?avgNumRooms
2

The aggregate function is combined with the keyword AS to denote the variable in the result set. We are not limited to applying these aggregations over the entire result set. We can also aggregate for particular groups using the GROUP BY keyword.

SPARQL thus provides powerful mechanisms for organizing results in a way that best suits the application at hand.

3.6 Other Forms of SPARQL Queries

So far, we have focused on selecting certain values from a set of RDF. SPARQL also supports some other forms of queries. The two queries that are commonly used besides SELECT are ASK and CONSTRUCT.

The ASK form of query simply checks to see whether a graph pattern exists in a data set instead of returning a result. For example, the query below would return true.

```
PREFIX swp:    <http://www.semanticwebprimer.org/ontology/apartments.ttl#>.
PREFIX dbpedia: <http://dbpedia.org/resource/>.
PREFIX dbpedia-owl: <http://dbpedia.org/ontology/>.
ASK ?apartment
WHERE {
        ?apartment  swp:hasNumberOfBedrooms 3.
}
```

ASK queries are used because they are faster to compute than retrieving an entire set of results.

The CONSTRUCT form of query is used to retrieve an RDF graph from a larger set of RDF. Thus, one can query a triple store and retrieve not a list of variable bindings