```
<H1> Baron Way Flat for Sale</H1>

<div about="[swp:BaronWayFlat]">
The Baron Way Flat has <span property="swp:hasNumberOfBedrooms">3</span> bedrooms and is located in the family friendly <span rel="swp:isPartOf" resource="[swp:BaronWayBuilding]">Baron Way Building</span>

<div about="[swp:BaronWayBuilding]">
The building is located in the north of Amsterdam.
  <span rel="dbpediaowl:location" resource="[dbpedia:Amsterdam]"></span>
  <span rel="dbpediaowl:location" resource="[dbpedia:Netherlands]"></span>
</div>

</div>
</body>
</html>
```

This markup will produce the same RDF expressed above in Turtle. Since the RDF is encoded in tags such as spans, paragraphs, and links, the RDF will not be rendered by browsers when displaying the HTML page. Similar to RDF/XML, namespaces are encoded using the xmlns declaration. In some cases, we must use brackets to inform the parser that we are using prefixes. Subjects are identified by the about attribute. Properties are identified by either a rel or property attribute. Rel attributes are used when the object of the statement is a resource whereas a property attribute is used when the object of a statement is a literal. Properties are associated with subjects through the use of the hierarchal structure of HTML.

Each syntax for RDF presented above is useful for different situations. However, it is important to realize that even though different syntaxes may be used, they all share the same underlying data model and semantics. Thus far we have discussed how to