Parse使用总结

1. 条件联合查询

1) [whereKey:matchesKey:inQuery:]方法

PFQuery \*teamQuery = [PFQuery queryWithClassName:@"Team"];

[teamQuery whereKey:@"winPct" greaterThan:@(0.5)];

PFQuery \*userQuery = [PFQuery queryForUser];

[userQuery whereKey:@"hometown" matchesKey:@"city" inQuery:teamQuery];

[userQuery findObjectsInBackgroundWithBlock:^(NSArray \*results, NSError \*error) {

// results will contain users with a hometown team with a winning record

}];

条件：City类表示城市，User类包含hometown(City)字段，Team类包含city(City)字段。

目标：查询所有用户他们家乡所在城市的团队有赢球记录。

2) [whereKeyExists:]返回含有指定key的数据

3)[ selectKeys:]指定返回的查询结果只包含哪些字段

4)[ fetchIfNeeded]获取剩余的其他字段

5) [query whereKey:@"arrayKey" equalTo:@2]; //查询一个存储数组的字段中，该数组是否含有特定的元素。

6）[query whereKey:@"arrayKey" containsAllObjectsInArray:@[@2, @3, @4]]; //查询一个存储数组的字段中，该数组是否同时含有特定的某几个元素。

7)[ whereKey: matchesQuery:] , [whereKey:doesNotMatchQuery:]

PFQuery \*innerQuery = [PFQuery queryWithClassName:@"Post"];

[innerQuery whereKeyExists:@"image"];

PFQuery \*query = [PFQuery queryWithClassName:@"Comment"];

[query whereKey:@"post" matchesQuery:innerQuery];

[query findObjectsInBackgroundWithBlock:^(NSArray \*comments, NSError \*error) {

// comments now contains the comments for posts with images

}];

条件：Post表中有部分数据含有image字段，Comment表中含有post（Post）字段

目标：查询Comment表中post字段含有image的数据

8）[includeKey:]在查询返回时，将表中指定字段里的ParseObject数据同时下载下来。因为一般情况下查询返回的数据字段中ParseObject数据中只含有objectId.

阶进用法1：[query includeKey:@"post.author"];只下载指定字段中的某个指定字段

阶进用法2: [query includeKey:@"post.author"];

[query includeKey:@"post.company"];

…

组合使用只下载指定字段中的某几个指定字段