# Core Data - Query

#### **One Model and Query**

```
class Person {
          var name: String?
          var birthYear: Int?
          var friend: Person?
}

let request: NSFetchRequest<Person> = NSFetchRequest(entityName: "Person")

let predicate = NSPredicate(format: " name CONTAINS 'David' && birthYear > 2000")
request.predicate = predicate
```

#### **One-to-One Relationship and Query**

class Person {

```
var name: String?
          var birthYear: Int?
          var friend: Person?
find a person whose has friend and that friend has to meet certain criteria.
each person in friend, return a person whose name contains "David" and whose (David's) birth year is greater
than 2000.
let request: NSFetchRequest<Person> = NSFetchRequest(entityName: "Person")
let predicate = NSPredicate(format: "friend.name CONTAINS 'David' && friend.birthYear > 2000")
request.predicate = predicate
```

## **One-to-Many Relationship and Subquery**

let predicate = NSPredicate(format: "SUBQUERY(friends, \$x, \$x.name CONTAINS 'David' &&

let request: NSFetchRequest<Person> = NSFetchRequest(entityName: "Person")

request.predicate = predicate

\$x.birthYear > 2000).@count > 0")

### One-to-Many Relationship and Subquery

For example, relationship may go one more level deeper: friends' friends whose name contains "Lisa" and whose (Lisa's) birth year is greater than 2005. For this case, nested Subquery can be used. That is, a Subquery contains another Subquery to verify one more deep relationship:

```
let request: NSFetchRequest<Person> = NSFetchRequest(entityName: "Person")
let predicate = NSPredicate(format: "SUBQUERY(friends, $x,
    SUBQUERY($x.friends, $y, $y.name CONTAINS 'Lisa' && $y.birthYear > 2005).@count > 0).@count > 0")
request.predicate = predicate
```