

3rd International Conference on Islamic Applications in Computer Science and Technologies (IMAN 2015)

Konya - Turkey

1st - 3rd October 2015



**International Conference on Islamic Applications in
Computer Science and Technologies**

IMAN2015

المؤتمر الدولي للتطبيقات الإسلامية في علوم الحاسوب وتقنياته

إيمان 2015

Organized by



Universal Academy of Science and Technology



Necmettin Erbakan Üniversitesi

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International Conference on Islamic Applications in Computer Science and Technologies – IMAN 2015

Background

Information Technology and its applications in different aspects of life have had a significant impact in serving Islam and Sharia in all its forms, including the service to the Holy Quran, Hadith, Fiqh and other Sharia sciences. This conference aims at providing the most important applications and Software that could contribute to serving Muslims and their religion and community, and aims to encourage scientific research by using IT tools in Sharia sciences as well as presenting and evaluating Muslims Contributions in Computer Science Applications and Technology. The conference shall also be a platform to serve Arabic language, Machine Translation to and from Arabic, Natural Language Processing of Arabic Language and voice & character recognition of Arabic language.

Tracks of IMAN 2015:

- Muslim Contributions in Computer Science Applications and Technology
- IT in the service of the Holy Quran and its Sciences
- IT in the service of the Hadith and the Sunnah
- IT in development of Islamic society
- IT in the service of Islamic Jurisprudence and its Sciences
- IT in the service of Islamic History and Civilization
- IT in the service of Islamic knowledge and the role of Muslim Scholars
- IT ethics from Islamic point of view
- Islamic Databases
- Evaluation of Islamic Software
- Computer Applications in the service of Arabic language and Machine Translation
- Natural Language Processing of Arabic Language

المؤتمر الدولي للتطبيقات الإسلامية في علوم الحاسب والتقنية - إيمان 2015

المقدمة

تقنية المعلومات بإمكاناتها المذهلة، وتطبيقاتها المتعددة في مختلف جوانب الحياة كان لها الأثر الكبير في خدمة الإسلام والعلوم الشرعية بكافة أشكالها بما في ذلك خدمة القرآن الكريم والحديث الشريف والسيرة والفقهاء وغيرها من العلوم الشرعية. يهدف هذا المؤتمر إلى تقديم أهم تطبيقات وبرامج الحاسوب التي ساهمت في خدمة المسلم في دينه ومجتمعه وأسرته، كما يهدف إلى تشجيع البحث العلمي في العلوم الشرعية بمساعدة الحاسوب ونشر إنتاجات المسلمين في هذا المجال والوقوف على جوانبها. وكان للغة العربية نصيبها من هذا الاهتمام عن طريق المعالجة الآلية وإدراك النص المكتوب أو المقروء بالإضافة إلى الترجمة الآلية من العربية وإليها

مواضيع المؤتمر

- انتاجات المسلمين في تطبيقات علوم الحاسوب وتقنياته
- تقنية المعلومات في خدمة القرآن الكريم وعلومه
- تقنية المعلومات في خدمة الحديث الشريف والسنة النبوية
- تقنية المعلومات في خدمة التاريخ والحضارة الإسلامية
- تقنية المعلومات في خدمة المعارف الإسلامية ودور علماء المسلمين
- الأخلاق في مجال تقنية المعلومات من وجهة نظر إسلامية
- تطبيقات الحاسوب في خدمة اللغة العربية والترجمة الآلية
- تطبيقات قواعد البيانات في المجالات الشرعية
- تقييم البرامج الإسلامية
- المعالجة الآلية للغة العربية
- أية مواضيع أخرى في تقنية المعلومات تخدم الإسلام.

Uluslararası Bilgisayar Bilimleri ve Teknolojilerinde İslami Uygulamalar Konulu Konferans – **IMAN 2015**

Amaç

Yaşamın farklı alanlarında kullanılan bilgi teknolojileri ve uygulamaları, Kuran-ı Kerim, Hadis, Fıkıh ve diğer Şeriat bilimlerini de kapsayan bir şekilde, İslamiyet'in ve Şeriatın tüm yapılarının sunumunda ve kullanımında, önemli bir etki yapmıştır. Bu konferans, Müslüman bir kişiye, onun dinine, toplumuna ve ailesine fayda sağlayan ve sağlayacak olan programları sunmayı ve bilgisayar destekli Şeriat bilimi araştırmalarını teşvik etmeyi amaçlamaktadır. Makaleler Arapça, İngilizce ve Türkçe olarak sunulabilir.

Konular:

- Kuran-ı Kerim ve Bilimi Hizmetinde Bilgisayar Bilimleri
- Hadis ve Sünnet Hizmetinde Bilgisayar Bilimleri
- İslami Hukuk ve Bilimi Hizmetinde Bilgisayar Bilimleri
- İslami Tarih ve Medeniyeti Hizmetinde Bilgisayar Bilimleri
- İslam Bilimi ve Müslüman Düşünürleri Hizmetinde Bilgisayar Bilimleri
- İslami Açından Bilgisayar Bilimleri
- İslami Veri tabanları
- İslami Yazılımların Değerlendirilmesi
- Arap Dili ve Bilgisayar İle Tercüme Hizmetinde Bilgisayar Uygulamaları
- Arap Dili Doğal Dil İşlemesi
- İslam Hizmetinde Bilgisayar Teknolojileri İle İlgili Diğer Konular

IMAN 2015 Participants Countries

الدول المشاركة في المؤتمر

Algeria
Australia
Bahrain
Bangladesh
Canada
Egypt
France
Germany
India
Indonesia
Iran
Iraq
Jordan
Kuwait
Libya
Malaysia
Morocco
Nigeria
Pakistan
Palestine
Philippines
Qatar
Saudi Arabia
Sudan
Switzerland
Syria
Tunisia
Tanzania
Turkey
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom
USA

GENERAL CHAIR FORWARD



By the grace of Allah, it is a great pleasure to introduce the program of the third International Conference on Islamic Applications in Computer Science and Technology

After the success of the first conference held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia on 1-2 July 2012, the second conference in Amman, Jordan on 12-13 October 2014, this third conference shall be held in Konya, Turkey on 1-3 October 2015. The conference received above 110 papers, while the program shall include about 70 papers both in Arabic and English languages. The authors of these papers come from Algeria, Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Canada, Egypt, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, Malaysia, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestine, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, and United States of America.

With the meeting of researchers interested in Islamic Applications on Computer Science and Technology from all these countries, we hope that exchange of ideas and knowing each other will result in further enhancement of research in this growing and important field for the service of Islam and Muslims as well as computer science and technology. May Allah give his guidance and grace to all those who shared in organizing and contributing to this conference.

General Chair

Professor Mohammed Zeki Khedher

تقديم

الحمد لله والصلاة والسلام على رسول الله وعلى آله وصحبه ومن والاه.

إنه من داعي الغبطة والسرور أن نقدم هذا الكتيب بين يدي المؤتمر الثالث للتطبيقات الإسلامية في علوم الحاسوب وتقنياته الذي ينعقد بين 1-3 تشرين الأول /أكتوبر 2015 في رحاب جامعة نجم الدين أربكان في قونية - تركيا وذلك بعد النجاح الذي حققه المؤتمر الأول الذي عقد في 1-2 تموز 2013 برعاية جامعة المدينة العالمية في كوالمبور بماليزيا والمؤتمر الثاني الذي عقد في الجامعة الإسلامية العالمية في عمان بالأردن في 12-13 تشرين الأول /أكتوبر 2014.

تم استلام ما يزيد عن 110 بحثاً بينما تضمن برنامج المؤتمر تقديم حوالي 70 بحثاً علمياً باللغتين العربية والإنكليزية. وتتوزع البلدان التي ينتمي لها الباحثون الذين قدموا أبحاثهم للمؤتمر إلى عدد كبير من البلدان يشمل الجزائر وأستراليا والبحرين وبنغلادش وكندا ومصر وفرنسا وألمانيا والهند وأندونيسيا والعراق والأردن والكويت وليبيا وماليزيا والمغرب ونيجيريا وباكستان وفلسطين وفلبين وقطر والمملكة العربية السعودية والسودان وسويسرا وسوريا وتونس وتنزانيا وتركيا والإمارات وبريطانيا والولايات المتحدة.

إن لقاء هذا العدد الكبير من الباحثين المهتمين بالدراسات الإسلامية وتطبيقاتها في علوم الحاسوب وتقنياته من كل هذه الأقطار نأمل أن يساعد في تبادل الخبرات والتعارف فيما بينهم لإقامة علاقات علمية مشتركة والتواصل في المستقبل في هذا الحقل الهام لخدمة الإسلام والمسلمين وعلوم الحاسوب وتقنياته في الوقت نفسه. ندعو الله أن يوفق كل من ساهم في إنجاح هذا المؤتمر وكافة الذين قدموا أبحاثهم له وأن يكمل المساعي في خدمة الإسلام بالنجاح من خلال هذا الحقل العلمي الهام والله ولي التوفيق

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أ.م.د محمد زكي خضر

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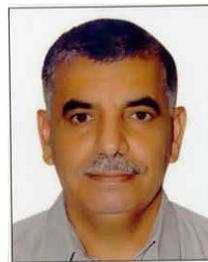
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KEYNOTE SPEAKER 1

Assoc. Prof. Mohamed Tahar Ben Othman
Qassim University, Saudi Arabia



Topic: Data mining in Islamic sciences and humanities

Abstract: In any science there are data. In Islamic sciences, sociology and history, we generally treat data manually and in an individual way. The Islamic nation, also called the nation of citation or of referencing (أمة الإسناد) was and is still giving big attention to the authenticity of quotes, texts and narrations. One of the most important Hadith sciences is the science of impeachment and amendment (الجرح والتعديل), also called biographical evaluation (علم الرجال). Recently, the scholar Muhammad Nasir-ud-Din Al-Albani spent most of his life (1914-1999) in Hadith studies. He revised the book of Hadith of old scholars such as Abu Dawood, At-Tirmidhi and ibn Majah. He did an excellent work and produced more than 37 volumes ranking Hadiths. He could have done this huge work more efficiently and accurately in significantly shorter time if he had in his disposal a data mining platform. He could have then been more productive and avoided some contradictions (same narrator in one strong Hadith and one weak Hadith..).

Biography: Is an Associate professor in computer science since October 2010, he received his Ph.D. in Computer Science from The National Institute Polytechnic of Grenoble INPG France in 1993, His Master from ENSIMAG "École Nationale Supérieure d'Informatique et de Mathématiques Appliquées de Grenoble" in 1989. He received a degree of Senior Engineer Diploma from Faculty of Science of Tunis. He became a Member (M) of IEEE in 1997, and a Senior Member (SM) in 2007. He worked as post-doc researcher in LGI (Laboratoire de Genie Logiciel) in Grenoble, France 1993-1995, Dean of the Faculty of Science and Engineering 1995-1997 at the University of Science and Technology in Yemen, as Senior Software Engineer in Nortel Networks, Canada, 1998-2001 and Assistant Professor in Computer College at Qassim University in Saudi Arabia from 2002 until 2010.

KEYNOTE SPEAKER 2

Dr. Kemal Argon

Necmettin Erbakan University



Topic: Muslims and The Meaning of Encounter with IT

Abstract: Expanded Muslim encounter with information technology has meant a number of different things for Muslims with both advantages and disadvantages. Rather importantly, information technology, especially the internet, has brought about much more encounter with persons of other religions and with secularism. This raises a number of important issues, amongst which is the question of representation and how best to represent Islam, oneself and one's own community with this expanded encounter.

Biography: Kemal Argon is a specialist on Islam in the modern world. He has an MA in Islam and Christian-Muslim Relations from Hartford Seminary and a PhD in Arab and Islamic Studies from the University of Exeter, Great Britain. His interests also include contemporary Islamism, interfaith relations and interreligious dialogue. Kemal teaches courses at the Necmettin Erbakan University School of Theology in the History of Religions, Contemporary Islamic movements and Islam in the West.

KEYNOTE SPEAKER 3

Professor Ali Alao

CEO Founder ePromaG Consultancy Ltd, UK

Topic: Consumer Electronics, Information Technologies in 21st Century, Impediment or Blessing to Muslim Values!



Abstract: We shall explore consumer electronics in the area computer hardware/software and apps i.e. laptops, tablet, mobile phones, GPS navigations, Google glasses, TV set, Bluetooth and computer games e.t.c. Smartphone - Bluetooth! Social media, visual relationships. The deployment of drone surveillance, body x-ray/scanning machine at the frontiers and public places. Compromising privacy for the sake of security, data mining, medical records integrity privacy encroachment Devices, tools, gargets and apps incorporated to daily use for worship and other daily actives in this 21st century. What could be the implications of these technologies devices to the Muslim values, family cohesion, end-users growth, development and technologies know how Social media paradigm- from homes, works and to the class rooms

Biography: Ali professional background and academic achievement spans over two decades. He has academic and industrial exposures across four continents, extensive knowledge and international work experience in area of Business Information Systems, Information Communication Technologies and ICT Enterprise, Internet of A thing, Automotive Engineering, Multimedia, Services Science, Oil & Gas, Renewable Energy, Social and Urban Regenerating Development Technologies Procurement and Security Focus in EU, Africa, Asia and Middle-East. His over two decades experiences in industries have enhance his quest in bridging the gap between industry and academia in Technology divide developed and in emerging developing countries. Ali was the field leader for twelve men team to East Africa on five years IT urban regenerating project development for high schools teachers, commissioned by European Union.

KEYNOTE SPEAKER 4

Prof. Dr. Ercan Öztemel

Marmara University



Topic: Religious Application of Artificial Intelligence

Abstract: Artificial intelligence deal with creating intelligent computer systems equipped with domain knowledge. It is know well known that the computers are capable of processing very complex even uncertain knowledge requiring specific expertise and skills. In this presentation a general framework for utilizing artificial intelligence in religious affairs due to their knowledge dependent nature will be presented. How Theological science can benefit from this technology will be highlighted. Special attention will be drown to, religious reasoning, cognitive thinking, advice generating systems, virtual modeling for training etc.

Biography: Prof. Dr. Ercan Öztemel was born in 1962 in İstanbul. He completed high school education in İstanbul and in 1984 graduated from Industry Department of Engineering Faculty of Sakarya University. In 1985 began working as research assistant at Engineering Faculty of Sakarya University. He finished his MS, between 1985-1987 at Boğaziçi University and his PHD between 1988-1992 at System Department of Electricity, Electronic Engineering School of Wales University. Afterwards, he obtained in 1993 Assistant Professor Degree, in 1995 Associate Professor Degree and in 1995 Professor Degree respectively. Between 2011-2015 he worked as Vice Chairman and member of executive committee of ÖSYM (assessment selection and placement center). He has many articles, books, declarations and projects on artificial intelligence, decision support systems, strategic planning, quality management, management informatics systems and intelligent production systems.

KEYNOTE SPEAKER 6

Prof. Dr. Akif Eyler
Marmara University



Topic: Indexing the Words in Quran: Comparison of Traditional Mu'jam vs. Computer Software

Abstract: Al-Quran is one of earliest books with an exhaustive word index. The occurrence of every single word is listed in books called Mu'jam. With the advent of computers, indexing became available for ordinary texts. With current tools, indexing the whole Quran can be done in several seconds. This presentation makes a comparison of traditional Mu'jam approach against the modern computer software such as Quran Dictionary in corpus.quran.com/qurandictionary.jsp.

Biography: Information science, Discrete-event simulation, Programming languages

1995- Professor, Marmara University, Istanbul

1990-95 Professor, Bilkent University, Ankara

1984-90 Associate Prof, Bogazici University, Istanbul

1980-84 Assistant Prof, Bogazici University, Istanbul

KEYNOTE SPEAKER 5

Dr. Tarik Quadir

Necmettin Erbakan University



Topic: Muslim world must know the limitations of IT to maximize benefit from IT

Abstract: Information technology (IT) has immense potential to help us spread the teachings of Islam and to facilitate research on various aspects of the Islamic civilization. No one can or should question that. But we should be careful not to equate greater availability of data and other kinds of information with comprehension or appreciation of the different aspects of our faith and civilization which ought to be our ultimate objective. All things of the world are limited in one way or another. It is important to understand the limitations of a method or technology in order to know how we may make the best use of it. Likewise, it is important to know about the limitations IT in order to make the best use of it. The talk aims to highlight some of these limitations to enable us to choose wisely as to what aspects of IT we may use or develop further.

Biography: Dr. Tarik Quadir is an assistant professor at the Department of Philosophy at the Necmettin Erbakan University. He studied with the famous Islamic philosopher and historian of science Dr. Seyyed Hossein Nasr for a Master's in Islamic Studies at the George Washington University in Washington DC. Then he went on to obtain a PhD from the University of Birmingham on the subject of the global environmental crisis the world is facing today. His research interests include Contemporary Islamic thought, Philosophy of Science and Technology, and the Environmental Crisis. He is the author of the book Traditional Islamic Environmentalism: The Vision of Seyyed Hossein Nasr.

Paper ID 3

**Easy Hajj applications
Track & Educate Pilgrims**

Malak Osman, Adnan Shaout, M. Mohandes

Abstract

Hajj (pilgrimage) is one of five main pillars of Islam. Every capable Muslim is obliged to perform Hajj at least once in his lifetime. The practice includes many rules and procedures (rituals), however many pilgrims lack the knowledge about the Hajj rituals. It is a challenge for a pilgrim to remember all these rituals and prayers with their timings. In the old days when less number of pilgrims used to perform Hajj every year, a guide (Mutawif) used to be with a group of pilgrims to teach them and remind them of each activity at the right time. However, with the increased number of pilgrims this option is no longer possible. Technology can help in providing a step-by-step guide for pilgrims until the pilgrimage is completed. This should minimize pilgrims' need to request help from others. In this paper, we propose the use of Smartphone technology to develop the Easy Hajj application for pilgrims. Easy Hajj application is an intelligent system able to track pilgrims at any specified time and date. It is also capable of sending automatically SMS notifications and alerts to pilgrims at the right time and the right place (Arafah, Muzdalifah, or Mena) when needed. A simple text-based navigation module has been created for mobile phones that have image viewing capabilities. Hajj geographical area is composed of several sections such as Arafah, Muzdalifah or Mena. The stoning ritual instructions are sent according to the place and time. The target users of this application are the Hajj pilgrims.

Autocomplete Data Entry Field for Arabic Words of Quran

Ahmed M. Zeki, Hanin M. Abdullah

Abstract

In recent years, technology has been used extensively to make the life of people easier. Today's world is quite complicated and IT applications and solutions are expanding to make life of individuals simpler and more organized. One of those applications is the autocomplete technology, which assists computer users in completing what they have started to type by providing suggestions. Thanks to the database technology and the interaction between different web and software programming with databases. On the other hand, many research works are going on in the field of IT to develop algorithms, methods, and applications that serve various Islamic sciences in general and Quran sciences in particular. This paper illustrates the work which has been done in making a customized autocomplete data entry field for all of the Arabic words of the Holy Quran. The methods works perfect with 100% accuracy, and the developed module can be integrated with many different applications.

Islamic Learning Model Based on Cloud to Rise Quality of E-Learning

Khader Musbah titi

Abstract

At this era, Internet with classy software has made it possible to bring many business solutions at a lower cost. Hence, there are many educational institutions cannot afford costly investments, and cloud computing is the greatest solution. Educational institutions can benefit from cloud applications to provide students and instructors with free or low-cost alternatives to expensive, proprietary productivity tools. Cloud computing is an attractive technology due to its active usage of the resources; it make e-learning services smarter and more effective.

Most organizations have been converted from traditional learning to e-Learning. This new mode of e-learning is not built on the moral and behavioral ethics. Additionally, most organizations do not take into consideration any means or effort to prevent unethical behaviors of learners. Instead, Islam highlights greatly on ethics and has its own philosophy of teaching. The aim of this research is to propose a new Islamic model based on cloud computing for constructing a virtual learning background which combines a wide range of technologies to form an interactive implement for teaching. The proposed background is promoted for controlling and designing of educational content in addition to creating a stand for researching ideas. This new proposed model is to incorporate ethics and guidelines in e-Learning system from the major sources of Islam i.e. the Quran and the Sunnah of the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him).

The Transition of Non-Profit Organizations to Information Systems

Monzer Osama Alshaikh Warak

Abstract

This research aimed to study the transformation of nonprofit organizations into the Information Technology, it's explored the current status of organization's administrative & IT infrastructures' problems. This study was focused on the nonprofit organizations in Saudi Arabia. It has been done based on responses of 240 charities' employees who's answered an online survey as well as make an interviews with some of them. Some data were collected through personal interviews with some managers at nonprofit organizations, IT& Management Consultant Company and with the GM of research center that specialist in non-profit organization. This research trying to answering the below questions:

1. What is the values will added to the nonprofit organizations in case of automation? Is the transition is essential?
2. What are the constraints that stops such organizations from the automation? How may overcome it?
3. What are the right steps must nonprofit organizations must taking before obtaining an information systems?
4. What are the most common automation failures in nonprofit organizations?
5. What is the roadmap for nonprofit organization to adopt the information technology?

Examine the role of computer and data mining to pass the negative impact of globalization in Islamic banks

Yousef El-Ebiary

Abstract

The world went walking today towards Globalization and from there to Googlization; where no limits or restrictions, in spite of the multiplicity of manifestations, but the economic sphere is the most prominent landmarks, so facing the Islamic banks in general and Arabic in particular, a major challenge is to two main factors, namely the merger or what is known as conglomerates major economic and financial globalization as well as the faces of the Islamic economy, this phenomena obliged them to keep up with reality-based competition and clear it must address on internationally. This study aims to shed light on the strategic proposal to capitalize on the Arab and Islamic banks of the opportunities offered by globalization and achieve the greatest benefit and the reduction of risks and threats associated with them. The study group of public and private results to be focused on in terms of subject matter. Including the lack of technical development which adversely affects the speed of decision-making and lack of coordination among them, including potentially exposed to financial crises as a result of globalization. The study also showed the possibility of benefiting from the experiences of the commercial banks of globalization when applied will stimulate Islamic banks to innovate and develop methods and attract new financing and investment. The researcher also took a series of recommendations, such as closer cooperation among Islamic banks in all countries and build a strong entity operating under one umbrella aims to achieve competition unequal between commercial and Islamic banks through the decision-making is fast on scientific using advanced techniques foundations and activating the role of the young talent and give them a significant role strategic change in leadership is required.

How to secure Islamic Web Servers by the Intrusion prevention System (IPS)?

Yousef Farhaoui

Abstract

The holy Quran is the word of ALLAH and any alteration even for a single alphabet of its content is not allowed. Since more than 1400 years, it was preserved in all possible ways from distortion. The huge increment and spread of digital media and internet usage, led to many organizational and individual websites, services, and applications are being introduced to spread the knowledge related to Quran as well as Quranic Verses, Translations, Explanations with the Tafseer and other Quranic sciences in its digital formats, some of these services are less authentic. In this paper we introduce a framework to detect, authenticate and prevention the attacks and hacker Web site and also applications in general and in case the particular website and islamic application. An IPS is a tool which is used to improve the level of security. We present in this paper different architectures of IPS. We will also discuss measures that define the effectiveness of IPS and the very recent works of standardization and homogenization of IPS. At the end, we propose a new model of IPS called BiIPS (IPS Based on the two principles of detection) for securing web servers and applications by the Intrusion Detection and Prevention System (IPS).

**Ontological approach for semantic modeling and querying
the Quran**

Aimad Hakkoum, Said Raghay

Abstract

The Qur'an is considered as the first source of knowledge and guidance for Muslims throughout the world, it's a difficult book to understand and to interpreter without consulting domain experts and Qur'anic commentaries (Tafsir books), therefore it's very sensitive to analyze and to model his content for fear to make bad assumptions and axioms. In recent years a number of researches has been done to facilitate the retrieval of knowledge from the Qur'an, but most of the available researches are using human readable data resources and therefore cannot be reused and linked using semantic web technologies, this is why in this project we will adopt an approach that enables humans and computers to understand the Qur'an knowledge throughout the creation of a Qur'anic ontology. The goal of the ontology is to build a computational model capable of representing as much as possible of the concepts mentioned on the Qur'an and the relationships between them using Protégé-OWL. The ontology can be queried using SPARQL queries, for non-technical users we will build a tool that enables them to browse the content of the ontology.

Cyber Offences and its Corresponding Punishment in Islam

Jameel Yalli, Akram Zeki

Abstract

The availability and widespread of information communication technology (ICT) has created new ways for people to interact and share their feelings. It is no doubt that Internet is one of the most popular mediums of communication today in the cyber world. However, this medium can also create other opportunities to people to commit various types of offences which are unethical. The offences include cybercrimes, violation of privacy, defamation, pornography and insult on Islam. In addition, the marriage institution is also at stake when a husband can divorce his wife with just sending an SMS or email to her. To Muslims, the above offences and wrongdoings are unethical and against Islamic values. Thus, this work will discuss the above offences and wrong doings. The objective of this work is to highlight that Islamic value is very important and complying with the Islam norms and values will help to prevent crimes in the cyber world.

Scenarios Engineering for Building an Interactive System of Quranic Recitation

A. Jakimi, S.E. Belhassan, A. Hamidi, A. Hafid, Y.M Lhaj

Abstract

The use of the holy Quran is very frequent either for reading, for memorization or for the search of a verse of Quran dealing with a particular subject. Quran memorization and learning are among the best ways of worship that close to Almighty God because of their numerous benefits as stated in the Quran and Sunnah. Today, despite the existence of modern information techniques to memorize, learn and understand we find that Muslims find difficulties in the recite and memorize of this book. For this, and to help Muslims, we focus our work on the problem of building an Interactive System of Quranic Recitation (IS-QR). In this paper we present an approach to use scenarios engineering of UML framework for modeling (IS-QR) that can be used to follow the reader to correct his pronunciation and to measure his memorization. We offer a new methodology for building and developing an interactive system as a two activities: use case and scenarios acquisition and scenarios composition. The system proposed can help in better expressing interaction between use cases, sequence diagrams and messages using one kind of diagram for a computing environment for self-learning of the holy Quran. The research project is at its preliminary stage for the design, architecture and development of a prototype "Interactive System for Automatic Corrector of Quranic Recitation".

**Towards Using CMU Sphinx Tools for the Holy Quran
Recitation Verification**

**Mohamed Yassine El Amrani, M. M. Hafizur Rahman
Mohamed Ridza Wahiddin, Asadullah Shah**

Abstract

The use of the Automatic Speech Recognition (ASR) technology is being used in many different applications that help simplify the interaction with a wider range of devices. This paper investigates the use of a simplified set of phonemes in an ASR system applied to Holy Quran. The Carnegie Mellon University Sphinx 4 tools were used to train and evaluate a language model on Holy Quran recitations that are widely available online. The building of the language model was done using a simplified list of phonemes instead of the mainly used Romanized in order to simplify the process of training the acoustic model. In this paper, the experiments resulted in Word Error Rates (WER) as low as 1.5% even with a very small set of audio files used during the training phase.

E-Tarteel : Visualizing Quranic Tajweed Rules

Robiah Hamzah , Ahmad Zharif Soiab , Zailatul Syeema Mahadi

Abstract

Qur'an is the most important and priceless heritage for the Muslims. Since it is a very meaningful reference to the Muslims, the Muslims are urged to understand and practice the teachings of Qur'an. There have a variety of Qur'an application that has been developed to help Muslims to recite the Qur'an online. The purpose of this research is to develop the Qur'an tajweed self-learning application name E-Tarteel which able to be guided for the new Qur'an learners that want to learn about reciting the Qur'an in a proper pronunciation in tajweed. E-Tarteel is a web application that using the various types of tools and framework for developing the interactive e-learning tajweed where it able to provide the self-learning for the student to learn tajweed by themselves. In E-Tarteel, the Tajweed categories that have been covered is the noon saakin rules, that is izhar halqi, ikhfa hakiki, idgham maal ghunnah, idgham bila ghunnah, and iqlab. This Tajweed engines worked when the first Arabic character noon (ن) or tanween meets any character of Tajweed category and it will create the colored text of correct Tajweed. Hopefully the development of E-Tarteel will be able to be the new approach in assisting Muslim to understand and learns Tajweed during reciting Qur'an since the application can be accessed anywhere. Moreover, this E-Tarteel suitable to be one of courseware for school teacher is assisting student to explore and learn Qur'an with interactive way.

**Protecting Youth from Social Media Risks through
Information Security Practices and Islamic Principles**

**Nurul Nuha Abdul Molok, Mira Kartiwi, Madihah Sheikh
Abdul Aziz**

Abstract

The engagement of youth in social media such as Facebook, Twitter and Instagram is on the rise due to the advancement of mobile technology and the increasingly interconnected cyber world. Despite the benefits of social media to adolescents, young people are also exposed to security risks through these social sites. There have been alarming cases about youth and social media reported locally and internationally. Some of these cases involved cyberbullying, pornography, sexual victimization, addiction and becoming an accidental outlaw due to unthinkable postings on these sites. This conceptual paper explores such phenomenon that is affecting young people today and recommends ways to minimize the risks by educating them about information security practices in social media. Additionally, while other security studies refer to the Western theories and theoretical models, this paper refers to the Holy Quran and Hadith for conceptual analysis in order to propose safeguarding measures against the current phenomenon affecting today's youth.

Unintentional Information Security Behavior from the Quran and Hadith's Perspective

Omar Barzak, Nurul Nuha Abdul Molok, Shuhaili Talib, Murni Mahmud

Abstract

As the world becomes more interconnected now than decades ago, information security incidents are more prevalent in organizations. The incidents are more likely caused by insiders and they can happen with or without intentions. Although some security studies state that unintentional security incidents could cause more damages to organizational information systems (IS) than intentional security incidents, The research in this area is still limited. This paper focuses on unintentional employees' behaviors that have impacts on organizational information security, rather than unintentional behaviors in general IT practices. It explores unintentional information security behavior based on the perspective of the Quran and Hadith. Moreover, it provides some recommendations based on academic studies and Sharia teachings to overcome unintentional information security behavior. This paper starts with the discussion on information security behavior, human intentions based on the Sharia, and unintentional behavior under Islamic perspective. Finally, the significant of the study relies on the recommendation to reduce unintentional security threats based on information security studies and Sharia teachings by proposing a model to understand unintentional information security behavior and the factors that affect them.

Preparation of an Islamic Parallel Bilingual Corpus for Deaf People with 3D Animations

Yahya O.M. Elhadj , Kamel Ayadi, Ahmed Ferchichi

Abstract

An Initial Islamic bilingual parallel corpus of Arabic and Sign language was developed in a previous research we carried out at Al-Imam University, Saudi Arabia. This corpus is composed of Arabic texts describing the basic Islamic topics such as prayer, pilgrimage, fasting, etc. in terms of elements and “functioning”. In this paper, we present our work related to the refinement and enhancement of this corpus and its structure; we present also a prototype of a teaching and learning environment that we will continuously improve to reach a good educational support for deaf. This environment will be powered by a hybrid (rule-based and statistical approaches) translation component combined with avatar-based 3D animations, which are currently under development.

Improving Holy Qur'an recitation system using Hybrid Deep Neural Network-Hidden Markov Model approach

Mustafa El-Hosiny, Mubarak Al-Marri, Sherif Abdou, Hazem Raafat, Mohsen Rashwan , Mohamed El-Gamal

Abstract

Teaching Holy Qur'an recitation rules and Arabic pronunciations to non-native speakers is a challenging task. Automatic Speech Recognition (ASR) utilizing Machine Learning techniques proved to be very promising. In this paper, we carried out a large number of experiments to achieve a significant improvement in the accuracy of an ASR system. A hybrid Deep Neural Network-Hidden Markov Models (DNN-HMM) approach is used for that purpose. Comparing the Recognition performance of the proposed approach and the traditional baseline HMM approach is performed. It turns out that our proposed approach is superior considering phone Error rate (PER). Experimental results show a significant improvement of the proposed approach in terms of recognition performance. Moreover, the performance of rules like (Vibration, Assimilation, Turning, etc.) is also improved. The proposed approach is tested using N-gram Language Model and Lattice Network.

Voice Recognition Model for distinguishing the types of the Holy Qur'an Recitation

Akram Zaki, Bilal Yousfi

Abstract

Computer science and speech recognition have enjoyed a long and fruitful relationship for decades. Speech recognition have been very useful for capturing and detecting voices. In computer science, a prime challenge is to interpret these signals into meaningful data and to develop algorithms and applications to establish interface between human's voice signal and computer. In this talk, this research will present possible speech recognition systems to distinguish between different types of Quran recitation. In this project we are aiming to design and fabricate a speech recognition for recitation of the Holy Quran for detecting the type of reading and correction of fundamental and important errors. There are several analyzers that have been examined. However, these analyzers did not tackle the types of recitation of the Holy Quran. The proposed system is capable to identify, recognize and point out the mismatch between the students recitation with the recitation made by the experienced teachers stored in a database. Also, this research will discuss the benefits of using MFCC as feature extraction algorithm and MLP as feature classification in acquiring a good reading. The significant interest has been raised in computer-based recognition of voice during recent decades the proposed of such systems is to provide second opinion on diagnosis with less error and higher accuracy and reliability than the results achieve normally by human expert.

Easy Hajj applications-Tawaf Counting

Malak Osman, Adnan Shaout and Ali Alao

Abstract

Hajj (pilgrimage) is a huge gathering of Muslims on the earth. It is characterized by a place of their meeting and the kind of rituals they perform. This generates a series of challenges for the authorities to control the crowd and identify individuals. This paper explores and developed a system for tracking and monitoring pilgrims during Hajj with focus on pilgrims (Hajj) doing their circumambulation (Tawaf) around Ka'bah and walking and jogging laps between the two hills of Safa and Maruwa. The system consists of device units carried/strapped by pilgrims and a wireless sensor network Mass Satellite.

In Search of Credible Knowledge

Farooqui N.K., Mohammed Fauzan Noordin, Quadri Noorulhasan Naveed

Abstract

Knowledge users are always concerned about the validity of the knowledge. We study modern knowledge management and its basic model proposed by Nonaka. Humans have studied and managed knowledge since centuries. Similarly, there exist management theories since that time. One of them is Hadith knowledge management. Islamic scholar collected the largest number of hadiths several hundred years after the Prophet (PBUH). We study validation model they used to find the authenticity of the knowledge. We compared both modern Nonaka Knowledge Management Model and Hadith knowledge management. We proposed a new knowledge management module Farooqui Fauzan knowledge management Model (FF (Farooqui Fauzan) Model), here we add a new module, Validation to amalgamate the authenticity mechanism of Hadith knowledge management in modern Nonaka Knowledge Management Model. Furthermore, we propose a point based system to implement Hadith type of validation into the modern knowledge management.

**Data mining in Sciences of the prophet's tradition in general
and in impeachment and amendment in particular**

**Habib Hamam, Mohamed Tahar Ben Othman, Amal Kilani,
Mehdi Ben Ammar, Fehmi Ncibi**

Abstract

This paper presents the research background of a platform offering an illustrative graphic based decision aid tool enabling the expert of Hadith to easily observe the chain with chains connected to it as well as its weaknesses and strengthens as per the available evaluations. This enables the expert to rapidly identify where he/she should go in depth (specific narrator, place, period of time, connection to another chain, etc...). We also offer an additional tool that helps for decision making namely the link between Hadith's content and timing to Qur'an. For example the Hadiths related to the pledge of satisfaction (or pledge of the tree: *بيعة الرضوان أو البيعة تحت الشجرة*) are connected to Sourat Al-Fath (Chapter 48 of the Qur'an).

Data Mining in the Quran Using Aspects and Dependencies

**Habib Hamam, Mohamed Tahar Ben Othman, Amal Kilani,
Mehdi Ben Ammar, Fehmi Ncibi**

Abstract

In this paper we present the research background of a platform offering an illustrative graphic-based decision aid tool enabling Qur'an experts to easily detect links between the multiple aspects presented in the Qur'an. This tool not only links one chapter to another chapter, or one verse to another verse through words, but also connects chapters and verses together through concepts and dependencies. As such, the platform is a self-evolving platform, interconnecting data through their aspects and dependencies. The user can expand the database by adding new dependencies for example

Towards Concept Extraction for Ontologies on Arabic language

Abeer Al-Arfaj and AbdulMalik Al-Salman

Abstract

Ontology is one of the most popular representation model used for knowledge representation, sharing and reusing. The Arabic language has complex morphological, grammatical, and semantic aspects. Due to complexity of Arabic language, automatic Arabic terminology extraction is difficult. In addition, concept extraction from Arabic documents has been challenging research area, because, as opposed to term extraction, concept extraction are more domain related and more selective. Manual concept extraction is time-consuming process and not objective. Automatic concept extraction methods often analyze a document to determine the important domain terms, which can be a single word or multi-word term. In the literature, there are many approaches, techniques and algorithms used for term extraction. In this paper, we deal with fundamental layers involved in ontology construction from Arabic text: extracting the relevant domain terminology from a text and discovering domain concepts. Moreover, we study the problem of Arabic concept extraction from domain texts and provide a comparative review of the existing Arabic term extraction approaches highlighting the challenges posed by Arabic language characteristics. Despite the efforts to combine methods on Arabic term extraction, the field is still open for new development. The paper also proposes a future study to address this issue.

Paper ID 49

Authentication of Information at the Islamic Mobile Applications

Alaa Abu Sabra

Abstract

This paper presents the importance of mobile applications in our lives especially for Muslims and what are the effects of the contents for this applications on Islam over the world, this depends on the state of the authentication of information that is contained in these applications. The paper displays two different cases of authentication at two real mobile applications to compare between the range of authentication of information at the Islamic mobile applications and what are the most common problems can be detected by users during using of these applications and what is the responsibilities of normal users of these applications in this case. At the end, this paper presents the responsibilities of programmers and each software production companies at the authentication of information in the produced applications in the Islamic fields and then we will display the recommendations and proposal for this study and what we can do in the future to apply authentication with professional ways.

Ontology Based Semantic Search in Allah's 99 Names

E.H. Alkhamash, M.M. Alotaibi

Abstract

Allah described himself in the Quran through his names and attributes. Allah's names and attributes are very important to be known by Muslims. Understanding those names would lead to know Allah, and that is a prelude act to love him, recognize him, remember him and make our connections with him stronger. Due to the nobility and great importance of those names and as the Quran is written in Arabic, we created an ontology based on Allah's names that clarifies and explains the meaning of each name in English and represents several properties related to it. The created ontology aims to replace the existing search mechanisms that only offer literal lexical matching. In contrast, our ontology supports semantic search, which looks for the meaning of the word. Data acquisition, ontology capture, coding, SPARQL queries and system evaluation are all necessary phases that our work went through.

Keyword based Clustering Technique for Collections of Hadith Chapters

Puteri N. E, Nohuddin, Zuraini Zainol, Kuan Fook Chao, Imran Nordin, Syahaneim Marzukhi, M. Tarhamizwan A. H. James

Abstract

Hadith chapters are collections of the narrations that quote of what Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) said and preached on Islamic way of living based on the Al Quran. It covers various subjects that concern us as human beings, including wisdom, doctrine, worship and the law especially on the subject of the relationship between Allah and His creatures. In a broader application, hadith chapters are also interpreted with the deeds and acts of Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) and also reports about his companions which are known as the Sunnah. This research investigates the relationships between words in the hadith chapters at the keyword level using a combination technique of text mining and Self Organizing Maps (SOM) cluster analysis to discover frequency of keywords occurred in Hadith chapters and its similarities between hadith chapters. In this study, we used the hadith documents which were translated into English. The pre-processing steps are necessary in order to eliminate noise and to only keep the useful words. This is an effective and efficient method for Hadith chapters document clustering. The result shows the discovery of the relationships between keywords in the hadith chapters and their relevance. This may benefit the Muslims and Islamic scholars to make full use of the Hadith and Sunnah in their daily and also formal practices.

Digital Clock for Prayer Times Using 8085 Programming

Yahia Hasan Jazyah, Intisar Hussain

Abstract

It is a religious duty for Muslims to perform five prayers throughout the day and the night. Each prayer has certain time based on location (longitude and latitude), time of prayer and Iqama (time between the time of prayer and the starting time of it) is calculated using Prayer Times Calculator distributed all over the Mosques in our Islamic world. In this research, a Digital clock for prayer times is proposed; two approaches are proposed for displaying the time of prayer and the remaining time of Iqama using the 8085 programming. The digital clock is flexible by entering the time of each prayer and Iqama, and then the clock will start counting the suitable time for the next prayer and then its Iqama with the minimum complexity. Assembly language is used to implement the clock using GNU 8085 Simulator, Optimization is performed to the code in order to get the highest performance in terms of memory and load. Simulation results are as expected by obtaining the exact time of each prayer and its Iqama during one day, month and year.

WiSeMantiQ® Ontology for Categorizing Search Results into Reliable and Non-Committal Clusters

Roslina Othman, Mohamad Fauzan Noordin, Tengku Mohd Tengku Sembok, Wan Sabri Wan Yusof

Abstract

Ontology promises retrieval of meaningful items that can be further extended into organized clusters. This paper presents on our WiSeMantiQ® ontology that we have developed to retrieve items on the Web, which rooted from Islamic sources. Our corpus for the ontology consisted of concepts manually extracted from Futuh al-Ghaib by Sheikh Abdul Qadir al-Jailani translated by Mukhtar Holland; selected publications on Islamic Finance and Banking; and Islamic Family Law enactments from Malaysia and Jordan. Experts and scholars in the field reviewed all concepts. Our ontology was constructed on four pairs of foundations: concepts-boundary, concepts-applications, and concepts-definitions. Our WiSeMantiQ® ontology acts as the seeds for crawlers and indexing that enables the return of search results with authority of the Quranic texts on the Web in 2 main clusters: (1) reliable/definitive sources and (2) non-committal content. Previous works include the social wisdom for search and recommendation (e.g. Schenkel et al., 2008), words-of wisdom search (e.g. based on positive-negative degree by Takaoka & Nadamoto, 2010 and based on multi-dimensional sentiment vector by Takaoka & Nadamoto, 2011), and web information credibility analysis system (WISDOM) by Akamine et al (2010). On the crawling technique in addition to Google Caffeine, most of the current works focused on novelty search such as the work of Barbosa & Bangalore (2011) on crawling based on new keywords only as the visitation policy. As for clustering, recent works include the search for web services on the web by Ismaili et al (2009) who focused on growing hierarchical self-organized map of clustering heterogenous web services based on semantic similarity to the keywords entered by users.

Ruler Formulation for Ideas in Islamic Finance and Banking

Roslina Othman, Mohamad Fauzan Noordin, Tengku Mohd Tengku Sembok, Zahidah Zulkifli

Abstract

This paper reports on the formulation of a ruler derived from Malik Bennabi's Ideas-Force Transformation applied to Islamic Finance and Banking. Islamic Finance and Banking is an idea evolved as problem solving for the societal and economic development of the Ummah, instead of the ad-hoc borrowing of Western ideas. Malik Bennabi emphasized more on social investment than economic investment. Thus a ruler based on of the things, of the persons, and of the ideas, set the direction of patent discovery in Islamic Finance and Banking towards positive social equation (production exceeds consumption). Muslims faced these challenges: have Muslims identified the dilemma, are Muslims making use of the trends in interacting within the Ummah, are Muslims making plans for the future, have Muslims become capable of conducting research and moving from individual work to teamwork, how much can Muslims take from the Western methodology and technology [1]. In explaining the cycle of ideas, Malik Bennabi [2] applied the universal laws that govern the performance of human civilization from birth, growth, prosperity, expansion, decline, and disintegration to the history of ideas in the Muslim world. Such cycle of ideas can be applied to Islamic Finance and Banking, with the view that the domain is an accumulation of ideas within the Muslim world. In fact, Malaysia has offered expertise in Islamic Finance and Banking, such as through the establishment of Islamic Banking system, Gold Dinar, and referral institutions. However, majority are still of the things and of the persons rather than of the ideas. Thus a ruler is needed and shall be developed with consideration of the idea cycle.

Automatic Rule Based Phonetic Transcription and Syllabification for Quranic Text

Sameh A. Bellegdi, Husni A. Al-Muhtaseb

Abstract

Speech processing has been the subject of an extensive number of research studies. Speech synthesis is the process of transferring text to speech. Phonetic transcription represents an essential part of any text-to-speech system. This paper proposes a transcription technique dedicated for the Quranic text. Transcribing Quranic text is a challenging problem as some letters have different phonemes for the same letter depending on its neighbors. Different rules are proposed to handle the problem of Quranic text transcription depending on the art of Intonation (Tajweed). In addition, a rule based syllabification technique is presented. This research will have a good impact in the service of Holy Quran and its science. This research work is important to implement Quran recitation synthesis prototype as it addresses Quranic text transcription and syllabification. Quran recitation synthesis has main motivation of reducing space of Quranic sound files.

Towards Linked Open Islamic Knowledge using Human Computation and Crowdsourcing

Amna Basharat, Khaled Rasheed, I. Budak Arpinar

Abstract

The Vision of Linked Islamic Knowledge. The emerging technologies in the recent years have greatly revolutionized the way we interact with knowledge. There is an increasing need to search for new ways of modeling, standardizing, aggregating, linking, publishing, visualizing and presenting knowledge for Islamic and religious knowledge providers and seekers, to engage, facilitate and educate them. So far web-scale integration of Islamic knowledge resources is not facilitated, mainly due to the lack of adoption of shared principles, datasets and schemas. Our research, therefore, aims to investigate how Linked Open Data (LOD) technologies can solve the problem of information integration and provide new ways of teaching and learning Islamic knowledge. The linked data approach has emerged as the de facto standard for sharing the data on the web. The term “linked data” refers to a set of best practices for publishing and connecting structured data on the web. The linked data design issues provide guidelines on how to use standardized web technologies to set data-level links between data from different sources. Increased interest in Linked open data has been seen in various sectors e.g. Education, Scientific research, libraries, government, cultural heritage and many others, however, the religious sector has yet to cache upon the power of open data.

Towards A Minimal Phonetic Set for Quran Recitation

Husni Al-Muhtaseb, Sameh Bellegdi

Abstract

Speech is the most important interaction mechanism between human beings. Text-to-Speech synthesis problem has been addressed by many researchers in the literature for different languages. However, the Arabic language did not receive that much attention. This paper addresses a computational linguistic aspect in a phonetically transcribed syllabified Quranic text that is essential for developing speech synthesis prototype. The main objective of this work is to find the set of Quran verses (Ayat) that has the complete set of distinct syllables. An algorithm to find a reduced set for Quran verses that contains all Quran syllables is proposed. If there is more than one verse contain a given unit, the verse was chosen depending on the number of syllables not already extracted. The chosen verse should have the maximum number of those syllables. One of the most important motivations for this work is compressing the sound files of the Quran recitation. The current work proposes a technique to extract a reduced phonetic set of Quran recitation that can be used to develop Text-to-Speech system. It is found that out of 211,573 syllables – which Quran consists of – there are 2,642 distinct syllables that represents less than 1.25% of the Quranic syllables set. In addition, a reduced set of Quran verses that contains the whole set of distinct syllables is identified. The extracted set of verses represents around 16% of Quran verses. The authors will seek the authentication and approval of specialized scholars and trusted bodies in sciences of the Holy Quran before announcing any system using this work.

Paper ID 63

**Geographical
Prophet Mohamed's Biography**

AbdulRahman Emad, Amgad Sabry, Shadi Elwan

Abstract

Invest the satellite maps to develop an interactive applications about Prophet Muhammad biography after modifying the maps to match the topography of 1400 years ago. The old places are re-allocated on the map and linked with the Prophet's biography events which are displayed through a time bar. The participants are linked with the events. Those integrated Quartet the Event, Time, Place, and Participant introduce a solid and comprehensive methodology that allow the researcher to make new studies and investigations that serve the various aspects of the curriculum.

Alfanous - Open quranic search engine Project

Assem Chelli, Zineb Laouici, Taha Zerrouki and Amar Balla

Abstract

Due to the large amount of information held in the Qur'an, it has become extremely difficult for regular search engines to successfully extract key information. For example, When searching for a book related to English grammar, you'll simply Google it, select a PDF file and download it. That's all! Search engines (like Google) are used generally on Latin letters and for searching general information of document like content, title, author...etc. However, searching through Qu'ranic text is a much more complicated; It's procedure that's requiring a much more in depth solution as there is a lot of information that needs to be extracted to fulfill Qur'an scholar's needs. Before the creation of computer, Qur'an scholars were using printed lexicons made manually. The printed lexicons can't help much since many search process waste the time and the force of the searcher. Each lexicon is written to reply to a specific query which is generally simple. Nowadays, there are many applications that are specific for search needs; most of applications that were developed for Qur'an had the search feature but in a simply way: sequential search with regular expressions. The simple search using exact query does not offer better options and still inefficient to move toward Thematic search by example. Full text search is the new approach of search that replaced the sequential search and which is used in search engines. Unfortunately, this approach is not applied yet on Qur'an. Our project named Alfanous (The Lantern) is a comprehensive Qur'an search engine that has been effectively designed to carry out simple or advanced Quranic searches. Alfanous uses a contemporary, highly developed approach to retrieve vital information, enabling stable efficient, speedy searches to be conducted. Alfanous aims to implement additional features such as highlight, site suggestions, scoring ...etc to further improve the user search experience. Alfanous understands the complex nature of the Arabic language and thus offers effective Arabic language

Conception for A Quran Search Engine

Assem Chelli, Zineb Laouici, Merouane Dahmani, Taha Zerrouki and Amar Balla

Abstract

Due to the large amount of information held in the Qur'an, it has become extremely difficult for regular search engines to successfully extract key information. Searching through Qu'ranic text is a much more complicated; It's procedure that's requiring a much more in depth solution as there is a lot of information that needs to be extracted to fulfill Qur'an scholar's needs. Full text search is a new approach of search which is used in search engines. Unfortunately, this approach is not applied yet on Qur'an. In this paper, we will propose a conception of a search engine for Holy Quran. To attend our objective, we had based on a general behavior of retrieval systems. We did ignore the phase of crawling because our need was about search in a limited static resource which is the Quran text. We have considered the Ayah as the key unit of the index, each Ayah is defined by its Surah name and its number in the Surah. We had adopted a Qur'anic text written on standard script for the basic search. The basic schema that we've used in document index contains: Document, ID, Ayah ID, Ayah text, Surah name. The Searcher is the element served to perform the search operation. It gets user queries , retrieving them in the inverted index of Ayahs to get document IDs of matched Ayahs and then use those document IDs to retrieve all information of matched Ayahs such as Ayah text and its Surah name. The whole information will be sent to the interfaces as results.

Conceptual Modeling of Natural-Language Query for Islamic Question and Answer System

Rabiah Abdul Kadir, AliyuRufai Yauri, band Azreen Azman

Abstract

This paper discusses the method of conceptual modeling to translate Natural-Language Query to the Resource Description Framework known as an RDF data model before it can be applied to Islamic Question and Answer System. RDF data model is used in knowledge management and improve searching result related to Semantic Web activity. Therefore, number of research on modeling unstructured Natural-Language Query from the source corpus to RDF data model is needed. This research introduced a method to model a phrase / sentence / paragraph into RDF data model using statistical language model based on n-gram. The modeling process semantically relates the identified concepts via predicates in the knowledge base. The RDF data model is applied to an Islamic Question and Answer System consists of 300 concepts with 350 entities-relationships of the English translation of the Holy Quran as the knowledge base. The experiment has been done on selected typed queries from the Islamic Research Foundation website with a total, 82 queries, and the result compares against heuristic rules matching approach in FREyA. The result shown the proposed method improved 17.07% on the accuracy of the introduced conceptual modeling. The improvement of the accuracy was tested on search strategy, known as precision and recall measurement method. It shows the increment on recall and precision with 7% and 3% respectively.

**Question and Answer system Based on Ontology from
Quran, Hadith and Fatawa Sharia**

Mostafa Mahmoud, Turki Alghamdi

Abstract

The sources of the answers of religious questions are more important than the answers themselves, because there are many exotic and non-documented sources that provide answers that appear to be correct but are, however, wrong and misleading. Due to the lack of methods that can be used to get an answer to a specific question, the only way is that the person asks a specialist scientist to get the correct answer, but there is a scarcity of these scientists in most non-Arabic countries. This scarcity forces people who want to learn about Islam to search in books or search through websites, but they often do not find the answer because even if the answer already exists it can be hidden between the lines or not found or hard to find in the book or the site searched; moreover, even if the answer was found directly, there is no way to verify it. The importance of the proposed research is to find a way through which a user can put his question and then get the answer directly from the interpretation of the Quran, Hadith, or from official documentations and approved legitimate Fatwas. Among the most important goals of this research is to create a model of the question and answer that depends on the ontology of knowledge to help non-Arabic speakers to learn about the Islamic religion from the main sources which are the Quran and Hadith then official and approved legitimate Fatwas. The system, after analyzing the question and identifying the elements, looks at the interpretation of the Quran then searches in the hadith and then searches in the official and approved legitimate Fatwas. It is known that the Quran is the main source, but it may not contain the details that may be found in the hadith and in some cases the details and the answer may not be found in the previous sources, but can be reported by the official and approved legitimate Fatwas that are documented by the General Presidency of Scholarly Research and Ifta in Saudi Arabia

**Information Technology: Its Relevance In
Islamic Education**

Ali B. Panda

Abstract

Modern information technology such as the Internet and CD-ROM is useful in Islamic education as a process in understanding Islam as a way of life and religion. In fact, a large amount of materials about Islam are available to students through the Internet, including the full texts of the Qur'an in various translations, several collections of Hadith (records of the Prophet Muhammad's words and deeds), and classic works of Islamic literature. Using materials from the Internet provides students with access to primary sources and research materials. It can also expose students to different points of view within the Muslim Ummah. Understanding the Islamic education as a process with the help of the modern technology is timely and imperative. This kind of education embraces both the revealed and acquired knowledge. The former is the one directly learned from the Qur'an as explained by the Prophet Muhammad in his ahadith (sayings) and Sunnah (tradition). The latter is the one learned from the different creatures of Allah on earth. Its main objective is to teach and develop a God-fearing (Taqwa). Thus, this paper is designed to show and discuss specifically the meaning and nature of Information Technology and its relevance to Islamic education as a process using the Qur'an (the words of Allah) and the Hadith or Sunnah of the Prophet Muhammad s.a.w. as the frame of reference.

Street Children and Orphan Management Information System, an Effort to Solve the Children Social Welfare Issues in Indonesia

Ahmad Sirajuddin and Baskara Mintarum

Abstract

The issue of street children and orphans in Indonesia need more attention in both preventive and curative aspect, particularly in the issue of street children and orphans policy evaluation. Indonesia still has limited data and information in terms of number and life aspects of street children and orphans. The annual People of Social Welfare Issues (PMKS) data collected by Social Ministry and Statistics Indonesia is so far only include the amount and distribution of each region. That limited data makes projection of street children policy more difficult. Street Children and Orphans Management Information System is a concept of procurement data that validate and complete for the street children and Orphans.

So that it can solve the children social welfare issues and support children social welfare policy in Indonesia. The output of this scheme is an integrated data on the number and characteristics of street children and orphans that is obtained through surveys as well as data lists on the handling of street children and orphans program undertaken by government and private institutions. The aim of this concept is to know how to prevent data unavailability on street children and orphans that needed to fix the implementation of street children policy in Indonesia. By implementing Street Children and Orphan Management Information System, the evaluation on children social welfare program is easier, and helps many institutions to set a good policy.

**Umar Bin Qushem, Ahmad Hafez, Asmaa Nawaf Alhusain,
Akram Zeki and Adamu Abubakar**

**Integrated Modalities Search Framework for Digital English
Language Text Qur'an**

Abstract

English text is commonly use online for English language and other languages as well. This is one of its attribute that makes its usage gain more popularity than others. English text version of Qur'an can be readable by those who cannot read the Arabic version in the transliterated form. However, a non-Arab native recitation might be different from the Arab native. Nevertheless, both Arab and non-Arab requires the knowledge of Tafsir for understanding Qurán word-by-word and its applications. Due to the availability of transliterated English text version of Qurán, makes it possible to further utilize the Text processing aspect of generic online search engine architecture to further deliver the knowledge of Qurán. This research use qualitative explorative approaches to present a framework through which “meaning”, “teaching”, “civilization”, “scientific miracles” and “Aqidah and Ibadah” are to be integrated for any English transliterated term of Qurán into English explanation sourced through the knowledge of Tafsir. As a result online user's query will extract desirable sequences of refined integration of Quran explanation inculcating knowledge composition of Qur'an. Three short surah of Qur'an are used for the evaluation of the proposed framework. Text processing procedure are applied and corpus of the English transliterated terms explanation by Tafsir of Qur'an are generated. This framework is suitable for the design of search engine suitable of spreading the knowledge of Qur'an.

Building Al- Chatebei learning system of HOLY QURAN services both Combination and Individual recitation

Mostafa Mahmoud, Iman Hassan and Refeat Al-Zanfally

Abstract

Quranic databases management grants researchers, scientists and all Muslims access to all of the information about the Quran in an organized ,indexed, documented and comprehensive way. Quran readings Science is very broad. The Individual (Ifrad) was the origin of the readings and later it became a facilitator to those who learn the Quran's readings in Combination (Gam'a) - Individuals is a compilation of the similar readings of each verse; however, the different recitations of the Quran are needed by beginners. Most of the sites dedicated to the readings were interested in the recitations only, without education , and most of the readings programs located were rather about Combination' than Individual . A system of Combination Readings was built by IT Research Center for Holy Quran (NOOR) the system which was called "Development and Implementation of Computer Software for the Teaching and Training of the Recitations of the Holy Quran using the Seven Recitation Methods of Al-Chatebei" project number (NRC1-170) covered the first six parts of the Holy Quran using the Seven Recitation Methods of Al-Chatebei. This fact has shed the light on the need to build a system that teaches and recites readings for Individual to be integrated with Combination in order to facilitate the Individual reading of the holy Quran for beginners and interested and practicing reciters. This comprehensive system is done through the expansion of the databases management that contain the Combination so that the system includes both the Combination and Individual .

ElMohafez: An innovative multi-platform Quran/Hadith application

Hossam Hammady, Ayman Abdel-Hamid, Mostafa Shahin and Hager Morsy

Abstract

In this paper we demonstrate an innovative Quran/Hadith multi-platform mobile application that provides a set of unique features that help Muslims in reading and memorizing Quran, Hadith and Mutoon. It can be downloaded for free from www.elmohafez.com. 1. Application Unique Features. A single multi-platform app (iOS, Android, Windows 8 Phone and Desktop) serving Quran with 15 rewayat (recitation dialects), Hadith (Prophet Muhammad PBUH narrations) with 4 major books and Mutoon with 7 books (Poetic text books summarizing fiqh, tajweed and others). The number of recitations or books are easily extensible by app content managers. The main feature, which is also implied from the name, is to help muslims memorize Quran, Hadith and Mutoon in an easy and interactive way with the help of many features

**The Parallelized Header Matching Algorithm for Intrusion
Detection Systems**

Mohammed Alia and Adnan Hnaif

Abstract

With the rapid evolution of the Internet and its applications, the current used network intrusion detection systems (NIDS) are becoming inefficient because of the amount of the traffic that needs to be processed daily. Moreover, current used NIDS implementations are inadequate to process all the traffic in real time. Therefore, the main objective of this paper is to enhance the speed of engine detection in real time for packet header in NIDS. We proposed a new parallelized matching algorithm for intrusion detection system called distributed packet header matching algorithm (DPHM). This algorithm can be run on a single processor or multiple-cores platform.

Towards a Statistic-Based Approach for the Assessment of a Corpus of “Hadith”: Experimental Analysis and Results

Abstract

In recent years, Arabic Natural Language Processing (ANLP) is showing to gain more interest by the researchers. The development of good Language Engineering applications has become heavily depending on the presence of a good reliable and sizeable corpora. Test collections are now playing a crucial role for the evaluation and the design of NLP systems such as for Information Retrieval, Machine Translation and other Natural Language-related disciplines. Until now, no Arabic corpus was commonly available for researchers in the field of Hadith computerization. For the purpose of this study, a referential Prophetic narrations corpus of 0.62 million word and 2.5 million characters is used, which is “Sahih Al-Bukhari”. In this paper, we are going to use this corpus to perform our experimental analysis and show some beneficial statistics of this corpus based upon the characteristics of Arabic language. The aim of this paper is to present statistics about the frequency and rank of hadith words with Zipf law. Experimental results on this collection consistently demonstrate the effectiveness of our approach according to different evaluation criteria. This study allowed us to verify a set of experiments which had, so far, only been conducted on small, manually collected datasets.

Automatic Mispronunciation Detection for Arabic Language

Muazzam Maqsood, Hafiz Adnan Habib and Muhammad Rashid

Abstract

Pronunciation training and error detection is one of the hot research area over the last two decades. Mispronunciation detection can be considered as an important feature of pronunciation training systems. The paper presents a computer assisted pronunciation training (CAPT) system for Arabic phonemes using three different machine learning classifiers; Naïve Bayes, Ada-boost and K-NN. A comparison has been conducted between these classifiers to check the suitability of these classifiers to pronunciation training systems. In this research results shows that Naïve Bayes performs better than K-NN and Ada-boost.

Bluetooth Based Holy Places Crowds Control System

Lamia Berriche, Monirah Al Orf, Banan Al Hadlaq, Dalal Al Zeer, Nouf Al Mutairy and Hessah Al Harbi

Abstract

Huge numbers of pilgrims come to Makah and Madinah yearly. One of the main problems that still exists in those places and causes lots of damage and danger to the visitors is the crowd. Crowds are essentially caused by two reasons. The first reason is the performance of the religious duties by millions of Muslims in a unique place in short period of time as stone throwing and tawaaf. The second is that the instructions and guidelines issued by the security agencies are not followed. Some of the crowding effects that happen in these places are:

- Getting lost and the difficulty of determining the residence place.
- Moving difficulty from one place to another.
- Delay of health and emergency services.
- Communication difficulties with security agencies and guiders.

Speech-to-Speech Translation System for the two Holy cities

Syed Uzair Ahmed and Naveen Naz Sultan Khan

Abstract

A Speech-to-speech (S2S) translation system is proposed to translate Arabic speech to other languages and the main focus is on the holy cities of Makkah al-Mukarramah and al-Madīnah al-Munawwarah (Madinah). They are amongst the world's most visited holy cities, specially every year only in Hajj (Pilgrimage) season more than 1.3 million international Mu'tamirs (pilgrims) visit the two holy cities. Moreover, throughout the year more than 5 million Mu'tamirs visit the holy cities. As the visitors are from all over the world speaking different languages but the Imams (Prayer leaders) in the Makkah speak Arabic only during their Sermons. This paper is aimed at a Speech-to-Speech translator application mainly from Arabic to other languages in real time. The idea that is proposed is an application that could recognize the voice of the speaker first and then be able to recognize the language of the speaker and it needs to ask the language in which it needs to be translated. It recognizes spoken input, analyses and translates it, and finally utters the translation. It should pause and start depends on the voice of the person. Speech Translation is the process by which conversational spoken phrases are instantly translated and spoken aloud in a second language. Furthermore, this differs from phrase translation, which is where the system only translates a fixed and finite set of phrases that have been manually entered into the system. Any device could be used for translating it could be a mobile phone which could have an application, Laptop which could use software or any other Hand held PDA's.

Arabic Named Entity Recognition: An Ensemble Framework

Shumyla Rasheed Mira, Adeela Ashrafb

Abstract

With the escalated availability of Arabic textual information online the need of tools and technologies has been increased to process the information. Named entity recognition is key information extraction task that is a part of natural language processing systems. This area is pretty mature for English and some other languages but there is small work done for Arabic named entity recognition. In this paper, we propose an ensemble framework for Arabic named entity recognition (NER) using multiple classifiers. Our ensemble framework improves the overall system performance using noun phrase chunker and gazetteers as language resource. We used ensemble of decision tree and support vector machine to evaluate the performance of the system using vote based scheme. Person, Location and Organization are the three Arabic Named Entities that were used for testing our system. Our approach was experimented on ANERcorp a standard dataset and publically available. The results are much promising as our approach outperform the existing state-of-the-art Arabic named entity approaches in terms of overall accuracy. While applying on ANERcorp dataset for the three main named entities the system achieved an F-measure of 62.22 for Person, 81.16 for Location and 57.92 for Organization. **Keywords:** Named Entity

A Step Forward in Understanding Tourist Obstacles in Islamic Historical Cities: Mobile Tourist Guide Application

Bassam Al-Tamimi, Essa Hezzam and Mahmoud Ablowi

Abstract

The number of Internet users and mobile technologies has been increased significantly. Mobile technologies have spread over the world, almost everyone in the society now having a portable communication device. The main drivers behind the rapid growth of the information technology and communication are the Internet. Consequently, tourists expect to easily access to information over Internet at anytime from anywhere utilizing the current mobile technologies. Adopting portable devices for tourism guidance applications gives tourists ubiquitous access to specific tourist services and relevant information. Hundreds of tourist companies and individuals are participating to guide visitors of the crowded holy cities such as Makkah Al Mukarma and Al Madina Al Munawara. Therefore, this paper aims at developing a new tourist mobile application to guide visitors of Al Madina Al Monawara. In this paper, a new mobile tourist application for guiding tourists during their trip in Al Medina Al Monawara is implemented. As a result, the proposed application reduces the cost charged by the tourist companies. Moreover, it reduces the time spent on coordination process with the individual guiders.

A New Business Architectural Model for Accelerating the process of Holy Quran Memorization and Recitation

Essa Abdullah Hezzam, Bassam Naji Al-tamimi, Yasser M.Alginahi

Abstract

The Holy Quran is the constitution of the human and guidance for the people. Hence, Quran studying and memorization, reviewing and reciting are the most great deeds for Muslims. Information Technology (IT) has invaded all aspects of life, both scientific and practical life. Therefore, it is possible to exploit the IT in facilitating the Holy Quran memorization and recitation. The regular methods followed by several Quran memorization schools and centers are not effective in accelerating the memorization and recitation process. Consequently, the main purpose of this study is to analyze the existing regular Quran memorization systems and to propose a new framework based on IT. This paper ends with a complete online system architecture which helps to facilitate record keeping in order to speed up the recitation and memorization process life cycle which in turn will help to increase the number of students memorizing the Holy Quran.

Developing an Ontology of Concepts in the Qur'an

Rasha Ahmed, Eric Atwell

Abstract

In recent years, there is growing interests of Islamic Knowledge. The researchers of religious Studies started to use the ontology to improve the knowledge construction and extraction from religious texts such as the Qur'an and Hadith (Alrehaili et. al, 2014). Ontology can be used to describe a logical domain theory with very expressive, complex, and meaningful information. Recent research were done in Arabic language ontology and on holy Qur'an ontology but they are still incomplete, also there are some other issues including process used to extract and construct ontology it needs extra work. This paper describes our actual and ongoing work in developing ontology. Our proposed approach is to investigate the applicability of Ontology methods of formal Knowledge Representation from Artificial Intelligence and Text Analytics research to capture and represent abstract concepts in the Qur'an. We will implement three of ontology methods, the first one is to elicit or extract the abstract concepts from experts in the domain, another approach is to semi-automatically extract concepts from text sources from the domain, the last approach is to find existing partial ontologies for the domain, and try to unify and re-use them. Finally to evaluate our general Qur'an ontology, we will investigate practical use of the ontology in a semantic search application. We only implements the merging of existence ontology approach, The experimental verification result reveals that our two proposed merging method works well, and it checked by human expert. The similarity measure were applied for ontology merging and get a higher accuracy and recall through experiment.

Hypermedia REST API of Ahadith with Isnad, based on Ilm Ontology

Saqib Rasool

Abstract

After Qur'an, Hadith is the most authentic source for Islamic legislation and there are two ways to check its authenticity. One is by its Matn, which is the content of a Hadith while the other one is Isnad, the chain of Narrators of a Hadith. Among both of these, most of the Muslim scholars agreed upon that Isnad is a better way for the judgment of a Hadith. However, if some developer is required to develop any Ahadith base application, there is no any API available that can be consumed to get the data and to integrate that data within custom business logic to build some valued Islamic application. Currently, developers are using their own custom data stores. Hence, if any error is updated in the content of any Islamic application, its effect is only confined to the data source of that particular application. However, if there is some centralize data source, which is consumed by most of the Islamic applications; any correction will be propagated to all of the connected applications immediately. Hence, it can be ensured that these applications are providing the accurate data to the end users. In order to introduce a central data source of Ahadith, we have developed a Hypermedia REST API for Ahadith. This API not only provides the Matn but also the Isnad for any particular Hadith. Our API is backed by a domain specific Hadith Ontology that we termed as 'ilm Ontology'. This ontology is currently containing all the data of 'sahah-e-sittah'. Developers can consume our public API to get data of any Hadith along with its complete chain of Narrators. This data can further be utilized for making Islamic applications and online Hadith courses or examinations etc. In this way, we can ensure that any correction in central repository will be immediately reflected within all of the connected devices and developers need not to worry about the validation of the Ahadith

A Students' Attitude towards Information Privacy Issues

Ibrahim K Mohamud, Akram Zeki, Aznan Zuhid Saidin

Abstract

The prevalent use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and its applications have resulted in many ethical issues to emerge. The continuous rapid development of ICT will continue to raise new ethical issues and students are likely to have little understanding of the ethical issues associated with using ICT. Thus, the purpose of this research is to explore the attitude of International Islamic University Malaysia' (IIUM) students towards information privacy issue using Mason's (1986) framework. This study also investigates the differences of the students' individual characteristics of gender, age, marital status, level of study and computer usage with regard to their attitude towards information privacy issues. The study adopted an instrument to collect students' demographic information and evaluate their attitude towards the information privacy issue.

Computer Aided Instruction of the Seerah and Maghazi

Mehmet Apaydın, Mahmut Kelpetin

Abstract

The improvements in 3D simulation and mapping technologies has initiated a new computer aided instruction concept nearly in all areas of social sciences as well as history in the last decade. Nevertheless, Seerah and Maghazi, the fields that deal with prophetic biography, are handled using neither the visual materials nor computer based graphics and simulations. In this article, we will present our new interactive map of the Hejaz region and path graphs of the movements of the people and armies through these places. This map and the path graphs are to be used during Seerah classes for such incidents as battle of Badr or the farewell pilgrimage of the prophet. The main platform used to prepare this map is Google Earth, a 3D viewer, a computer program showing entire earth by means of employing several satellite image servers. The file created by the program is a .KMZ file. Uploading the file to Google Earth servers, you can make it accessible all around the world. In this way the teachers to be used in Seerah courses can download it rapidly in any part of the world.

الأبحاث المقبولة باللغة العربية

Paper ID 8

تقنيات التطور الإلكتروني وأدواته في خدمة القرآن الكريم

عظيمة الجيار

ملخص البحث

إن التقدم الكبير في تقنية المعلومات فتح المجال للمؤسسات التعليمية ومنها المؤسسات المعنية بخدمة القرآن الكريم بتوسيع خدماتها إلى العالم. وسمحت تقنيات التعليم الإلكتروني بتلبية الحاجة لوجود بيئات تعليمية تعلم القرآن وعلومه، وتحاكي عمل مراكز تحفيظ القرآن الكريم التقليدية لخدمة المسلمين عرب و غير عرب، في أوطانهم أو خارجها. ونظرا لحداثة الموضوع، وبعد استقراء تقنيات المواقع التي تقدم هذه الخدمة، لوحظ الضبابية والارتجالية في عملها، وظهرت الحاجة لأبحاث وصفية وتطبيقية حول هذا الأمر. في هذا البحث تم توضيح ماهية أدوات التعليم الإلكتروني، واستعراض مجالات التعليم والتدريب الخاصة بالقرآن الكريم عن بعد عبر الانترنت ، وتبيان أسباب استخدام تقنيات التعليم الإلكتروني في هذه المجالات وفوائدها خصوصا في حفظ القرآن وترتيله و تجويد القرآن و تفسير القرآن وتدبره و تعليم العربية للناطقين بغيرها. الكلمات الجوهرية: تقنيات التعليم الإلكتروني، أدوات التعليم الإلكتروني، تعليم القرآن عن بعد، تعليم القرآن عبر الإنترنت.

منظومة تفاعلية متكاملة لرفع مستوى الوعي باستحضار النية الطيبة (اضبط نيتك)

عبد الرحمن عبدالله

ملخص البحث

تتناول هذه المنظومة خلق من أرفع واسمى الأخلاق وهو الإخلاص الذي لا يقبل الله عملاً إلا به، ولا يتم الإخلاص إلا بتوافر النية الصادقة المتجردة لله، وتخليصها من الشوائب والرغبات الذاتية والدنيوية، محاولاً بذلك مساعدة المسلم على مجاهدة نفسه من الشهوات الخفية والتي هي أشد خطراً من الشهوات الظاهرة. ومعنى هذا أن يفني الإنسان عن حظوظ نفسه، ويتعلق بربه، فيمنحه القوة من الضعف، والأمن من الخوف، والغنى من الفقر. والفكرة تخص استحداث وتصميم منظومة تفاعلية متكاملة "منظومة النوايا الطيبة" بمساعدة عدة وسائل ووسائل إلكترونية وورقية لاستحضار النوايا الطيبة في جميع الأعمال باستخدام أحدث الوسائل التقنية الحديثة والتعريف بأهمية وقيمة استحضار النية والتوعية بالمعنى الحقيقي لاستحضار النية عند الإقدام على أى عمل من الأعمال التي يقوم بها الفرد المسلم طلباً للثواب والمغفرة، مع محاولة تهذيب السلوك العام في المجتمع والتركيز على معالجة المفاهيم والسلوكيات الخاطئة والشائعة وإحلال المفاهيم والسلوكيات السوية وترسيخها في وجدان أفراد المجتمع. وتعمل هذه المنظومة من خلال الأجهزة الإلكترونية الحديثة مثل أجهزة الهاتف الجوال والمواقع الإلكترونية المختلفة ومنها مواقع الشبكات الاجتماعية والتواصل الاجتماعي. وفي هذه المنظومة - التي تعد بمثابة موسوعة إلكترونية للنوايا الطيبة - يخصص جزء من الموقع لأدوات التطوير الجاهزة والتي تساعد كل من يرغب في تضمين موقعه بمحتوى النوايا الطيبة بمكونات سابقة الإعداد تتيح له التواصل مع البوابة لعرض جزء من محتواها. ونرجو من هذه المنظومة أن يجد فيها المسلم ما يعينه على جهاد نفسه، ومقاومة شهواتها الخفية، وهي أشد خطراً من الشهوات الظاهرة، حتى يخلص لله، ويكون كله لله، وذلك من خلال طريقة سهلة ومبسطة لعرض في صورة مصفوفة النوايا الطيبة. ويمكن تطبيق المنظومة في جمهورية مصر العربية والدول العربية والإسلامية بعدة لغات بالاشتراك والتنسيق مع المنظمات المحلية والإقليمية والدولية ذات الصلة، وأرجو أن يكون فيها النفع للجميع إن شاء الله.

تطويع التقنية الحديثة لخدمة الترجمة الإسلامية ... نظام "حرف" للترجمة نموذجاً

إبراهيم صالح النمي، أحمد محمد حسن، حسام محمد الخطيب

ملخص البحث

تبرز أهمية الترجمة في كونها جسراً لالتقاء الثقافات وتبادل العلوم والمعرفة، وأساساً للتواصل الفكري والثقافي والعلمي والحضاري بين الأفراد والشعوب؛ ويحتاج العالم الإسلامي لنقل المعارف الإسلامية وترجمتها للغات مختلفة وذلك بهدف مساعدة المسلمين غير الناطقين بالعربية، وتعريف غير المسلمين بأوسع الأديان انتشاراً، لذا كان واجباً تطويع التقنية الحديثة لخدمة العاملين في هذا المجال الدعوي، والذي تزداد الحاجة إليه يوماً بعد يوم.

نحو مشروع برنامج تفاعلي للتحفيظ الآلي للقرآن الكريم

عبد الكبير حميدي ، عبد السلام جاكمي

ملخص البحث

يمثل القرآن الكريم النص المؤسس للمعرفة والثقافة والحضارة الإسلامية، إذ يرجع إليه الفضل في إخراج الأمة المسلمة، وتشكيل الهوية الإسلامية، وتكوين العقل المسلم المجتهد في شتى أنواع المعرفة، والمبدع في كل مناحي الثقافة، والمنجز في كل مجالات الحياة، والمنتج في كل ميادين الفعل والإنجاز الحضاري، حتى أسفر أمره عن رصيد هائل وكم كبير، من الإنتاج والإبداع، ومن المعارف والخبرات، ومن العلوم والفنون، ومن الثقافة والحضارة، شيد بها العمران، وأسعد الإنسان، وساد الأرض، وقاد العالم، لعشرة قرون أو أزيد بدون منافس ولا منازع. كما يمثل النص القرآني مرجعية عقيدية وأخلاقية وتشريعية عليا للأمة المسلمة، ترجع إليه في كل أمورها، وتحتكم إليها في كل ما تنازعت فيه أو شجر بينها من قضايا ونوازل، في العقيدة والعبادة والمعاملات والأخلاق، وفي النظم والتشريعات الموجهة للإنسان والمرشدة للحياة، في الاجتماع والاقتصاد والسياسة والثقافة وغيرها من الميادين والمجالات. ورغم الأهمية العلمية والحضارية للنص القرآني الكريم، ورغم التطور الهائل الذي يشهده العالم اليوم في مجال البرمجة والتقنية الحاسوبية، التي أثرت في مختلف مجالات وأنماط الحياة، إلا أن البرامج والأعمال الحاسوبية الموجهة للدعوة إلى الإسلام ولخدمة القرآن الكريم ما تزال في بداياتها وخطواتها الأولى، بمعيار الكم والنوع على حد سواء، ولا تتماشى ولا تعكس مكانة القرآن في حياة المسلمين.

نظام الأفراد في تعليم القرآن الكريم
بالقراءات السبع من طريق الشاطبية

رفعت حسن الزنفلي، مولاى إبراهيم الخليل غمبازة

ملخص البحث

إن علم القراءات علم واسع جدا، ولأهميته بين علوم القرآن، ومساعدة لطلاب العلم في تعلم القرآن الكريم بقراءاته المتعددة، وانتشارا لهذا العلم وتوصيله لطلبة العلم بصورة سلسة وسهلة تُمكن طالب العلم من التعلم الذاتي للقراءات والتعرف على أوجهها وقواعدها؛ قامت فكرة هذا البحث. وتتخلص هذه الفكرة في بناء نظام معلومات قرآنية يُعنى بعلم أفراد القراءات السبع عن طريق متن منظومة الشاطبية. حيث يعرض هذا النظام القرآن الكريم بالقراءات السبع المختلفة أفرادا، مستتجةً من الجمع، وذلك للرواة الأربعة عشر، كل بأوجهه المختلفة، وعلى حسب ترتيبهم في متن الشاطبية. مع توضيح الأصول والفرش في القراءات وذكر الدليل من الشاطبية وعرض ذلك صوتا وكتابة. إن معظم المواقع التي تقدم موضوع القراءات تهتم بالتلاوات فقط دون التعليم، وأغلب برامج القراءات المتواجدة تخص الجمع فقط دون التطرق إلى الأفراد، من هنا كانت ضرورة بناء هذا النظام الذي يهتم بتعليم وتلاوة الأفراد للقراءات من خلال استنتاجها من علم الجمع في القراءات. يقدم النظام القواعد الكاملة عن الإجماع واستنتاج الأفراد منها وذلك استنادا للرموز الموجودة في متن منظومة الشاطبية، والتي هي عبارة عن حروف أو كلمة مجتمعة يرمز بها الناظم إلى القراء السبعة ورواتهم لتمييز القراء والرواة عن بعضهم حين توافقهم أو اختلافهم في القراءة وذلك حال الأفراد أو حال الإجماع. والطريقة المتبعة في استخراج الأفراد من الجمع تلتزم نفس الشروط التي التزم بها الشاطبي في منظومته حين استخدم رموز القراء والرواة مجتمعين ومنفردين مع الكلمة القرآنية.

Paper ID 39

لغة الضاد للبرمجة

محمد طاهر بن عثمان

ملخص البحث

لقد دأبت بعض الجامعات العربية على اتخاذ اللغة العربية كسبيل ومصدر للمعرفة. فالإبداع عادة ما يتحقق في اللغة الأم. فلم يقتصر التدريس باللغة العربية على المقررات الأدبية والإسلامية بل شمل أيضاً المقررات العلمية. لكن رغم الاجتهاد في تعريب المصطلحات ولغياب التوحيد القياسي يجد الطالب صعوبة في فهم عمق المصطلح في حد ذاته ناهيك عن استخدامه. لذلك كان هذا العمل كمشاركة في تعريب العلوم وخاصة علوم الحاسب. لغة الضاد للبرمجة هو مشروع ينطلق من آخر ما وصلت إليه البرمجة بعيدا عن فقط تعريب المصطلحات

تصميم كتاب إلكتروني باستخدام الهاتف النقال

عبد الباسط موسى

ملخص البحث

اثبت الهاتف المحمول فاعليته في التواصل واكتساب الخبرات والمعلومات أكثر من غيره من وسائل الاتصال والتواصل. من هنا بدأت الفكرة في عمل بناء نظام تعليمي لمقرر القرآن الكريم وعلومه لبرنامج التربية بجامعة السودان المفتوحة. تهدف الدراسة للتعرف على تطبيق استخدام الهاتف النقال في عملية تعليم مقرر القرآن الكريم وعلومه. كذلك تفعيل دور الهاتف النقال في خدمة برامج التربية. بالإضافة إلى توظيف وسائل التقنية في مجالات تعليم القرآن الكريم وعلومه

الاستنتاج المنطقي في القرآن الكريم

عبد اللطيف بابا

ملخص البحث

إننا في هذا المقال نحاول أن نقف أثرًا لاستخدام المنطق الرياضي في القرآن الكريم. فنبداً بإثبات استخدامه و في أكثر من مناسبة من قبل نبي الله إبراهيم عليه السلام، إذ كان يسعى من خلاله دائماً لإظهار مبدأ عقيدة التوحيد في بيئة إجتماعية كانت متقدمة فكرياً في ذلك الوقت لكنها ذات عقيدة فاسدة قد انقسمت بين عبادة الاصنام وعبادة الكواكب. ثم تحول بعد ذلك لنلتمس بعضاً من الآيات التي تقدم لنا عدداً من النواميس الكونية التي أوجدها الله عز و جل لتصف جانباً من علاقة الخالق سبحانه مع العباد، لنثبت أيضاً بأنه من الممكن أن يصار إلى فهمها من خلال بعض الدساتير المعروفة في مجال المنطق الرياضي. وبناءً عليه فإننا ننتقل بعد ذلك لنطرح مسألة بناء خوارزميات حاسوبية تكون قادرة على فهم الآيات القرآنية وصياغتها ضمن علاقات منطقية لتتمكن بعد ذلك من أن تقوم بربط متشعب وعميق لكل تلك الآيات استناداً للمعنى المنطقي وليس اعتماداً على مبدأ التكرار اللفظي وقد قدمنا بعض الأمثلة عن إمكانية القيام بذلك.

استخدام التقنية الحديثة في خدمة القرآن وعلومه بين الواقع والمأمول

مسعود جوهر

ملخص البحث

الحمد لله والصلاة والسلام على رسل الله وبعد ، فإن استخدام التقنية الحديثة في خدمة القرآن الكريم وعلومه أضحي واجبا علميا وحضاريا ، كما أضحي - فيما أرى - فرض كفاية على الأمة الإسلامية ؛ لأن تبليغ رسالة الإسلام عامة والقرآن الكريم خاصة فرض كفاية ، ولا يخفى أنه لا يتم هذا التبليغ في عصرنا هذا إلا باستخدام التقنيات الحديثة وعلوم الحاسوب ، ووفقا لقاعدة (ما لا يتم الواجب إلا به فهو واجب) فقد أمر الله تعالى نبيه صلى الله عليه وسلم وأمرنا معه فقال: (ادْعُ إِلَى سَبِيلِ رَبِّكَ بِالْحُكْمَةِ وَالْمَوْعِظَةِ الْحَسَنَةِ وَجَادِلْهُمْ بِالَّتِي هِيَ أَحْسَنُ إِنَّ رَبَّكَ هُوَ أَعْلَمُ بِمَنْ ضَلَّ عَنْ سَبِيلِهِ وَهُوَ أَعْلَمُ بِالْمُهْتَدِينَ)(سورة النحل: 125) وقال: (قُلْ هَذِهِ سَبِيلِي أَدْعُو إِلَى اللَّهِ عَلَى بَصِيرَةٍ أَنَا وَمَنِ اتَّبَعَنِي وَسُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ وَمَا أَنَا مِنَ الْمُشْرِكِينَ) (سورة يوسف: 108) وقد ورد عن أبي كبشة عن عبد الله بن عمرو : أن النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم قال (بلغوا عني ولو آية وحدثوا عن بني إسرائيل ولا حرج ومن كذب علي متعمدا فليتبوأ مقعده من النار) (صحيح البخاري 3/ 1275) ووفقا لهذه الأدلة وغيرها مما يطول سرده هنا فقد وجب على المسلمين أداء الرسالة والقيام بهذا البلاغ، ولا يخفى أيضا أن حاجة الباحثين من المسلمين وطلاب العلم الشرعي إلى هذه التقنية ماسة؛ فهي توفر الوقت والجهد والمال ، وتساهم في نشر العلم الشرعي وخدمة القرآن وعلومه. ولا يقتصر دور التقنيات الحديثة في خدمة القرآن وعلومه على التبليغ فقط ، بل يتجاوز إلى تعليم المسلمين وإعداد المجازين والمعلمين في هذا المجال ، وهو ما ييسر على كثير ممن حالت ظروفهم الاجتماعية أو الصحية بينهم وبين تعلم القرآن وفهمه ، ورغم أن هذه البرمجيات لا تلغي دور المعلم التقليدي إلا أنها تسانده وتيسر عليه مهمته ، ويعتبر برنامج حفص في تعليم التجويد عينة جديرة بالبحث والتطوير ؛ فهو يقدم بيئة تعليمية تفاعلية ، وفق معايير محسوبة ومقاييس مدروسة ، حيث تصل نسبة اتفاق القارئ المجاز مع غيره إلى 80% ، بينما تصل النسبة التي خالف فيها برنامج حفص إجماع القراء المجازين 4% فقط ، في حين أنه يحقق خلال ساعات محدودة منحنى تعليمي

Paper ID 65

مختبر القرآن الكريم وتقنياته في علوم الحاسوب

مجاهد بهجت

ملخص البحث

يدخل عنوان البحث ضمن الموضوع الثاني في المؤتمر وهو: تقنية المعلومات في خدمة القرآن الكريم وعلومه ولا يخفى ما يمكن أن تقدمه تقنية المعلومات بإمكاناتها المذهلة، وبتطبيقاتها المتعددة في مختلف جوانب الحياة، لما لها من الأثر الكبير في خدمة الإسلام وخاصة خدمة القرآن الكريم، ومن هنا تأتي أهمية البحث في هذا الموضوع، لتحقيق هدف كبير بتعريف القرآن الكريم وهو مصدر الإسلام الأساسي للناس جميعاً: من المسلمين بطبقاتهم المتنوعة: في الأجناس والأعراق، والتخصص والثقافة، والاتجاهات والمذاهب، بل يقدم لغير المسلمين من النصارى ويهود وبوذيين وهندوك إلخ. وموضوع البحث ضمن مشاريع الجامعة الإسلامية الماليزية وهي الجامعة الأولى للدراسات العليا في ماليزيا، وسيكون في مقدمة ومحورين والنتائج والتوصيات. المقدمة: التعريف بالجامعة الإسلامية الماليزية. المحور الأول: تقنيات مشروع مختبر القرآن الكريم، سنعرف أولاً بخلفية المختبر وطبيعته والأهداف والوسائل المتبعة في المختبر. المحور الثاني: تطبيقات مختبر القرآن الكريم، يعمل المختبر على إعداد المادة القرآنية وفق القواعد والضوابط العلمية لتحويل تفسير القرآن وعلومه إلى مادة تقدم بالعرض المتعدد المتنوع صورة وحركة، ولوناً وصوتاً، وقد شرع في بعض الموضوعات وتم إنجازها وما زال بعضها الآخر قيد الإنجاز. وستضمن ورقة البحث التطبيقات الوافية للأمثلة المذكورة

نظام معلوماتي آلي من أجل معرفة الله

حسام الدين دغة, وفاطمة الزهراء لعلام, خولة دغة

ملخص البحث

عبادة الله حق عبادة لا تكون إلا بمعرفة الله. ولا يعرف الله إلا الله. وقد وصف الله لنا صفاته و أفعاله من خلال تسعة و تسعون اسما من أحصاها دخل الجنة كما قال رسول الله صلى الله عليه و سلم. ومع التطور أنظمة الاعلام الآلي وبرامج الحاسوب ، أصبح الوصول إلى المعلومات كلمح البصر مما جعل شبابنا يعزفون عن القراءة و ويميلون إلى كل ما فيه متعة وبلا عناء وهذا ما توفره البرامج الالكترونية. من هنا جاءت فكرة تصميم وإنجاز برامج آلي من أجل التعرف على الله. البرنامج ينقسم إلى قسمين، قسم من خلاله يتم التعرف على أسماء الله الحسنى، وقسم ثاني للعب واختبار المعلومات.

الجهود التقنية المعاصرة في خدمة السنة النبوية المكتبة الشاملة أنموذجاً

أحمد الغامدي

ملخص البحث

للسنة النبوية مكانة في دين الله عظيمة، ومنزلة رفيعة، وهي المصدر الثاني من مصادر التشريع بعد القرآن الكريم ، بل جعل الله تعالى الاحتكام إلى نبيه - صلى الله عليه وسلم - في حياته وإلى سنته بعد مماته شرطاً للإيمان فقال سبحانه وتعالى: ﴿ فَلَا وَرَبِّكَ لَا يُؤْمِنُونَ حَتَّى يُحَكِّمُوكَ فِيمَا شَجَرَ بَيْنَهُمْ ثُمَّ لَا يَجِدُوا فِي أَنْفُسِهِمْ حَرَجًا مِمَّا قَضَيْتَ وَيُسَلِّمُوا تَسْلِيمًا ﴾ [النساء: 65]. وقد لقيت سنة النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم من العناية والاهتمام به من علماء الأمة ما يعجز البيان عن تعداده؛ حيث أقاموا من العلوم لخدمتها ما زخرت به مكتبات العالم أجمع من كتب مطبوعة ومخطوطة، غير ما فقد من ذلك وهو كثير. ومع ظهور ما يعرف بعصر الحاسب الآلي، كان للسنة والسيرة النبوية من الخدمة من خلال أجهزة الحاسب وبرامجه، ومن خلال شبكة المعلومات العالمية (الإنترنت) الجهود الكثيرة من أجل تيسير سبل الوصول إلى خبر النبي المصطفى -صلى الله عليه وسلم- لجميع أمة الإسلام في أصقاع الأرض كلها، فتوافرت برامج موسوعية تتناول علوم الحديث رواية ودراية، وتتناول علم الرجال وجمع المصنفات فيهم في برامج تيسر سبل الوقوف على متن الخبر، وأقوال الأئمة في حاله، وكذا الوقوف على نقلة السنة النبوية ومعرفة أقوال أئمة الجرح والتعديل فيهم .

نحو معالجة آلية للشعر العربي:
عملية الإسناد التلقائي لنص شعري مجهول إلى شاعره

احمد الفلاحي، محمد الرمضاني، مصطفى بلفقي ، محمد الصارم

ملخص البحث

يمثل موضوع هذه الورقة مرحلة متقدمة من مشروع يقوم بالإسناد التلقائي لنص شعري مجهول في الشعر العربي إلى شاعره الحقيقي وأتمتة هذه العملية باستخدام تقنيات تنقيب النصوص Text Mining، الجدير بالذكر أن عملية إسناد المؤلف في الشعر العربي عملية مهمة جدا في تنقيب النصوص خصوصا لأولئك الذين يدرسون الأسلوبية في الشعر العربي، ومساعدة الشعراء في إثبات حقهم الإبداعي ومعرفة النصوص المنتحلة من غيرها. بيد أن عملية الإسناد التلقائي لنص شعري مجهول إلى شاعره تتم على أساس استخراج خصائص عديدة من النص المجهول وأسلوبيته لمطابقتها مع أسلوب الشاعر والذي يتم استخراجه من نصوص معلومة له باستخدام تقنيات التنقيب المتوائمة مع بيئة النص الشعري. في هذا البحث تم إدخال مجموعة من الدواوين الشعرية لأربعين شاعراً من مختلف العصور في الشعر العربي الكلاسيكي كمجموعة للتدريب وإدخال مجموعة اربعين نصاً مجهولة المؤلف من نصوص مختلفة كمجموعة اختبار تم جمعها من الموسوعات الشعرية والمواقع الالكترونية بعد ذلك طبقت خوارزميات NB,SVM,M.C على تلك النصوص مع بارامترات ومتغيرات هي: القافية، الحرف، طول الكلمة، وطول الجملة الشعرية، وحصلنا على أعلى نتيجة لسلسلة ماركوف وصلت إلى 97.5%.

توظيف وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي في تعليم اللغة العربية ودوره في خدمتها

محمد هادي الشهري

ملخص البحث

تتسارع التطورات في مجال التكنولوجيا الحديثة، وتتوسع مجالات توظيف وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي لتشمل كل مجالات الحياة، وينعكس ذلك على اللغة العربية، والهوية اللغوية، ويستدعي ذلك عناية بهذا المجال؛ للوصول إلى تجنب أثاره السلبية والإفادة من إيجابياته. وتأتي مشكلة هذا البحث كمحاولة لدراسة إمكانية الإفادة من جاذبية تلك الوسائل، وانتشارها في خدمة اللغة العربية، وجعل تعليمها، وتعلمها، واستخدامها في وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي أكثر فعالية. ويقع هذا البحث في صميم اهتمامات المؤتمر الدولي الثالث للتطبيقات الإسلامية في علوم الحاسوب وتقنياته-إيمان الذي تنظمه جامعة نجم الدين أربكان في تركيا والأكاديمية الدولية للعلوم والتكنولوجيا في ماليزيا، والأمل أن يساعد في تحقيق أهداف المؤتمر، وإثراء موضوعه، وذلك بالإفادة من معطيات العصر الحديث في الحفاظ على اللغة العربية والهوية اللغوية. وتتمثل أبرز محاور هذا البحث فيما يلي:

- 1- استشراف مستقبل توظيف وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي في تعليم وتعلم اللغة العربية.
- 2- تحديد صور ومجالات، وأساليب توظيف وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي في تعليم اللغة العربية وتعلمها.
- 3- إلقاء الضوء على نموذج توظيف وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي في التدريب الميداني للطلاب المعلمين.

توظيف التقنيات الحديثة في خدمة الحديث الشريف
والسنة النبوية

محمد خالد مصطفى , عباس علي سليمان

ملخص البحث

الحمد لله رب العالمين، والصلاة والسلام على خير خلقه محمد(صلى الله عليه وسلم) الرسول الأمين، وعلى آله الطيبين وأصحابه الغر الميامين ومن تبعهم بإحسان إلى يوم الدين. أمّا بعد: فإن التكنولوجيا الحديثة من علوم الحاسوب والتقنيات الأخرى لها الأثر الكبير في تطوير الدراسات والأبحاث العلمية المختلفة، في مختلف المجالات وأنواع الاختصاصات، ومن ثم فإنّ العلوم غير الشرعية _المختصة بالعلوم الأخرى غير الشريعة الاسلامية_ قد خدمت في مجال توظيف التقنية خدمة كبيرة، في حين أنّ العلوم الشرعية وبالأخص علوم الحديث الشريف والسنة النبوية المطهرة أحق وأولى، وذلك لأن علم الحديث النبوي من أشرف العلوم، وهي أحق ما صرفت فيه الأوقات والأموال والجهود. وإنّ استخدام هذه التقنيات في الحديث الشريف وعلومه يسهل السبيل والطريق للوصول إلى الأحاديث النبوية الشريفة، والتعرف على علوم الحديث بشقيه رواية ودراية بأسرع وقت وبأقلّ التكاليف، ومن ثم تكون وسيلة مهمة لتطبيق أمر النبي(صلى الله عليه وسلم): ((بَلِّغُوا عَنِّي وَلَوْ آيَةً)) (1).

خطبة حجة الوداع، رسالة عقلمانية وخطة استراتيجية كونية، لبناء مجتمع التسامح واحترام الانسان في الألفية الثالثة

إدريس الخرشاف

ملخص البحث

يدخل هذا البحث الذي نتشرف بتقديمه في العُشر الثاني من الألفية الثالثة، في إطار الرغبة التي نريدها، والمتمثلة في فتح باب الحوار الكوني والتقني، بين المهتمين بدراسة السيرة النبوية في العالم ، لكن هذه المرة سيكون باستخدام اللغة الكونية، ويتعلق الأمر باستعمال لغة الرياضيات - لغة الكون-، والآلة والوسائط المتعدّدة في مساحة البحث العلمي التطبيقي، كي يتمّ التعرّف بشفافية، على ما تركه النبي محمد صلى الله عليه وسلّم من ذخائر كثيرة للبشرية جمعاء، سواء في ميدان التخطيط الاستراتيجي والتنمية البشرية من جهة ، ومقارنة ذلك بالذين يدعون ، على أن ما ذكره الحبيب المصطفى عليه الصلاة و أزكى السلام من وصايا وحكم، ليس له مساحة حداثية فاعلة، وليس له بصمات في عصرنا الرقمي والكمفومتری من جهة أخرى. في هذا المضمار إذن، أردنا استعمال أدوات العصر الذي يؤمن بها شباب الفئة المستهدفة (شباب الألفية الثالثة)، التي تحتكم إلى العقل وإلى التجارب التطبيقية، ويكون الهدف من ذلك، دعوة المفكرين العقلانيين والباحثين والعلماء، الذين يتواجدون في العالم الرقمي والشبيكة، إلى إعادة دراسة السيرة النبوية ودورها الطلائعي في حياة الإنسان الكوني، وتقييم أعمال "الحداثيين" سواء تعلق الأمر بالمساحة الفكرية للمسلم أو لغير المسلم، أو بمجال التطبيقات المتنوعة في مجال البُعد الاجتماعي على الصعيد الإنساني. أما المنهجية التطبيقية المستعملة، فترتكز أساسا على تقنية بناء الخريطة الفكرية الترتيبية (Data Mapping)، وتقنية علم الإرغونوما، التي ساعدتنا على معرفة المحاور الرئيسية، الذي أوصى بها رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلّم الإنسان الكوني في خطبته الخالدة - وكانت مرتبة ترتيبا تنازليا -، حيث كان الهدف من استعمالها، جعل الإنسان يبتعد عن العواطف التي تدغدغ عقله (سواء كان مسلما أو غير مسلم)، ويقترب من المساحة الإنسانية الكونية

القواعد الشرعية و تطبيقاتها في تقنية المعلومات لخدمة الفقه الإسلامي و علومه

ياسر محمد عبد الرحمن طرشاني

ملخص البحث

يتناول هذا البحث موضوع معاصر، وهو في كيفية الاستفادة من التقنية المعاصرة في خدمة الفقه الإسلامي وعلومه، وتكمن مشكلة البحث في عدم الاستفادة الجيدة من وسائل التقنية في نشر الإسلام وتوعية العالم بمميزات الشريعة الإسلامية، وضعف وسائل الاستفادة من التقنية في خدمة الفقه وعلومه، ولذا كانت أهداف البحث: بيان مشروعية الاستفادة من التقنية في خدمة الفقه الإسلامي وبيان القواعد والضوابط التي يجب الالتزام بها، وقد استخدم الباحث المنهج الاستقرائي والتحليلي بجمع ما يتعلق بأهمية استخدام التقنية وبيان القواعد وتطبيقاتها عند استخدام التقنية المعاصرة، وقام الباحث بما يلي: عزو الآيات القرآنية إلى مواضعها، وتخريج الأحاديث النبوية والحكم على الأحاديث التي ذكرت في غير الصحيحين البخاري ومسلم، ونسبة الأقوال إلى قائلها، وتدعيم البحث بالنصوص الشرعية من الكتاب، والسنة، والآثار، وأقوال الفقهاء وتوثيق النصوص من مصادرها، شرح المصطلحات، والكلمات الغريبة باختصار، وترجمة الأعلام، وذكر خاتمة وفيها نتائج وتوصيات البحث، والمراجع والمصادر، والموضوعات. وتكون هذا البحث من مقدمة وتمهيد وثلاثة مباحث وخاتمة. المقدمة تشمل (ملخص البحث - أسباب اختيار الموضوع - مشكلة البحث - أسئلة البحث - أهداف البحث - الدراسات السابقة - منهج البحث - هيكل البحث)، التمهيد: تعريف التقنية المعاصرة، المبحث الأول: قواعد النيات وتطبيقاتها في تقنية المعلومات في خدمة الفقه الإسلامي وعلومه، المبحث الثاني: قواعد اليقين وتطبيقاتها في تقنية المعلومات في خدمة الفقه الإسلامي وعلومه، المبحث الثالث: قواعد المصالح والمفاسد وتطبيقاتها في تقنية المعلومات في خدمة الفقه الإسلامي وعلومه، والخاتمة وفيها أهم النتائج والتوصيات. وظهر من نتائج البحث أهمية ومشروعية استخدام تقنية المعلومات في خدمة الفقه الإسلامي وعلومه، وأهمية الالتزام بالضوابط والقواعد الشرعية عند استخدام تقنية المعلومات، ومن فروع تطبيقات هذه الضوابط والقواعد: تجديد النية، والتأكد من صحة المعلومات قبل نشرها، ومراعاة المصالح والمفاسد من استخدام تقنية المعلومات، وتقليل المفاسد بقدر المستطاع.

Paper ID 93

أخلاقيات الحاسوب من منظور إسلامي

كوثر علي الدحلان

ملخص البحث

الأخلاق في مفهومها المختصر هي تلك القيم التي من شأنها أن ترفع قيمة التعامل الإنساني وبدونها تتحول الحياة إلى سلوك عشوائي خال من الآدمية، والإسلام هو منبع الأخلاق الذي يدعو أفرادها إلى ضرورة التحلي بها ويسطر ذلك في الآيات القرآنية الكريمة والسنة النبوية الشريفة. إن البحث الحالي هو دراسة جادة لتسليط الضوء على أخلاقيات الحاسب الآلي سواء كاستخدام يومي أو استخدام محترف متخصص وذلك من منظور إسلامي، حيث تستعرض الباحثة هذه الأخلاق كسلوك مستقل خاص بعامة المستخدمين أو سلوك يرتبط بالمتخصصين في هذه العلوم أو سلوك يرتبط بممارسة العمل داخل المؤسسات الحاسوبية، وتختتم الدراسة بوضع أطر للتعامل مع الحاسب الآلي وفقا للقيم والمبادئ الإسلامية.

مبررات وقيود استخدام الخوارزميات الحاسوبية لاستنباط المعرفة الإسلامية

حمد بن عايض الرشيدى

ملخص البحث

مع الانفجار المعلوماتي والتقدم التقني الذي يشهده العالم كان لزاما على المسلمين توظيف هذه التقنيات لخدمة العلوم الشرعية واستنباط المعرفة الإسلامية وتمييز الأصيل من الملقوق والذي قد يتضمن قدحا في العقيدة أو مساساً بأحد أصولها ، وقد سلط الباحث في هذه الدراسة على بعض الخوارزميات المستخدمة في بعض الدراسات والتي قُدمت بغرض التصنيف أو التحليل أو الاستنباط أو الحكم على قضايا فقهية، ولخصوصية هذه العلوم وشدة حساسيتها فقد أشار الباحث إلى بعض قيود استخدام هذه الخوارزميات الحاسوبية بغرض تحقيق أهدافها كما ينبغي، كذلك بررت الدراسة الأسباب التي تدعو لتبني هذه الخوارزميات مع حتمية إضافة طرق مساندة لها للكشف عن المعرفة الإسلامية ، وقد أوصى الباحث في نهاية الدراسة بعدة استراتيجيات من شأنها أن تزيد فعالية هذه الخوارزميات .

Paper ID 102

استحداث منظومة التوثيق للمحتوى العربي الرقمي والتطبيق في مجال المحتوى الرقمي الاسلامي

أحمد عبدالهادي، عبدالرحمن عبدهللا، يحيى الحاج، هانى عمار

ملخص البحث

تحرص العديد من الدول في العالم على وضع استراتيجيات وتنفيذ مشاريع للمحتوى الرقمي وذلك بهدف أن يكون لها حضور على الشبكة العالمية حيث أصبحت هذه الشبكة تمثل الخيار الأول وربما الأوجد في بعض الأحيان لجيل الشباب في البحث عن المعلومة ولطلب الخدمات وللتعرف على الثقافات الأخرى ولقد سعت هذه الدول أن يكون هذا الحضور متميزا ومبرزا لثقافتها وإمكانياتها وذلك لقناعتها بأهمية المحتوى الرقمي في الحفاظ على هويتها الثقافية وفي فتح الفرص الاقتصادية والاستثمارية حيث أن الاقتصاد العالمي أصبح اقتصاد معلومات ومعرفة. وتشير الأبحاث إلى أن المحتوى العربي في نمو وتزايد وهذا التزايد يعتبر في حد ذاته مشكلة تحتاج إلى مواجهة من قبل الباحثين في علم المعلومات وعلوم الحاسب والالكترونيات والاتصالات لتطوير أدوات آلية حاسوبية لضبط هذا المحتوى و تقييم أي معلومة قبل تصديقها أو الاستشهاد بها وفقا لمعايير محددة. ويهدف هذا البحث إلى استحداث منظومة جديدة لتوثيق المحتوى الرقمي العربي باستخدام أحدث الوسائل التقنية الحديثة. وتعمل هذه المنظومة من خلال الأجهزة الإلكترونية الحديثة مثل أجهزة الهاتف الجوال والحاسبات اللوحية والمواقع الإلكترونية المختلفة ومنها مواقع الشبكات الاجتماعية والتواصل الاجتماعي.

الهيئة العالمية للوسائل التقنية: مرجع عالمي في الوسائل التقنية لخدمة الإسلام

علي العبيدي

ملخص البحث

الهيئة العالمية للوسائل التقنية هي إحدى هيئات رابطة العالم الإسلامي، ذات شخصية اعتبارية مستقلة، وتسعى إلى توفير وابتكار وتطوير وسائل التقنيات الحديثة لتوظيفها في الدعوة إلى الله وخدمة الإسلام من خلال تمكين الهيئات والجهات المختصة والأفراد المهتمين من استخدام هذه التقنيات لتحقيق أهدافهم في الدعوة إلى الله وخدمة الإسلام. وهي هيئة عالمية غير محصورة في بلد محدد ومقرها الرئيس هو مدينة الرياض بالمملكة العربية السعودية، ويمكن إنشاء فروع لها داخل دولة المقر وخارجها. وتتمثل رؤية الهيئة العالمية للوسائل التقنية في أن تصبح هذه الأخيرة مرجعاً عالمياً في مجال الوسائل التقنية لخدمة الإسلام والمسلمين، بحيث تعمل الهيئة على توسيع مجالات خدمة الإسلام عبر إيجاد بيئة مؤسسية للوسائل التقنية تدعم الحلول التقنية المتكاملة الموثوقة التي تركز على الإبداع والإفادة من قدرات العموم. ومن أهم مرتكزات الهيئة التكامل والتعاون مع كافة الأفراد والجهات ذات العلاقة بالتقنيات الإسلامية إنتاجاً وبحثاً وممارسة. في هذه الورقة سنتطرق للتعريف بجهود الهيئة العالمية للوسائل التقنية في مجال تطوير وسائل التقنيات الحديثة لتوظيفها في خدمة الإسلام من خلال مجموعة من الخدمات والمشاريع التي أطلقتها الهيئة وجاري العمل عليها الآن مثل مشروع مركز الاعتماد الرقمي الشرعي ومشروع مركز تصنيف الألعاب بالإضافة إلى جملة من الخدمات مثل بنك المعلومات وخدمة الاستشارة التقنية وخدمات البوابة الإلكترونية.

ملخص البحث

لا شك أن الإسلام كان له أثر كبير على السلوك وحياة المسلمين، فالإسلام يمثل ظاهرة فريدة ليس فقط كتعاليم روحية بل إنه سلوك وقيم وأخلاق وعلاقات تشكل جميع جوانب حياة المسلمين. كما أن المبادئ الإسلامية رغم إهمال استخدامها في كثير من المجتمعات الإسلامية إلا أنها ذات قيم سامية رفيعة تستحق الدراسة والبحث للوصول إلى حل للعديد من المشكلات الأخلاقية في العالم الحاضر. يهدف هذا البحث إلى وضع معايير وأسس وقواعد أولية عامة للعاملين في مجال تقنية المعلومات منبثقة من القواعد الإسلامية العامة يمكن أن تستخدم هذه المعايير إلى تطوير ميثاق شرف إسلامي خاص بتقنية المعلومات، لا شك أن هناك العديد من القواعد الإسلامية العامة التي يمكن أن تؤخذ بعين الاعتبار ضمن أخلاقيات تقنية المعلومات، ومن هذه القواعد يمكن استنباط معايير خاصة لتقنية المعلومات قابلة للتطبيق وقابلة للتطوير واكتساب قيم إسلامية جديدة باستمرار. توضع هذه المعايير عن طريق لجان من الخبراء وتحكم بواسطة متخصصين، ويجب أن تشمل هذه المعايير جميع مواضيع تقنية المعلومات بما فيها عملية التطوير والإنتاج، وأن لا تغفل عن تقدير الصناعات ذات التقنية العالية (المحترفة). ويجب التنويه أن المكتبة العربية تكاد تخلو من كتب تحت هذا التصنيف، فجاءت فكرة البحث لتغطي هذا النقص ولإبراز أهم الأخلاق الإسلامية في جانب تقنية المعلومات.

**3rd International Conference
on Islamic Applications in Computer Science and
Technologies**

(IMAN'15)

Conference Schedule

3rd International Conference on Islamic Applications in Computer Science and Technologies (**IMAN'15**)

Conference Schedule

Wednesday 30th September 2015

- Arriving Konya and Hotel check in.

Thursday 1st October 2015

8:30 – 9:00 Registration at Erol Gungor Conference Hall

9:00 – 10:30 Opening Ceremony at Erol Gungor Conference Hall

- Welcoming Speech by Head of local Organizing Committee. Dr. Ali Osman CIBIKDIKEN
- Welcoming Speech by Head of Organizing Committee, Prof. Dr. MohammedZeki Khedher
- Welcoming Speech by Mayors of Local Municipalities
- Welcoming Speech by Rector Prof. Dr. Muzaffer Şeker
- Welcoming Speech by Mayor of Metropolitan City of Konya
- Welcoming Speech by Governor of Konya
- Multimedia Presentation of Necmettin Erbakan University
- Multimedia Presentation of UniTech
- Quran Recitation & Du'a
- Photo Session

10:30 – 11:00 Refreshment

- 11:00 - 12:30 Keynote Speech Session
- Assoc. Prof. Mohamed Tahar Ben Othman (Qassim University, Saudi Arabia)
 - Dr. Kemal Argon (Necmettin Erbakan University, Turkey)
 - Professor Ali Alao (CEO Founder ePromaG Consultancy Ltd, UK)
 - Q & A

13:00 – 14:00 Lunch & Zuhr Prayer

14:00 – 15:30 Parallel Session 1

15:30 – 15:45 Refreshment

15:45 – 17:15 Parallel Session 2

19:00 – 20:30 Conference Dinner

Friday 2nd October 2015

8:30 – 09:30 Keynote Speech Session

- Prof. Dr. Ercan Öztemel (Marmara University, Turkey)
- Prof. Dr. Akif Eycler (Marmara University, Turkey)
- Q & A

09:30 – 09:45 Refreshment

09:45 – 11:00 Parallel Session 3

11:00 – 11:15 Refreshment

11:15 – 12:30 Parallel Session 4

13:00 – 13:45 Juma'a Prayer

13:45 – 14:30 Lunch

14:30 – 15:00 Keynote Speech Session

- Dr. Tariq Quadir (Necmettin Erbakan University, Turkey)

15:00 – 16:30 Parallel Session 5

16:30 – 17:00 Refreshment

19:00 – 20:30 Conference Dinner

Saturday 3rd October 2015

09:00 – 16:00 City Tour

Day 1

Session 1, day 1 (1 October 2015), 2:00pm – 3:30pm

Room 1: (in English)

Chair: Ali Alao

Co-chair: Bassam Al-Tamimi

Paper ID	Paper's title	Author(s)
5	Islamic Learning Model Based on Cloud to Rise Quality of E-Learning	Khader Titi
10 (video)	Examine the role of computer and data mining to pass the negative impact of globalization in Islamic banks	Yousef El-Ebiary
13	Ontological approach for semantic modeling and querying the Quran	Aimad Hakkoum and Said Raghay
69	Conception for A Quran Search Engine	Assem Chelli, Zineb Laouici, Merouane Dahmani, Taha Zerrouki and Amar Balla
97	Towards a Statistic-Based Approach for the Assessment of a Corpus of "Hadith": Experimental Analysis and Results	Fouzi Harrag
99	Bluetooth Based Holy Places Crowds Control System	Lamia Berriche, Monirah Al Orf, Banan Al Hadlaq, Dalal Al Zeer, Nouf Al Mutairy and Hessah Al Harbi
103 (video)	Arabic Named Entity Recognition: An Ensemble Framework	Shumyla Rasheed Mir and Adeela Ashraf

Room 2: (in Arabic)

رئيس الجلسة: محمد طاهر بن عثمان

مساعد رئيس الجلسة: عبد اللطيف بابا

Paper ID	Paper's title	Author(s)
105 (فيديو)	محرابي (الشبكة الإجتماعية للأماكن الإسلامية)	اسامة خليفة
12	النظم الخبيرة في مجال علم الحديث والسنة النبوية	خديجة جلاله
19	تطويع التقنية الحديثة لخدمة الترجمة الإسلامية ... نظام "حرف" للترجمة نموذجاً	إبراهيم صالح النمي، أحمد محمد حسن، حسام محمد الخطيب
27	نحو مشروع برنامج تفاعلي للتخفيف الآلي للقرآن الكريم	عبد الكبير حميدي ، عبد السلام جاكمي
92	القواعد الشرعية و تطبيقاتها في تقنية المعلومات لخدمة الفقه الإسلامي وعلومه	ياسر محمد عبد الرحمن طرشاني
93	أخلاقيات الحاسوب من منظور إسلامي	كوثر الدحلان
11	كيفية تأمين ملقمات ويب الإسلامية من قبل نظام منع الاختراق؟	يوسف فرحاوي

Session 2, day 1 (1 October 2015), 3:45pm – 5:15pm

Room 1: (in English)

Chair: Khader Titi

Co-chair: Rabiah Abdul Kadir

Paper ID	Paper's title	Author(s)
98	Automatic Mispronunciation Detection for Arabic Language	Muazzam Maqsood, Hafiz Adnan Habib and Muhammad Rashid
18 (video)	Towards Building an Acoustic Model for the Holy Quran using Simplified Sets of Phones	Mohamed Yassine El Amrani, M.M. Hafizur Rahman, Mohamed Ridza Wahiddin and Asadullah Shah
20	E-Tarteel: Visualizing Quranic Tajweed Rules	Robiah Hamzah, Ahmad Zharif Soiab and Zailatul Syeema Mahadi
21	Educating Youth to Protect Them from the Security Risks of Social Media through Information Security Practices and Islamic Principles	Nurul Nuha Abdul Molok, Mira Kartiwi and Madihah S. Abd. Aziz
58 (video)	Ruler Formulation for Ideas in Islamic Finance and Banking	Roslina Othman, Mohamad Fauzan Noordin, Tengku Mohd Tengku Sembok and Zahidah Zulkifli
3	Easy Hajj applications	Malak Osman, Adnan Shaout and Mohamed Mohandes
36	Easy Hajj applications -Tawaf counting	Malak Osman, Adnan Shaout and Ali Alao

Room 2: (in Arabic)

رئيس الجلسة: مجاهد بهجت

مساعد رئيس الجلسة: أحمد الغامدي

Paper ID	Paper's title	Author(s)
34	الإفراد في تعليم القرآن العظيم بالقراءات السبع من طريق الشاطبية	رفعت حسن الزنفلي، مُولاي إبراهيم الخليل غمبازة
39	لغة الضاد للبرمجة	محمد طاهر بن عثمان
46 (فيديو)	تصميم كتاب إلكتروني باستخدام الهاتف النقال لدارسي جامعة السودان المفتوحة مقرر علوم القرآن الكريم نموذجاً	عبد الباسط محمد شريف محمد
48	الاستنتاج المنطقي في القرآن الكريم	عبد اللطيف بابا
82 (فيديو)	خطبة حجة الوداع، رسالة عقلمانية وخطة استراتيجية كونية، لبناء مجتمع التسامح واحترام الانسان في الألفية الثالثة	إدريس الخرشاف
94	مبررات وقيود استخدام الخوارزميات الحاسوبية لاستنباط المعرفة الإسلامية	حمد الرشيدي
6	تحول المنظمات الخيرية الى الأئمة: المكاسب والتحديات	منذر أسامة الشيخ ورق

Day 2

(2nd October 2015), 8:30am – 9:30am

Keynote Speech

Session 1, day 2 (2 October 2015), 9:30am – 10:45am

Room 1: (in English)

Chair: Yousef Farhaoui

Co-chair: Mostafa Shahin

Paper ID	Paper's title	Author(s)
28	Unintentional Security Behaviour from the Quran and Ahadith's Perspective	Omar Barzak, Nurul Nuha Abdul Molok, Shuhaili Talib and Murni Mahmud
37 (video)	In Search of Credible Knowledge	Farooqui . N.K, Dr. Mohammed Fauzan Noordin and Quadri Noorulhasan Naveed
61	Towards A Minimal Phonetic Set for Quran Recitation	Husni Al-Muhtaseb and Sameh Bellegdi
45	Towards Concept Extraction for Ontologies on Arabic language	Abeer Al-Arfaj and Abdulmalik Al-Salman
85	Street Children and Orphan Management Information System, an Effort to Solve the Children Social Welfare Issues in Indonesia	Ahmad Sirajuddin and Baskara Mintarum
30 (video)	Design & Development of an Islamic Parallel Bilingual Corpus for Deaf People with 3D Animations	Yahya Elhadj, Kamel Ayyadi and Ahmed Ferchichi

Room 2: (in Arabic)

رئيس الجلسة: حمد الرشدي

مساعد رئيس الجلسة: علي العبيدي

Paper ID	Paper's title	Author(s)
65	مختبر القرآن الكريم وتقنياته في علوم الحاسوب	مجاهد بهجت
65	مختبر القرآن الكريم وتقنياته في علوم الحاسوب - فيديو	مجاهد بهجت
52	استخدام التقنية الحديثة في خدمة القرآن وعلومه بين الواقع والمأمول	مسعود جوهر
67	نظام معلوماتي آلي من أجل معرفة الله	حسام الدين دغة، وفاطمة الزهراء لعلام، خولة دغة
72	الجهود التقنية المعاصرة في خدمة السنة النبوية المكتبة الشاملة أنموذجاً	أحمد الغامدي
102	استحداث منظومة التوثيق للمحتوى العربي الرقمي والتطبيق في مجال المحتوى الرقمي الاسلامي	أحمد عبدالهادي، عبدالرحمن عبدالله، يحيى الحاج، هانى عمار
17	هندسة السيناريوهات لبناء نظام تفاعلي لحفظ القرآن الكريم	عبدالسلام جاكيمي

Session 2, day 2 (2 October 2015), 11:00am – 12:15pm

Room 1: (in English)

Chair: Yahia Jazyah

Co-chair: Mustafa El-Hosiny

Paper ID	Paper's title	Author(s)
57 (video)	WiSeMantiQ [®] Ontology for Categorizing Search Results into Reliable and Non-Committal Clusters	Roslina Othman, Mohamad Fauzan Noordin, Tengku Mohd Tengku Sembok and Wan Sabri Wan Yusof
60	Towards Linked Open Islamic Knowledge using Human Computation and Crowdsourcing	Amna Basharat, Khaled Rasheed and I. Budak Arpinar
49	Authentication of Information at the Islamic Mobile Applications	Alaa Abu Sabra
51	Keyword based Clustering Technique for Collections of Hadith Chapters	Puteri Nor Ellyza Nohuddin, Zuraini Zainol, Fook Chao Kuan, Aliimran Nordin, Syahaneim Marzukhi and Mohd Tarhamizwan James
90	ElMohafez: An innovative multi-platform Quran/Hadith application	Hossam Hammady, Ayman Abdel-Hamid, Mostafa Shahin and Hager Morsy
107	A New Business Architectural Model for Accelerating the process of Holy Quran Memorization and Recitation	Essa Hezzam, Bassam Al- Tamimi and Yasser Alginahi

Room 2: (in Arabic)

رئيس الجلسة: عبد السلام جاكمي

مساعد رئيس الجلسة: مسعود جوهر

Paper ID	Paper's title	Author(s)
9	منظومة تفاعلية متكاملة لرفع مستوى الوعي باستحضار النية الطيبة (اضبط نيتك)	عبد الرحمن عبدالله
73	نحو معالجة آلية للشعر العربي: عملية الإسناد التلقائي لنص شعري مجهول إلى شاعره	احمد الفلاحى، محمد الرمضانى، مصطفى بلقبيه، محمد الصارم
74	نظام سؤال وجواب معتمد على المفاهيم من القرآن والسنة النبوية والفتاوى الشرعية	تركي الغامدي، مصطفى محمود
77	توظيف وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي في تعليم اللغة العربية ودوره في خدمتها	محمد هادي الشهري
80	توظيف التقنيات الحديثة في خدمة الحديث الشريف والسنة النبوية	محمد خالد مصطفى، عباس علي سليمان
104	الهيئة العالمية للوسائل التقنية: مرجع عالمي في الوسائل التقنية لخدمة الإسلام	علي العبيدي
112	الأخلاق وتقنية المعلومات	أكرم محمد زكي

Session 3, day 2 (2 October 2015), 3:00pm – 5:00pm

Room 1: (in English)

Chair: Aimad Hakkoum

Co-chair: Alaa Abu Sabra

Paper ID	Paper's title	Author(s)
4	Auto Complete Data Entry Field for Arabic Words of Quran	Ahmad M. Zeki and Hanin M. Abdullah
14	Cyber Offences and its Corresponding Punishment in Islam	Jameel Yalli and Akram Zeki
53	Digital Clock for Prayer Times Using 8085 Programming	Yahia Jazyah and Intisam Othman
59	Automatic Rule Based Phonetic Transcription and Syllabification for Quranic Text	Sameh Bellegdi and Husni Al-Muhtaseb
63	Interactive Geographical Prophet Mohamed's Biography	Abdulrahman Emad, Shadi Elwan and Amgad Sabry
101	Speech-to-Speech Translation System for the two Holy cities	Syed Uzair Ahmed and Naveen Naz Sultan Khan
111	Computer Aided Instruction of the Seerah and Maghazi	Mehmet Apaydin, Mahmut Kelpetin
50 (video)	Ontology Based Semantic Search in Allah's 99 Names	Mubarkah Alotaibi and Eman Alalkhammash
109 (video)	Hypermedia REST API of Ahadith with Isnad, based on Ilm Ontology	Saqib Rasool, Faiza Qamar, Aqsa Saddique, Qurat-ul-Ain

Room 2: (in English)

Chair: Nurul Nuha Abdul Molok

Co-chair: Ahmad Sirajuddin

Paper ID	Paper's title	Author(s)
32 (video)	Improving Holy Qur'an recitation system using Hybrid DNN-HMM system	Mustafa El-Hosiny, Mubarak Al-Marri, Sherif Abdou, Mohsen Rashwan and Mohamed El-Gamal
71	Conceptual Modeling of NL-Query for Islamic Q&A System	Rabiah Abdul Kadir, Aliyu Rufai Yauri and Azreen Azman
75	Information Technology: Its Relevance In Islamic Education	Ali Panda
86 (video)	Integrated Modalities Search Framework for Digital English Language Text Qur'an	Umar Qushem, Ahmad Hafez, Asmaa Nawaf Alhusain, Akram Zeki and Adamu Abubakar
87	Building AI- Chatebei learning system of HOLY QURAN services both Combination and Individual recitation	Mostafa Mahmoud, Iman Hassan and Refeat Al-Zanfally
91	The Parallelized Header Matching Algorithm for Intrusion Detection Systems	Mohammed Alia and Adnan Hnaif
106	A Step Forward in Understanding Tourist Obstacles in Islamic Historical Cities: Mobile Tourist Guide Application	Bassam Al-Tamimi, Essa Hezzam and Mahmoud Alblowi
108	Developing an Ontology of Concepts in the Qur'an	Rasha Ahmed and Eric Atwell
68	Alfanous - Open quranic search engine Project	Assem Chelli, Zineb Laouici, Taha Zerrouki and Amar Balla

End of the Program

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1-2 July 2013 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia



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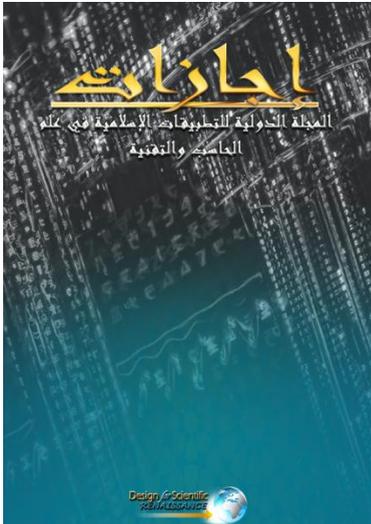
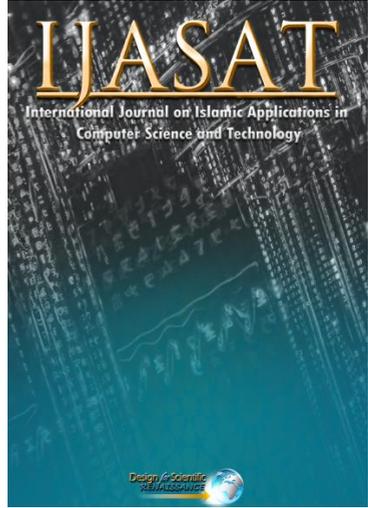
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الرقم التسلسلي 2289-4020

المجلة تدعوكم لتقديم أبحاثكم عبر البريد الإلكتروني التالي:

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