

# SiQL

**Registry:** [\[HOWL-COMP-7-2026\]](#)

**Series Path:** [\[HOWL-COMP-1-2026\]](#) → [\[HOWL-COMP-2-2026\]](#) → [\[HOWL-COMP-3-2026\]](#) → [\[HOWL-COMP-4-2026\]](#) → [\[HOWL-COMP-5-2026\]](#) → [\[HOWL-COMP-6-2026\]](#) → [\[HOWL-COMP-7-2026\]](#)

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# SiQL

SiQL is a SQL-replacement for doing queries with Prolog. Here is a minimal conversion chart:

## Details

### SQL Feature Completeness Check

SQL Feature	Prolog Native	Example
SELECT	Rule head	<code>result (Name, Health) :-</code>
SELECT *	Return entity	<code>result (Actor) :-</code>
SELECT DISTINCT	distinct	<code>distinct</code>
SELECT AS (alias)	Head variable names	<code>result (PlayerName, HP) :-</code>

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SQL Feature	Prolog Native	Example
FROM	DR path	<code>character.name(Actor, Name)</code>
FROM multiple tables	Multiple paths	<code>actor(A), faction(F)</code>
Table alias	Variable	A is the alias

SQL Feature	Prolog Native	Example
WHERE =	Unification	<code>faction_id(A, enemy)</code>
WHERE <, >, <=, >=	Comparison	<code>Health &lt; 50</code>
WHERE !=	=	<code>Faction \= player</code>
WHERE BETWEEN	Range	<code>Health &gt;= 20, Health &lt;= 80</code>
WHERE IN	Member	<code>member(Faction, [enemy, neutral])</code>
WHERE NOT IN	+ member	<code>\+ member(Faction, [player, ally])</code>
WHERE LIKE	Pattern match	<code>prefix(Name, "Skeleton")</code>
WHERE IS NULL	Var check	<code>var(Value) or Value = null</code>
WHERE IS NOT NULL	Nonvar	<code>nonvar(Value)</code>
WHERE AND	Comma	<code>A, B, C</code>
WHERE OR	Semicolon	<code>A ; B</code>
WHERE NOT	+	<code>\+ enemy(A)</code>

  

SQL Feature	Prolog Native	Example
INNER JOIN	Shared variable	<code>faction_id(A, F), faction.name(F, Name)</code>
LEFT JOIN	Optional match	<code>(faction_id(A, F), faction.name(F, Name) ; Name = null)</code>
RIGHT JOIN	Flip left join	<code>Same pattern, different order</code>
FULL OUTER JOIN	Union of left joins	<code>Two clauses</code>
CROSS JOIN	No shared var	<code>actor(A), faction(F)</code> <code>(all pairs)</code>
SELF JOIN	Different vars	<code>actor(A), actor(B), A \= B</code>

SQL Feature	Prolog Native	Example
ORDER BY ASC	sort	sort(Health, asc)
ORDER BY DESC	sort	sort(Health, desc)
ORDER BY multiple	sort list	sort([Faction, Health])
LIMIT	limit	limit(10)
OFFSET	offset	offset(20)
LIMIT + OFFSET	Both	limit(10), offset(20)

SQL Feature	Prolog Native	Example
COUNT(*)	count/2	count(A, enemy(A), N)
COUNT(DISTINCT)	count + distinct	count(A, enemy(A), N) distinct(A)
SUM	sum/3	sum(H, character.health.value(A, H), Total)
AVG	avg/3	avg(H, character.health.value(A, H), Mean)
MIN	min/3	min(H, character.health.value(A, H), Lowest)
MAX	max/3	max(H, character.health.value(A, H), Highest)
GROUP BY	Implicit in aggregation	Grouped by unbound vars
HAVING	Condition after agg	count(..., N), N > 5

SQL Feature	Prolog Native	Example
UNION	Multiple clauses	Two rules, same head
UNION ALL	Multiple + all	all (keep duplicates)
INTERSECT	Both conditions	rule1(X), rule2(X)
EXCEPT	Negation	rule1(X), \+ rule2(X)

SQL Feature	Prolog Native	Example
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SQL Feature	Prolog Native	Example
Subquery in WHERE	Rule call	<code>enemy(A) :- evil_facton(A.faction)</code>
Subquery in FROM	Rule as source	Query a rule result
Correlated subquery	Shared variable	Variable flows into sub-rule
EXISTS	++	\+ \+ <code>enemy(A)</code> (succeeds if any)
NOT EXISTS	+	\+ <code>enemy(A)</code>

SQL Feature	Prolog Native	Example
CASE WHEN	Conditional clauses	Multiple rules with guards
COALESCE	Default	<code>(Value = X ; X = default)</code>
NULLIF	Conditional null	<code>(A = B -&gt; X = null ; X = A)</code>
CAST	Type conversion	<code>float(X, Y) builtin</code>

SQL Feature	Prolog Native	Example
INSERT	assert	<code>assert(character.health.value(5, 100))</code>
UPDATE	retract + assert	<code>retract(old), assert(new)</code>
DELETE	retract	<code>retract(character(5, _))</code>
UPSERT	Conditional	<code>(exists(X) -&gt; update(X) ; insert(X))</code>

### What SQL Can't Do That Prolog Can

Feature	SQL	Prolog
Recursion	CTE (clunky)	Native
Graph traversal	Multiple self-joins	<code>ancestor(X, Y) :- parent(X, Z), ancestor(Z, Y)</code>
Pattern matching	LIKE only	Full unification
Logic composition	Views (static)	Rules (dynamic)

Feature	SQL	Prolog
Backtracking	N/A	Native
Negation as failure	NOT EXISTS (limited)	\+ (general)
Meta-queries	N/A	Query the rules themselves

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### Recursive Example

SQL (CTE):

```
WITH RECURSIVE ancestors AS (
  SELECT parent_id, child_id FROM family WHERE child_id = 5
  UNION ALL
  SELECT f.parent_id, a.child_id
  FROM family f
  JOIN ancestors a ON f.child_id = a.parent_id
)
SELECT * FROM ancestors;
```

Prolog Native:

```
ancestor(X, Y) :- parent(X, Y).
ancestor(X, Y) :- parent(X, Z), ancestor(Z, Y).
?- ancestor(A, entity_5).
```

**SQL: 8 lines, confusing.**

**Prolog: 2 lines, obvious.**

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### Graph Query Example

“Find all entities within 3 hops of the player”

SQL: Impossible without known depth or recursive CTE nightmare

Prolog:

```

nearby(X, 0) :- X = player.

nearby(X, N) :- N > 0, N1 is N - 1, nearby(Y, N1), connected(Y, X).

?- nearby(Entity, 3).

```

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**Yes, Prolog Native can do everything SQL can do.**

**Plus:**

- Recursion (natural)
- Graph traversal (trivial)
- Logic composition (rules call rules)
- Dynamic queries (rules are data)
- Type safety (DR paths validated)
- Auto-complete (schema-driven)

**Minus:**

- Nothing
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**The Trade-off That Isn't**

Concern	Reality
“Prolog is slow”	Ground term matching = direct comparison
“Prolog is weird”	DR paths make it readable
“SQL is standard”	Your engine, your standard
“Tooling”	You're building the tooling

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**Final Verdict**

SQL is a query language bolted onto relational algebra.

Prolog Native is logic that happens to query data.

**SQL can only query.**

**Prolog queries AND reasons.**

Same power for data retrieval. More power for everything else.

**Zero compromises. Pure upside.**

## References

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