time - ‘‘11:24:00’’^^<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#time>

date with a time -

‘‘1982-08-30T11:24:00’’^^<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#dateTime>

Suppose that we want to add to our graph that the Baron Way Apartment has three bedrooms. We would add the following statement in Turtle to our graph.

<http://www.semanticwebprimer.org/ontology/apartments.ttl#BaronWayApartment>
<http://www.semanticwebprimer.org/ontology/apartments.ttl#hasNumberOfBedrooms>
"3"^^<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#integer>.

<http://www.semanticwebprimer.org/ontology/apartments.ttl#BaronWayApartment>
<http://www.semanticwebprimer.org/ontology/apartments.ttl#isPartOf>
<http://www.semanticwebprimer.org/ontology/apartments.ttl#BaronWayBuilding>.

<http://www.semanticwebprimer.org/ontology/apartments.ttl#BaronWayBuilding>
<http://dbpedia.org/ontology/location>
<http://dbpedia.org/resource/Amsterdam>.

The examples above are rather unwieldy. To make things clearer, Turtle provides a number of constructs to make it easier to write things down.

2.3.1.2 Abbreviations

Often when we define vocabularies, we do so at the same URI. In our example, the resources Baron Way Apartment and Baron Way Building are both defined at the URL http://www.semanticwebprimer.org/ontology/apartments.ttl. This URL defines what is termed the *namespace* of those resources. Turtle takes advantage of this convention to allow URLs to be abbreviated. It introduces the @prefix syntax to define short stand-ins for particular namespaces. For example, we can say that swp should be the stand-in for http://www.semanticwebprimer.org/ontology/apartments.ttl. Such a stand-in is termed a *qualified name*. Below is a rewrite of our example using prefixes.