

```
@prefix swp: <http://www.semanticwebprimer.org/ontology/apartments.ttl#>.
```

```
@prefix rdf: <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#>.
```

```
@prefix rdfs: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#>.
```

```
swp:Unit rdf:type rdfs:Class.
```

```
swp:ResidentialUnit rdf:type rdfs:Class.
```

```
swp:ResidentialUnit rdfs:subClassOf swp:Unit.
```

```
swp:Apartment rdf:type rdfs:Class.
```

```
swp:Apartment rdfs:subClassOf swp:ResidentialUnit.
```

Using SPARQL, we can determine the Residential Units in our dataset by querying both the instance data and schema simultaneously:

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

```
PREFIX rdfs: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#> .
```

```
SELECT ?athlete
```

```
WHERE{
```

```
  ?apartment a ?unitType.
```

```
  ?unitType rdfs:subClassOf swp:ResidentialUnit.
```

```
}
```

Notice that we used the same Turtle shorthand, `a`, to denote `rdf:type`. The ability to query over the schema is an important capability of SPARQL and RDF as it allows one not only to retrieve information, but also to query the semantics of that information.