```
PREFIX swp:    <http://www.semanticwebprimer.org/ontology/apartments.ttl#>.
PREFIX dbpedia: <http://dbpedia.org/resource/>.
PREFIX dbpedia-owl: <http://dbpedia.org/ontology/>.
SELECT ?p ?o
WHERE {
        swp:BaronWayApartment ?p ?o.
}
LIMIT 10
```

Figure 3.1: A SPARQL query with LIMIT

data sets we may not know how many results there are or if our query would return a whole dataset. Indeed it is fairly easy to write queries that can return millions of triples. Therefore, it is good practice to limit the number of answers a query returns, especially when using public endpoints. This can be simply done by using the LIMIT keyword as shown in figure 3.1. In this figure, we limit the number of results to be returned to ten.

We saw before how we can match single patterns or chains of triple patterns. SPARQL provides a way of expressing concisely chains of properties. This facility is called *property paths*. Take the following example. Find all the apartments which are part of a building located in Amsterdam.

```
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:isPartOf ?building.
        ?building dbpedia-owl:location dbpedia:Amsterdam.
    }
```

We can express the same thing as:

```
PREFIX ex:      <http://www.example.org/>
```