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

URLs are enclosed in angle brackets. The subject, property, and object of a statement appear in order, followed by a period. Indeed, we can write a whole RDF graph just using this approach.

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

#### 2.3.1.1 Literals

So far we have defined statements that link together resources. As discussed previously, we can also include literals, that is, atomic values within RDF. In Turtle, we write this down by simply enclosing the value in quotes and appending it with the *data type* of the value. A data type tells us whether we should interpret a value as string, a date, integer or some other type. Data types are again expressed as URLs. It is recommend practice to use the data types defined by XML Schema. When using these data types the values must conform to the XML Schema definition. If no data type is specified after a literal, it is assumed to be a string. Here are some common data types and how they look in Turtle:

string - ''Baron Way''
integers - ''1''^^<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#integer>
decimals - ''1.23'' <http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#decimal>
dates - ''1982-08-30''^^<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#date>