but an RDF graph. For example, we can create a new graph that labels big apartments
as those having more than 2 bedrooms.

```
PREFIX ex:      <http://www.example.org/>
PREFIX dbpedia: <http://dbpedia.org/resource/>
PREFIX geo:     <http://www.geonames.org/ontology#>
CONSTRUCT {?apartment swp:hasNumberOfBedrooms ?bedrooms. ?apartment swp:isBigApartment true.}
WHERE{
        ?apartment  swp:hasNumberOfBedrooms ?bedrooms.
}
FILTER (?bedrooms > 2)
```

This would return the following graph.

```
@prefix swp:      <http://www.semanticwebprimer.org/ontology/apartments.ttl#>.
@prefix dbpedia: <http://dbpedia.org/resource/>.
@prefix dbpedia-owl: <http://dbpedia.org/ontology/>.
@prefix xsd:      <http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#>.


swp:BaronWayApartment swp:hasNumberOfBedrooms 3.
swp:BaronWayApartment swp:isBigApartment true.
```

CONSTRUCT queries are often used to translate between schemas by querying for
particular patterns and substituting in properties from the target schema.

3.7   Querying Schemas

Importantly, because schema information is represented in RDF, SPARQL can be used
to query information about the schema itself. For example, the following is part of the
housing ontology from the previous chapter.