Note that like Turtle, SPARQL allows for shortened forms of common literals. In this case, 3 is a shortcut for "3"‘xsd:integer. The various syntactic shortcuts for SPARQL and Turtle are the same.

However, this query is rather contrived. In all likelihood we would want to find apartments with more or less than a certain number of bedrooms. We can ask this question in SPARQL using the FILTER keyword:

```
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:hasNumberOfBedrooms ?bedrooms.
         FILTER (?bedrooms > 2).
}
```

Resulting in:

?apartment
swp:BaronWayApartment

Less than, greater than, and equality are supported for numeric data types (i.e., integers, decimals) as well as date/time. SPARQL also allows for filtering on strings. For example, assume that our data set contains the triple:

```
swp:BaronWayApartment swp:address "4 Baron Way Circle".
```

We might like to find all the resources that contain "4 Baron Way" in their address. This can be done using the regular expressions support included within SPARQL. Regular expressions are a powerful way of expressing string searches. Describing regular expressions in detail is outside the scope of this book but the authors encourage the readers to find out more. The regular expression for finding the string “4 Baron Way”