

# Formula Examples

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This article provides a list of common formulas. Note that these formulas contain variables and calculations that may not be applicable to your organization. For more detailed information on formulas, see the following articles:

- [Formulas Overview](#)
- [Variables, Operators & Functions](#)
- [Time Functions](#)
- [Null Values in Formulas](#)
- [Add Formulas to an Object Type](#)

## Examples

When reviewing the examples below, note that:

- Variables represent [numeric](#) and [date](#) fields, [select lists](#), [workflow states](#), or other formulas; and
- Functions require data from multiple objects. As such, only **Relationship** and **Reference** variable types can be used with a function.

NAME	FORMULA	VARIABLES	OPERATORS	FUNCTIONS	RE
Average Impact	MEAN(IMPACT)	IMPACT (Inherent Impact)		Mean	Calculates the average value of the inherent impact of the relationship between the two objects.

Control Effectiveness	CONTROLEFF	CONTROLEFF (Control Effectiveness)			Provi coun value the C Effec field. that coun value multi objec requi relat or re varia used the s funct requi
Design Effective	DE==1?1:0	DE (Design Effectiveness)	== (equal to), ? : (conditional expression)		Chec Desig Effec equa yes, form outpr other outpr
Indicator Status	(CURRENT-TARGET)*DIRECTION	CURRENT(Current Value), TARGET (Target Value), DIRECTION (Desired Direction)	( ) (grouping), - (minus), * (multiply)		Subti value Targ from Value multi the t the v Desir Direc

Inherent Risk Score	IN_IMPACT*IN_LIKELIHOOD	IN_IMPACT (Inherent Impact), IN_LIKELIHOOD (Inherent Likelihood)	* (multiply)		Multi value Inher Impa the v Inher Likel
KRI Status	TYPE==1 AND CV>LL AND CV<UL?1:2	TYPE (Type), CV (Current Value), LL (Lower Limit), UL (Upper Limit)	== (equal to), and (logical and), > (greater than), < (less than), ? : (conditional expression)		Chec valu Type the v Curre Valu great Low and i valu Curre Valu than Limit the f outp valu othe outp
Material Weaknesses	IC==2?1:0	IC (Issue Classification)	== (equal to), ? : (conditional expression)		Chec valu Issue Class is 2, the f outp valu othe outp

Maximum Likelihood	MAX(LIKELIHOOD)	LIKELIHOOD (Inherent Likelihood)		Max	Calcul the h num value Inher Likel from in the relat
Net Loss	TOTALLOSS-TOTALRECOVERED	TOTALLOSS (Total Loss Amount), TOTALRECOVERED (Total Recovered Amount)	- (minus)		Subt value Total Reco from Loss Amo
No. of Open Actions	SUM(OA)	OA (Open Actions)		Sum	Calcul the s value Oper from in the Proce relat
Percentage of Samples Failed	$(\text{SUM}(\text{FAILED})) / (\text{SUM}(\text{TESTED}) * 100$	FAILED (No. of Samples Failed) TESTED (No. of Samples Tested) Control	/ (divide), * (multiply)	Sum	Divid sum value of Sa Faile sum Sampl Teste objec the T relat then multi the t 100.

Percentage of Testing Complete	TESTING/PLANNED*100	TESTED (No. of Samples Tested), PLANNED (Total Samples Planned)	/ (divide), * (multiply)		Divide value Sample Tested Total Sample Planned then multiply the total 100.
Time to Fix	timeDiff (DATECOMPLETED,DATEIDENTIFIED,"days")	DATECOMPLETED (Issue Resolution Date), DATEIDENTIFIED (Issue Identification Date)		timeDiff	Display difference days between Issue Resolution Date Issue Identification Date
Total Cost	QTY*COST	QTY (Quantity), COST (Cost)	* (multiply)		Multiply value Quar Cost.