```
PREFIX dbpedia: <http://dbpedia.org/resource/>
PREFIX geo:     <http://www.geonames.org/ontology#>.
SELECT ?tournament
WHERE {
        ?apartment swp:isPartOf/dbpedia-owl:location dbpedia:Amsterdam..
    }
```

There are a number of other property paths that can be used to help express long or arbitrary paths in queries. More of these constructs will be highlighted in the chapter. However, as the reader writes more complex SPARQL these property path shortcuts may become more useful.

We can accomplish quite a bit just through matching graph patterns. However, sometimes we want to put more complex constraints on the results of our queries. In the next section, we discuss how to express those constraints using filters.

3.3 Filters

Continuing with the apartments example, let's find all the apartments that have 3 bedrooms. So far, we have seen examples where we have queried using only resources in the graph patterns but not literals. However, literals can be included in graph patterns straightforwardly. The SPARQL query is 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:hasNumberOfBedrooms 3.
}
```