        swp:BaronWayApartment swp:isPartOf ?building.

        ?building dbpedia-owl:location ?location.

 }

We have just extended our graph pattern. There are a couple of things to note about this query: First, the variable is also in the subject position. Variables can occur in any position in the SPARQL query. Second, the query reuses the variable name ?building. In this way, the triple store knows that it should find triples where the object of the first statement is the same as the subject of the second statement. We leave it to the reader to determine the answer to the query.

We are not limited to matching a single variable. We might want to find all the information about Baron Way Apartment in the triple store. One could use this SPARQL query:

```
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.
}
```

Which would return the following results:

?p	?o
swp:hasNumberOfBedrooms	3
swp:isPartOf	swp:BaronWayBuilding

Again, each row in the table is a separate result that matches the graph pattern. For our rather small dataset, all possible answers can be easily returned. However, on larger