses if it is negative
11	-0.23	.00	-.23	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strips off the whole number 2. Displays only the decimals up to two digits after the decimal point
12	-0.23	(.00)	(.23)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strips off the whole number 2. Displays only the decimals up to two digits after the decimal point 3. Shows the number inside parentheses if it is negative
13	0.23	0.00000	0.23000	Adds five digits after the decimal point and displays the whole number
14	0.23	0.0[0000]	0.23	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Displays one digit after the decimal but has an allowance for up to five decimal places if these are needed 2. Displays the whole number
15	1230974	0.0a	1.2m	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rounds off to the nearest thousandth value 2. Adds one digit after the decimal point 3. Displays a letter for the magnitude change, with a space between the magnitude symbol and the number
16	1460	0 a	1 k	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rounds off to the nearest thousandth value 2. Displays a letter for the magnitude change
17	-104000	0a	-104k	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rounds off to the nearest thousandth 2. Displays a letter for the magnitude change
18	1	0o	1st	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adds suffixes after the ordinal number (for example: 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and so on) 2. Rounds to the nearest whole number
19	100	0o	100th	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adds suffixes after the ordinal number (for example: 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and so on) 2. Rounds to the nearest whole number

Formatting Guide for Currency

The symbol for local currency in the widgets is based on your account language settings. You can use the dollar \$ sign in the formatting, however, the output will show your local currency (\$, £, or €).

Order	Field Value (Raw Format)	Formatting	Output	Description
1	1000.234	\$0,0.00	\$1,000.23	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adds separators in the whole number where appropriate 2. Takes the two digits after the decimal point and rounds it off to the nearest number 3. Adds the local currency symbol before the number
2	1000.2	0,0[,00 \$	1,000.20 \$	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adds separators in the whole number where appropriate 2. Takes the two digits after the decimal point and rounds it off to the nearest number 3. Adds the local currency symbol after the number 4. If there is no decimal, the whole number is displayed.
3	1001	\$ 0,0[,00	\$ 1,001	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adds separators in the whole number where appropriate 2. Takes the two digits after the decimal point and rounds it off to the nearest number 3. Adds the local currency symbol after the number 4. If there is no decimal, the whole number is displayed.

4	-1000.234	(\$0,0)	(\$1,000)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adds separators in the whole number where appropriate 2. Rounds off to the nearest whole number 3. Adds the local currency symbol before the number 4. Negative numbers are in parentheses.
5	-1000.234	\$0.00	-\$1000.23	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adds two decimal numbers after the decimal point 2. Rounds off to the nearest number 3. Adds the local currency symbol before the number
6	1230974	(\$ 0.00 a)	\$ 1.23 m	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Displays the nearest thousandth with two decimal numbers after the decimal point 2. Adds a letter for the magnitude change 3. Adds the local currency symbol before the number 4. Negative numbers are in parentheses.

Formatting Guide for Bytes

Order	Field Value (Raw Format)	Formatting	Output	Description
1	100	0b	100B	Adds "B" after the number
2	1024	0b	1KB	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Divides by 1000 and rounds off to the nearest whole number 2. Adds "KB" after the number
3	2048	0 ib	2 KiB	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Divides by 1024 and rounds off to the nearest whole number 2. Adds "KB" after the number.
4	3072	0.0 b	3.1 KB	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Divides by 1000 and adds one decimal number after the decimal point 2. Rounds off to the nearest number 3. Adds "KB" after the number
5	7884486213	0.00b	7.88GB	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Displays the nearest thousandth with two decimal numbers after the decimal point 2. Adds "GB" after the number
6	3467479682787	0.000 ib	3.154 TiB	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Displays the nearest thousandth with three decimal numbers after the decimal point 2. Adds "TiB" after the number

Formatting Guide for Percentages

Order	Field Value (Raw Format)	Formatting	Output	Description
1	1	0%	100%	Multiplies the value by 100 and adds a percent sign
2	0.974878234	0.000%	97.488%	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Multiplies the value by 100 and adds three decimal numbers after the decimal point 2. Rounds off to the nearest number 3. Adds a percent sign
3	-0.43	0 %	-43 %	Multiplies the value by 100 and adds a percent sign
4	0.43	(0.000 %)	43.000 %	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Multiplies the value by 100 and adds three decimal numbers after the decimal point 2. Rounds off to the nearest number and adds a percent sign 3. Negative numbers are in parentheses.

Formatting Guide for Time

Order	Field Value (Raw Format)	Formatting	Output	Description
1	25	00:00:00	0:00:25	Numbers less than 60 are displayed in the seconds section.
2	238	00:00:00	0:03:58	For numbers greater than or equal to 60 but less than 3600:

				<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To show minutes, divide the input by 60 and use the integer part. Example: $238 / 60 = 3.966666$ Take the whole number 3 to have 0:03:00. 2. To show seconds, take the quotient of the example above and multiply it by 60 and round it off to the whole number. Example: $.966666 \times 60 = 57.9999$, rounded off to 58 <p>Hence, the output is 0:03:58.</p>
3	63846	00:00:00	17:44:06	<p>For numbers greater than or equal to 3600:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To show hours, divide the input by 3600 and use the integer part. Example: $63846 / 3600 = 17.735$ Take the whole number 17 to have 17:00:00. 2. To show minutes, take the decimal numbers in the quotient and multiply them by 60. Example: $.735 \times 60 = 44.1$ Apply the whole number to have 17:44:00 3. To show seconds, take the decimal numbers in the product and multiply them by 60. Example: $.1 \times 60 = 6$ <p>Hence, the output is 17:44:06.</p>

Formatting Guide for Exponential

Order	Field Value (Raw Format)	Formatting	Output	Description
1	1123456789	0,0e+0	1e+9	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Displays the nearest thousandth with the whole number 2. Adds "e" and a 10-based exponent when the exponent is positive 3. If the exponent is negative, subtract when the exponent is negative.
2	12398734.202	0.00e+0	1.24e+7	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Displays the nearest thousandth with two decimal numbers after the decimal point 2. Adds "e" and a 10-based exponent when the exponent is positive 3. Subtracts when the exponent is negative
3	0.000123987	0.000e+0	1.240e-4	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Displays the nearest thousandth with three decimal numbers after the decimal point 2. Adds "e" and add10-based exponent when the exponent is positive 3. Subtracts when the exponent is negative