

SPARQL query can be rewritten 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 ?label
```

```
WHERE {
```

```
    {?apartment dbpedia-owl:location|dbpedia-owl:locationCity dbpedia:Amsterdam.}
```

```
    OPTIONAL
```

```
    {?apartment rdfs:label ?label.}
```

```
}
```

These are just some examples of how SPARQL is designed to easily query knowledge coming from different sources.

3.5 Organizing Result Sets

It is often the case that we want the results of our queries to be returned in a particular way, either grouped, counted, or ordered. SPARQL supports a number of functions to help us organize our results sets. We already saw how we can limit the number of results using the the `LIMIT` keyword. We can also eliminate duplicate results from the results set using the `DISTINCT` keyword by placing it after the select keyword (e.g., `SELECT DISTINCT ?name WHERE`). This will ensure that only unique variable bindings are returned.

SPARQL also enables the ordering of a returned result set using the `ORDER BY` keyword. For example, we can ask for the apartments ordered by the number of bedrooms.

PREFIX swp: <http://www.semanticwebprimer.org/ontology/apartments.ttl#>.