at the beginning of another string is “ˆ4 Baron Way”. This would be expressed as follows:

```
PREFIX swp:    <http://www.semanticwebprimer.org/ontology/apartments.ttl#>.
PREFIX dbpedia: <http://dbpedia.org/resource/>.
PREFIX dbpedia-owl: <http://dbpedia.org/ontology/>.
SELECT ?apartment
WHERE {
        ?apartment  swp:address ?address.
       FILTER regex(?address, "^4 Baron Way").
}
```

Here, after the FILTER keyword, a specific filter function name is introduced, regex. The parameters to that function are given in the parentheses afterwards. There are several other types of filters that SPARQL contains that may be useful in particular cases. However, the numeric and string filters are the most commonly used. One final function that is often useful is the str function. This will convert resources and literals into string representations that can then be used in regex. For example, we can search for Baron in the URL of the resource instead of using the label like this:

```
PREFIX swp:    <http://www.semanticwebprimer.org/ontology/apartments.ttl#>.
PREFIX dbpedia: <http://dbpedia.org/resource/>.
PREFIX dbpedia-owl: <http://dbpedia.org/ontology/>.
SELECT ?apartment ?address
WHERE {
        ?apartment  swp:address ?address.
       FILTER regex(str(?apartment), "Baron").
    }
```