```
PREFIX swp:    <http://www.semanticwebprimer.org/ontology/apartments.ttl#>.
PREFIX dbpedia: <http://dbpedia.org/resource/>.
PREFIX dbpedia-owl: <http://dbpedia.org/ontology/>.
SELECT ?location
WHERE {
        swp:BaronWayBuilding dbpedia-owl:location ?location.
    }
```

Like Turtle, the PREFIX keyword denotes various abbreviations for URLs. The SELECT keyword indicates which variables are of interest. The graph pattern that needs to be matched appears with brackets after the WHERE keyword. The results of the query are returned in a set of mappings called *bindings* that denote which elements correspond to a given variable. Each row in the table is a single result or binding. So for a result of this query we would get:

?location
http://dbpedia.org/resource/Amsterdam.
http://dbpedia.org/resource/Netherlands.

The whole basis of SPARQL is this simple notion of trying to find sets of triples that match a given graph pattern. SPARQL provides increasing functionality for specifying more complex patterns and providing results in different formats; but no matter how complex the pattern, the same procedure applies. Take another example: find where the BaronWayApartment is located. The SPARQL query for this is:

```
PREFIX swp:    <http://www.semanticwebprimer.org/ontology/apartments.ttl#>.
PREFIX dbpedia: <http://dbpedia.org/resource/>.
PREFIX dbpedia-owl: <http://dbpedia.org/ontology/>.
SELECT ?location
WHERE {
```