@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"^^<xsd:integer>.
swp:BaronWayApartment swp:isPartOf swp:BaronWayBuilding.
swp:BaronWayBuilding dbpedia-owl:location dbpedia:Amsterdam.

Note that the angle brackets are dropped from around resources that are referred to using a qualified name. Secondly, we can mix and match regular URLs with these qualified names.

Turtle also allows us to not repeat particular subjects when they are used repeatedly. In the example above, swp:BaronWayApartment is used as the subject of two triples. This can be written more compactly by using a semicolon at the end of a statement. For example:

@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"^^<xsd:integer>;
                                swp:isPartOf swp:BaronWayBuilding.
swp:BaronWayBuilding dbpedia-owl:location dbpedia:Amsterdam.

If both a subject and predicate are used repeatedly, we can use a comma at the end of a statement. For instance, if we want to extend our example to say that Baron Way Building is not only located in Amsterdam but also in the Netherlands, we can write the following Turtle: