5th International Conference on Islamic Applications in Computer Science and Technologies (IMAN 2017)

Semarang - Indonesia

26 – 29 December 2017

5th International Conference on Islamic Applications in Computer Science and Technologies

IMAN2017

المؤتمر الدولي الخامس للتطبيقات الإسلامية في علوم الحاسوب وتقنياته

إيمان 2017

Organized by

Design *for* Scientific Renaissance

Sultan Agung Islamic Univerity

Universal Academy of Science and Technology

5th International Conference on Islamic Applications in Computer Science and Technologies – IMAN 2017

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 2017:

- 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 الخامس للتطبيقات الإسلامية في علوم الحاسب والتقنية – إيمان 2017

المقدمة

تقنية المعلومات بإمكاناتها المذهلة، وبتطبيقاتها المتعددة في مختلف جوانب الحياة كان لها الأثر الكبير في خدمة الإسلام والعلوم الشرعية بكافة اشكالها بما في ذلك خدمة القرآن الكريم والحديث الشريف والسيرة والفقه 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 الشرعيه بمساعدة الحاسوب ونشر انتاجات 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.

IMAN 2017 Authors' Countries

الدول التي ينتمي لها الباحثون

Algeria

Egypt

India

Indonesia

Iraq

Jordan

Kuwait

Malaysia

Morocco

Palestine

Saudi Arabia

Sudan

Tanzania

Turkey

United Arab Emirates

United Kingdom

GENERAL CHAIR FORWARD

By the grace of Allah, it is a great pleasure to introduce the program of the fifth **International Conference on Islamic Applications in Computer Science and Technology.** Which going to be held between 27 to 29 December 2017 in Sultan Agung Islamic University in Indonesia.

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, the third conference held in Konya, Turkey on 1-3 October 2015. The fourth conference was held online on 20-22 December 2016. In this year we received 43 submission, 27 of them are research papers, 6 are proposed idea and 6 are products. The authors of these papers come from Algeria, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Morocco, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Tanzania, Turkey, United Arab Emirates and United Kingdom. The program shall include about 25 presentation both in Arabic and English languages.

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 enrichment 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 الخامس للتطبيقات الإسلامية في علوم الحاسوب وتقنياته الذي ينعقد بين 27 و 29 كانون الأول /ديسمبر 2017 في رحاب جامعة سلطان أجونج الإسلامية في إندونيسيا، 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 الاسلامية العالمية في عمان بالأردن في 12-13 تشرين الأول /أكتوبر 2014 والمؤتمر الثالث الذي عقد في جامعة نجم الدين أربكان في قونية – تركيا في 1-3 تشرين الأول/أوكتوبر 2015 والمؤتمر الرابع الذي عقد بالتراسل عن بعد في 20-22 كانون الأول/ ديسمبر 2016.

تم استقبال 43 عملاً أكاديمياً منها 27 ورقة بحثية و 6 مقترحات إبداعية و 6 منتجات، يتضمن برنامج المؤتمر حوالي 25 بحثًا علميًا باللغتين العربية والإنكليزية. وتتوزع البلدان التي ينتمي لها الباحثون الذين قدموا أبحاثهم للمؤتمر إلى عدد كبير من البلدان يشمل الجزائر والعراق والأردن والكويت وماليزيا وأندونوسيا والمغرب وفلسطين والمملكة العربية السعودية والسودان والإمارات وتنزانيا وتركيا ومصر والهند وبريطانيا والولايات المتحدة.

إن لقاء هذا العدد الكبير من الباحثين المهتمين بالدراسات الاسلامية 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 يكلل 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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Yasser Mohammed, University of the Holy Qur'an and Islamic Sciences, Sudan
Yousef Farhaoui, Department of Computer Science, Errachidia, Morocco.

KEYNOTE SPEAKER 1

Prof. Adit Kurniawan (PhD)
Institut Teknologi Bandung, Indonesia

Topic: Modern Information and Communications Infrastructures: Technological perspectives

Abstract: Media and digital technology plays a very important role and has influence on almost every aspect of our lives. Over the last two decades, our lives have been slowly taken over by technology. Our Wi-Fi-enabled gadgets have changed the way we work, play, and even practice our religion. Today's offices would be unrecognizable to workers, and replaced by emails, video conferencing, tablets, laptop computers, and other most recent innovations. Now religious materials are available online, religious leaders have websites, blogs and twitter feeds. This talk aims at presenting basic and general knowledge of information and communication tehnology, from a viewpoint of technological and infrastructures backrounds. The presentation will begin with brief history, growth, and evolution of telecommunication and information technology. Then we will present most recent updates of technology and requirements that is required to support today need of media applications, which is then followed by brief elaboration of the challenges and opportunities for future requirement of media infrastructures and technology.

Biography: Prof. Kurniawan completed his undergraduate degree in Electrical/Telecommunication Engineering, Institut Teknologi Bandung, Indonesia in 1986. He completed Masters in Telecommunication Engineering, Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, Australia in 1996, and completed Ph.D in Telecommunication Engineering, University of South Australia in 2002. Adit Kurniawan is currently professor at the School of Electrical Engineering and Informatics, Institut Teknologi Bandung. His research interest covers antenna and radiowave propagation, spread spectrum and wireless communications systems.

KEYNOTE SPEAKER 2

Dr. Ahmad Showail
Dean at University of Prince Mugrin (UPM) in Madinah, Saudi Arabia

Topic: Zayer: Online Marketplace for Islamic Tourism in Al-Madinah Al-Munawarah

Abstract: It is currently very difficult for Madinah visitors to reach professional tour guides who they can trust in getting historical information about Madinah. Nowadays, the annual Hajj and Umrah visitors (pilgrims) are around ~10 M. According to Saudi vision 2030, this number should hit 30 M by 2030. Linearly speaking, this means ~1.4 M extra visitors/year for the next 14 years in row. Zayer is an online tour-guide marketplace that helps Madinah visitors to book private tours to historical/islamic attractions in Holy Madinah. The visitor can now easily reserve a private car or a big bus, choose a guide of his/her choice (out of many licensed ones), and select any of 9 different short-tours that collectively cover more than 100 attractions in Madinah including ~10 museums. Zayer can also take the visitors to islamic locations outside Madinah. Thus, Zayer, similar to Uber, is a multi-sided platform/online marketplace/matchmaking engine that is based on peer-to-peer/sharing "platform" economy (rather than a typical "pipeline" based business)

Biography: Dr. Ahmad is the dean of the College of Computer Science and Information Technology at the University of Prince Mugrin (UPM) in Madinah, Saudi Arabia. Prior to joining UPM, he was an assistant professor of Computer Engineering and the vice dean of the College of Computer Science and Engineering at Taibah University. Dr. Ahmad is the founder and the CEO of a tech startup company called Zayer. Dr. Ahmad holds a PhD from King Abdullah University of Science and Technology where he received the Academic Excellence Award (top 5%). Dr. Ahmad's research focuses on Quality of Service in wireless networks.

KEYNOTE SPEAKER 3

Dr. Khaled Bakro
Dean, Faculty of Science and Information Technology, Tulip Science & Technology Education Academy, Turkey

Topic: Developing a System for Optical Recognition of Arabic Font

Abstract: This speech will introduce a robust developed system for recognition of digital Image to Arabic text document in, depends on Segmentation algorithms are new and developed by using accurate and simple processing of the digital image, through special structural morphological functions for binary images, where it is give us paragraphs, lines, and words segmented, and access to images of accurate Segmented characters.
A limited set of Statistical Features that are rigorously derived, can be used to define the character in a single, unique way and design of mathematical encoding is new and accurate to extraction and representation functions of these features, these functions are effectively with the types and sizes of the Arabic characters that have been selected for the study, the features are arranged in the vector that have a fixed length, where each feature has a site in this vector. These results open the way for use in many different areas, and most the important in Arabic optical Character recognition and systems.

Biography: Dr. Bakro is a dean of the Faculty of Science and Information Technology, Tulip Science & Technology Education Academy in Istanbul, Turkey. He received his Ph.D. in Computer Engineering, Digital Image Processing in 2013 from Aleppo University, Syria. He has published more than 20 papers in international journals and conferences, in addition to 2 books. He founded the science of the miracle of numerical codes in the Holy Quran, discovered the Binary Code, zeros and ones for the Holy Quran. His research interests are Arabic language processing, natural language processing, digital image processing, e-learning, scientific miracles in the Holy Quran.

Workshop 1:

AINUL QURAN ™: YOUR TOOL TO LEARN QURANIC ARABIC

Ainul Quran™ is an easy personal desktop environment software that supports your learning, exploring, tracking and visualizing your Quranic Arabic words in Juz Amma. This two and a half hours workshop provides an overview of Arabic words in Qur'an and the Modules incorporated in Ainul Quran to help you learn Quranic Arabic words. Motivating non-Arabic speaking Muslims to recognize and comprehend the Quran is our aim.

Ainul Quran™ was developed based on word recognition theory which include Word Frequency Effect (WFE) and Word Superiority Effect (WSE). An experimental study was conducted to 90 participants. The experimental group showed significant time improvement in word recognition based on scores and time taken to complete the Arabic Word Recognition Tests (AWRT).

Prepared by:

Dr. Raja Jamilah Raja Yusof, Centre of Qur'anic Research, University Malaya, and Department of Software Engineering, Faculty of Computer Science and Information Technology, University Malaya, Kuala Lumpur.

Workshop 2:

My project is my identity as Muslim researcher

My project is my identity as Muslim researcher Who is me? and what I want? My project is my identity is a dialogue by a Muslim researcher exploring self-development challenge and impact on serving Ummah. The researcher touches both religion and real lives in new fresh and modern look with solid arguments. The whole dialogue evolves around three basic questions which are: Who is me? Where I come from? and What I want? in both existing live and after live. In addition, the topic is aimed in helping individuals to navigate and discover self-strength and capitalize on it through SWOT analysis.

Prepared by:

Abdul Rahman Gharamah, HRDF/MIM Certified Trainer, Affiliate Member of Malaysian Institute of Management (MIM) and PhD Candidate in Kulliyah of ICT, (IIUM Malaysia, 2012- Current)

الأبحاث المقبولة باللغة الانجليزية

Accepted Papers in English

Method of teaching Qur'anic recitation based on Tajweed by adding (Al-sokun) to the body of Arabic Alphabets in a new a self-centric multimedia instructional design

Ismail Abdullah and Tariq Hassan Ahmed Mssraty

Abstract

The main objective of this paper is to determine and critically appraise the existing Arabic and English multimedia teaching and learning products available in Malaysia schools and markets that teach Arabic language and Qur'an by evaluating the strength and weaknesses of these products. This research has developed a method of teaching Qur'anic recitation based on Tajweed by adding (Al-sokun) to the body of Arabic Alphabets , which called for example AAB for (ﺐ) in a new self-centric multimedia instructional design called Almoneer. Its main function is to motivate students to recite the Holy Qur'an based on Tajweed and pronounce the Arabic Alphabets correctly. This study used pre-test, post-test method between two treatment groups used Almoneer, and traditional group used textbook for the same syllabus. The mean score of the traditional teaching group in the pre-test 48.20% whereas the post-test mean is 49.48%. The mean score of the Amoneer students pre-test is 39.26% and their post-test is 84.74%. It is evident that the Almoneer instructional learning approach should be used to improve Qur'anic teaching and recitation learning in Malaysia schools and can be replicated to other academic subjects.

Investigating the Rate of Agreement and Disagreement of Tense and Aspect of Quranic verbs in Arabic to English Translations: Experimental Results and Analysis

Jawharah Alasmari and Eric Atwell

Abstract

The practice and denotation of tense and aspect differ in Arabic and English, so there is a challenge when translating between the two languages, particularly when the appropriate translation depends on a range of linguistic contexts1, comprising also the context of use. In this paper, the Qur'anic Arabic corpus of verbs is used in Arabic with their English translations by building a sub-corpus of verbs. The study uses a statistical method incorporating SPSS and Kappa feature of SPSS to investigate the rate of agreement and disagreement of Quran Verb Tense and Aspect in Arabic to English translations. The aim is to provide information that can be used to address some of the challenges that arise when translating between Arabic and English. The SPSS results indicate the highest percentage for past, present and future tenses of Quranic Arabic verbs; the progressive and perfective aspect has the lowest percentage. Kappa must be used to estimate the disagreement between translations with a stronger measure than the SPSS percent agreement calculation, while κ also takes into consideration the possibility of the agreement occurring by chance. The results show a clear disagreement between the translations, while the agreement varies between strong and weak. This indicates that there are difficulties when translating Arabic verbs into English.

Ontology based Similarity for Case Based Reasoning in Islamic Banking

Keltoum Benlaharche, Nabila Nouaouria and Boujemaa Baali

Abstract

The goal of this article is to present an Ontology based Similarity approach for a Case Based Reasoning system to assist Mufti in the process of retrieving old Fatawa to reuse them or to generate new ones. The system allows the user to ask a question and get the case base to be searched for old Fatawa fitting with the question. The case memory contains Fatawa generated by experts in Fiqh Islamic Banking domain. The question is asked by the user in an assisted mode. The system analyzes the question not only syntactically but also semantically. An application ontology was created for this purpose. This last adds a value to the system by describing the domain knowledge and providing systematized knowledge and machine readable vocabulary of the domain. The proposed system measures similarity between situations by applying the ontology.

Binary Quran Code

Khaled Bakro

Abstract

This paper investigates the binary code of Qur'anic word: A weighted code that has fixed quad structure, consists of four bits, and belongs to and follows the digital structure of Qur'anic word of (Allah ﷻ). It delineates the basics and principles of uncovering the binary code of Quran and presents practical methods of deriving information from numerical data, and highlights the significance of the binary code as an aspect of inimitability of the Quran and an interpretation of the codes of Quran organization and explanation of the Quran rhetorical structure. It also presents a collection of facts and secret meanings borne by the code of the Quran. The scared code of the Quran is a qur'anic breakthrough and a scientific miracle that soon will herald the beginning of a great miracle whose light will manifest itself in humanity as the code of the new miracle of the holy Quran in the language of the twenty first century. It is my hope that the binary code will be a monumental addition that will help in devising and extracting new facts related to faith, science, or history. Most important, science may soon prove that the binary code is really the language of the human genome revealed to us by Allah through the miracles of the holy Quran.

The research confirms that Quran is a permanent miracle, has preceded in its signs the facts and cosmic sciences, and provides proof that Quran up to date with renewed from the sciences and inventions humanities. Contains constants, facts and secrets confirms save it. Binary Code of Qur'anic Word is the new miracles in Quran.

Binary code algorithm of Qur'anic verses

Khaled Bakro

Abstract

The Codes in Quran are digital system, Ultra-fine and regulation, confirm number of faith-based and scientific facts and historical events, Can be extracted through specific encoding to Quran words. It is showed the splendour and grandeur of the system in Quran, and one of the faces of semantic miracle.

From of Qur'an miracles is that each verse has Binary of kinds for Binary Code, Each one holds many facts, benefits and miracles.

The research clarifies some concepts about use of numerical codes in Holy Quran. It is found rules and basics use, Analysing of main data for design, build, and execute an algorithm for finding Binary Code of Qur'anic Verses (BCQV), It presents the most important characteristics of (BCQV), and information can be extracted from data of (BCQV).

The algorithm can be adopted, as a scientific technique and reference structure, can be used in construction of some of the systems and programs, that are working on the extract facts, benefits, miracles, and mysteries of digital data of Holy Quran and processed it. The most important matter is in decoding the human genome; I believe it is written by, so I found some fact about it.

It can help in recognition systems, text categorization, data mining, sort and indexing, data retrieval systems, for the holy Quran and Arabic language, Binary Code of Qur'anic Verse is as a divine code, hands of human thought does not manipulate it yet..

The Quran interpretation and recitations Applications for smart devices, review and evaluation

Mohamed Abouzeid

Abstract

With the rapid development of information technology, the researcher in the field of Islamic and Arabic sciences finds himself eager to implement sophisticated applications that serve the Islamic sciences. Since the beginning of the spread of smart devices, many Muslims have contributed to the establishment of applications that serve Islam, the very first applications to emerge were: applications that serve the Quran, presenting the text scripts, availing the recitations of the most famous reciters, as well as the famous interpretations and translations of the Quran to different languages. Some also developed educational applications aimed at helping those who wish to learn to recite the Holy Quran, and others aimed to expose the Quran in different authentic recitations, either individually or in comparison to other recitations.

In this paper, I will try to review the most popular applications that serve the Quran on smart devices, write an academic review and evaluation of them in terms of reliability, the benefits that can be obtained from them and in terms of technology and ease of use. The researcher expects after completing this paper to provide those interested in the Holy Quran and its sciences with a list of the most important and best applications that help to recite the Quran in the way it was revealed, understand it properly, and dive in its seas to collect the multiple benefits it gives to those who desire and make the needed effort to reach it.

Human Gesture Recognition Using Kinect joint Leap MotionController for Recognition of Quran in Arabic Sign Language

Fatma Ahmad Shaban

Abstract

The participation the deaf communicate with others in concerning with recite Quran on the floater such as the establishment system of learning and teaching to memorize the Holy Quran, and the work of international competitions to the Holy Quran memorizers deaf and recite Quran on the floater. Hence the idea of developing a program that translates the sign language to text concerning the Holy Quran letters and Descriptive meaning to the words of the Holy Quran by establishment of sign language recognition system, the Holy Quran letters and convert them to text, and descriptive meaning to the words of the Holy Quran convert them to text. Sequential process flows:

-Human Gestures Input Stream
-Kinect joint LMC Receive Gestures
-Application Match Gestures
-ApplicationGenerateText.

Quran Reader mobile app for blind

Fatma Ahmad Shaban

Abstract
Quran Reader mobile app (android and ios users) for blind
blind fingers of read verse of Quran from mobile screen
Specific gestures to run commands
blind voice to command and read specific Surah
.

Sunnah Arabic Corpus: Design and Methodology

Abdulrahman Alosaimy and Eric Atwell

Abstract

Sunnah Arabic Corpus is an annotated linguistic resource that consists of 144K words/170K tokens of the Hadith narratives (an utterance attributed to prophet Mohammed) extracted from Riyāḍu Aṣṣāliḥīn book. As a first layer of annotation, the corpus has been fully diacritized. In addition, each orthographic word/token is segmented into its syntactic words. And each syntactic word is tagged with its part-of-speech in addition to multiple morphological features. Several hadith translations in different languages are provided and aligned at the narrative/paragraph level. Hadith Arabic Corpus follows the successful Quranic Arabic Corpus in its standards (corpus.quran.com). Sunnah Arabic Corpus is freely available under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

A User-Centered Design based Collaborative System for Jum'a Preacher Scheduling

Hariandi Maulid, Indra Azimi and Amir Hasanudin Fauzi

Abstract

Majlis Tabligh Muhammadiyyah of Bandung regency of Indonesia is currently managing 21 mosques in its area. With only 75 preachers, handling 1.092 slots for Jum'a preacher scheduling every year is extremely difficult while it managed by the traditional mean. Other than collision, special request and constraints proposed by imam (preacher) or mosque manager make the scheduling process worst. This paper proposes a collaborative based system to address scheduling system with special requirements. Scheduling compilation will be divided into three stages before then it uploaded into the system. As a result, imam and mosque managers are able to offer slots as their expect while majlis tabligh administrator can easily manage Jum'a preacher scheduling.

Issues in the Development of Patent Discovery System for Islamic Finance and Banking

Roslina Othman, Mohamad Fauzan Noordin and Ria Hari Gusmita

Abstract

This paper reports on the issues related to our work on developing patent discovery system for Islamic Finance and Banking. We aimed to identify the gaps at each stage of our system development. These gaps expanded our scope of work beyond getting the ideal performance of our patent discovery system. We explored patents on Islamic Finance and Banking as indexed in major patent databases. Patent retrieval and analysis plays an important role in determining the phases of patents using TRIZ Trend. Our findings showed that research in text analysis for Islamic Finance and Banking were rarely conducted; and that patents in Islamic Finance and Banking were facing critical issues. We found that each of these issues calls for research-based solutions and for an appropriate organization of information and patent representations. We suggested that concepts in Islamic Finance and Banking must grow in number, be appropriately organized, and experience semantic harmonization.

The Huruful Muquatta'at - Master key of the Holy Quran

Mohamed Ameer Althabu

Abstract

In the past few decades, good numbers of Muslim scholars have attributed to give various definition about Huruful muqatta'at, which starts in 29 chapters of Holy Quran. The individual alphabets in the beginning of 29 chapters are among those things whose knowledge Allah has kept only for himself. This was reported from four Kaliphas and Ibnu Masuood (rali). Though some of the great scholars of Holy Quran have interpreted different opinions and meaning for this, but the divine secret is known to the Almighty Allah. This paper investigates and examines the linguistic miracle of 29 Huruful muquatta'at one by one. The paper is going further beyond the definition so far available for Huruful muquatta'at. An in-depth study and research with novel evidence with unique data gives astonishing facts. The study further finds out very relevant findings to prove the miracles of Huruful muquatta'at. The main purpose of this paper is to highlight the master key word found out from Huruful muquatta'at and to explain software developed in the field of Quranic word statistics.

Al-Motadabber: An easy-to-use all-in-one Quran software for every Muslim

Mohammad Oreaba

Abstract

Al-Motadabber version 4.0 is free software that was developed to help Muslims worldwide to know more about Kalamul Allah (Al-Qur'an). Al-Motadabber classifies the verses of the Quran according to topic. When you click on a certain topic, all related verses from the entire Quran are shown. Al-Motadabber also makes it very easy to search for a certain subject or verse through instant searching-by-letter as shown in Fig. 1. This feature allows the user to view all the verses of the Qur'an that have a specific term, which allows the stu-dent to compare those verses and gain a deeper understanding of that word.

Many features also come with Al-Motadabber. For instance, it provides recitations for more than ten wide-ly known reciters. Another feature is that it provides the meaning of any verse from seven different interpreta-tion sources. Moreover, it can display the full text of any Surah or translate a verse to other languages. Addition-ally, one can use the "printing feature" to print all verses related to a certain topic with the meaning of those verses. All in all, Al-Motadabber is powerful software for any Muslim who wishes to contemplate Qur'an vers-es. The software is totally free and is accessible for downloading through our website: www.motadaber.com. Thousands of people are downloading our software and interacting with its page on the social media www.facebook.com/motadaber. In the future versions, we aim to provide other interface languages beside Ara-bic as well as other versions to other platforms like Mac and Mobile phones.

Grapheme Based Pronunciation Dictionary for Arabic

Hussein Hiyassat and Yaser Alqadey

Abstract

Although the Arab world has an estimated number of 250 million Arabic speakers, despite this fact there has been little research on Arabic speech recognition compared to other languages of similar or less importance (e.g. Mandarin). Due to the lack of diacritic Arabic text and the lack of Pronunciation Dictionary (PD), most of previous work on Arabic Automatic Speech Recognition has been concentrated on developing recognizers using Romanized characters i.e. let the system recognizes the Arabic word as an English one, then map it to Arabic word from lookup table that maps the Arabic word to its Romanized pronunciation.

In this paper, we introduce the first SPHINX-IV-based Arabic recognizer and propose an automatic toolkit, which is capable of producing (PD) for both Holly Qur'an and standard Arabic language. Three corpuses are completely developed in this thesis, namely the Holly Qur'an Corpus HQC-1 about 18.5 hours, the command and control corpus CAC-1 about 1.5 hours and Arabic digits corpus ADC less than one hour of speech. The building process is completely described. Fully diacritic Arabic transcriptions, for all the three corpuses were developed too.

Arabic Speech Recognition Systems: A review

Bilal Yousfi and Akram Zeki

Abstract

Speech is a natural communication method between humans and is the meaningful, effective and the fastest form of data input between humans and technology. There are many of languages used in verbal communication. However, Arabic language considered as one of the most ancient living and Semitic languages in the world. It is also the fifth most generally used language. Computer science and speech recognition have enjoyed a long and fruitful relationship for decades. Automatic Speech recognition (ASR) is a field of computer science which deals with designing computer systems that able to recognise spoken words or take dictation which involves the ability to much a voice pattern against a provider or acquired vocabulary. This study presents a brief overview of the evolution of Arabic speech recognition systems. It provides a literature survey of Arabic speech recognition systems and discusses some of the challenges of Arabic from the speech recognition point of view. Moreover, this paper highlights some of key related researches, algorithms and techniques that are relevant to Arabic Speech recognition. Various types of features extraction, classification and matching techniques are also highlighted in this paper.

Hotspots for Enhancing Quranic Speech Recognation

Mubarak Al-Marri and Hazem Raafat

Abstract

This paper discusses hotspots where minor changes in these spots can lead to significant changes in results. Speech recognition is a process with multiple stages and in each stage; there are spots to be enhanced. Recording principles and avoiding issues are essential steps. Collecting the relevant data or designing the data in such form or structure can enhance the training model. In addition, extracting phonemes using a smart acoustic model or using a robust language model tool are another important spots for improvement. Finally, using Deep Neural Network (DNN) as a speech recognition model has been proved to achieve very good results.

VisiTafsir: A Multimedia Knowledge Management System for Holy Quran Explanation

Roikhan Mochamad Aziz

Abstract

This study aims to analyze the level of effectiveness of Islamic Banking in Indonesia with the method of Hahslm Effective Dynamics (Hefdyn) based on Islamic value during the period 2010 to 2016 and see the effect of input variables and output variables on the growth rate of Bank Syariah. The case study that became the object of this research is on 4 Syariah Bank consisting of Bank Syariah W, X, Y and Z. Measurement of effectiveness level in this research using Hefdyn as Islamic Value with input variable consisting of third party right for Results, labor load, while the output variable consists of fund management revenue and other operating income. The results of this study indicate that the level of effectiveness of Sharia Banks during the period of research, which is 2010 - 2016 with Hahslm Effective Dynamics (Hefdyn) method, has fluctuated. The analysis of effectiveness level with Islamic value shows that Islamic Value influenced the level of effectiveness in sharia banks, where the Sharia Bank which have the best effectiveness level is Bank Syariah Y. In the result of analysis influence of input and output variable, it shows that the rights of third party variable of the revenue sharing and significant fund management revenues have a negative effect on the growth rate of Sharia Banks, while the variable of work load and other operating income significantly have a positive effect.

Convergence and Divergence between Knowledge Management and Hadith Management Process

Abdulrahman Gharamah, Imtiaz Brohi and Akram Zeki

Abstract

Knowledge management has been in practice for a while in our societies apart from our knowledge, although we all have practiced it while we share information with each other. Being Muslim, we have always read Hadith and have had listened in how it was collected, stored, and shared with all over the world among Muslims. Hadith were collected in such a perfect and accurate process which assures us how conscientiously it could be shared among people. However, knowledge management handling compared to Hadith management process lacks behind in terms of process, authentication, verification and collaboration. Hadith management process is a good lesson to learn from. The steps taken to verify and authenticate Hadith and ownership in transmission contributed significantly to the quality of Hadith we have today. Following Hadith knowledge process may eliminate or at reduce the big failure in knowledge management implementation and deployment in several organizations.

Increase Quran Understanding Using Bafalam Al-Quran

Febriyan Adi Fatma, Suharyo Herwasto and Wahyu Hanjaya

Abstract

The community behavior is, in fact, affected by their understanding level towards the Quran. Based on the previous study about the understanding level towards the Quran, the understanding towards the Quran was categorized as low because that community didn't have interpretation of the Qur'an. The low understanding towards the Quran can be aided by an application called Bafalam. Bafalam application serves complete content of the Quran, from audio translation, commentary on the Quran, body of knowledge, hadith and asbab al-nuzul. Besides that, the main content of this application is the test about the Quran understanding. The test towards the Quran understanding is expected to test the user's competency. So, it is expected that the user can understand about the content of the Quran wholly after using the application and understand the meaning inside the Quran and implement it to their daily life.

Automatic Faucet For Wudlu Using Arduino Nano

Daniyah

Abstract

Wudlu is a common thing the Muslims do when they want to salah. But in fact, we often forget that there is a waste of water. When wiping the body part, though not taking a long time but still throw some water debit. In Islam something excessiv is prohibited, including the use of water when wudlu is likely to become a wasteful habits of water. For that, Automatic Faucet can be a water saving solution when taking wudlu. This research method is based on research and several literature studies on the ultrasonic sensor and Arduino used in order to arrange the corresponding automatic faucets. This research will bulid a system for automatic faucet so that can be water saving solution when taking wudlu.

Healthy Food Identification on Chicken Meat based on Image Histogram using Artificial Neural Network

Fajar Yumono, Imam Much Ibnu Subroto and Sri Arttini Dwi Prasetyowati

Abstract

Islam tells us to consume halalan thoyyiban meat. But, almost all chicken meat in the market cannot meet that criteria. Identification can be done by laboratory experiment, but that is relatively not simple. This experiment offers cheaper, faster, and higher accuracy approach based on the image analysis to identify five categories of chicken meat based on fresh and preservative level of chicken meat. Different color characteristic and texture using RGB color extraction histogram analysis and edge Canny detection is predicted able to be the standard of chicken meat quality identification. This research uses artificial neural network to identify the characteristic of chicken meat. The result of testing some samples using color extraction histogram analysis shows 94% accuracy level, whereas histogram analysis to identify meat texture pattern using edge canny detection shows 66% accuracy level. Color extraction histogram method shows more accurate than edge Canny detection in identifying chicken meat type, showing good approach and open research chance. Research of image based for chicken meat concludes that the color change in each type of chicken meat is more significant than the texture.

Sentiment Classification on Bahasa Tegal using Machine Learning Approach

Sam Farisa Chaerul and Andi Riansyah

Abstract

Indonesia has high diversity in spoken local language. Based on research and mapping by Badan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa, Ministry of Education and Culture of Republic Indonesia, between 1991 to 2017, there are at least 652 local languages from 2.452 observation areas which have been identified and validated. Other than that, there are 733 local language spread across provinces. While in Java Island there are two main languages used, which is Javanese language and Sundanese language. Javanese which is spoken largely in Central Java province at least have 5 dialect, which is Solo-Yogya dialect, Pekalongan dialect, Wonosobo dialect, Banyumas dialect and Tegal dialect. Among them Tegal dialect is one of the most popular dialect used in Indonesia. With this richness and diversity in used local language leads into fundamental challenges on how to classify the sentiment of the spoken local language. This study uses an approach to classify sentiment on local language, Bahasa Tegal, using machine learning technique. We utilize Support Vector Classifier and transform sentences using word tokenizer and apply TF-IDF on labeled sentences as training data gathered from the internet. We would like to get positive and negative sentiment from sentences in Bahasa Tegal posted mainly in social medias and then build a web based application prototype as implementation of the proposed method. Finally an evaluation will be utilized to get the accuracy of the proposed method.

Generating Islamic Group Discussion on Collaborative Learning Environment

Imam Much Ibnu Subroto, Badieah Assegaf and Sri Mulyono

Abstract

Learning is mandatory in the teachings of Islam and should be done throughout life. Learning in Islam is not merely seeking knowledge to the highest degree but must be intended for faith in God. It means learning Islam not only to improve the cognitive but must be accompanied by morals, attitude and expediency for others and increase the level of faith. In formal education there are several models of learning, one of which is cooperative learning where the learning system is divided into small groups with a number of members about 4-10 people. Grouping can be done using a computer based on the ability of each member. There are two approaches: homogeneous groups and heterogeneous groups. Heterogeneous group models are preferred because of the diversity of cognitive, leadership, communication, emotional, and other personality skills that can complement each other. Generally, the method used is to use clustering such as K-Means or other computational methods where there is no weighting on any of the personality values of its members. The selection of group leaders is also generally based solely on cognitive or leadership skills. As a result, there is no guarantee that the achievement of learning will produce people with knowledge, morals and faith. The project offers a concept of group division using a combination of Genetic Algorithm and simple additive weighting (SAW) to give more weight to moral judgment, leadership and faith. The final result is expected that each group will be led by a more moral person and have leadership spirit in group learning process.

Accepted Papers in Arabic

الأبحاث المقبولة باللغة العربية

حلول لمشكلة عمى الألوان في مصحف التجويد الملون: دراسة حالة

جميل إطميزي

ملخص البحث

انتشر مصحف التجويد (الملون) على يد د. م. صبحي طه، وهذا المصحف يقوم على فكرة استخدام الترميز اللوني لإظهار أحكام التجويد باستخدام 4 ألوان هي الرمادي والأحمر والأخضر والأزرق ضمن تدرجات معينة. وقد لاقت الفكرة قبولا من مراكز إسلامية عالمية ورواجا كبيرا. ولأجل استفادة الجميع من هذه تطبيق الفكرة، ظهرت مشكلة الأشخاص الذين يعانون من عمى الألوان وهم نسبة لا يستهان بها فالإحصائيات تفيد بمعاناة 8% من الذكور من هذا المرض، وأغلبية من يعانون من عمى الألوان هم الفئة التي لا تستطيع التمييز بين الأخضر والأحمر وهي الألوان المعتمدة بشكل رئيس في مصحف التجويد (الملون). وفي عصر التكنولوجيا أصبح من السهل تلوين الأحرف حاسوبيا ومن الميسر إنتاج نسخ إلكترونية من المصحف الشريف تلبى حاجات ذوي الإعاقة. هذه الدراسة ستقترح نظاما معدلا من الألوان يحل مشكلة هذا الفئة فلا يحرمون من خير يتمتع به غيرهم من الأصحاء.

النور" لبحث و تفسير وترجمة آيات القرآن الكريم"

كلثوم بنلحراجي، جمال الدين زقور

ملخص البحث

يسمى هذا البرنامج "النور" وهو أحد من أسماء القرآن الكريم، الهدف منه هو إجراء البحوث بالقرآن الكريم مع إمكانية تعلم نطق آيات القرآن الكريم. كما يوفر تفسير كل الآيات وترجمتها إلى اللغات الإنجليزية والفرنسي. هذا البرنامج متوفر في ستة إصدارات: إصدار بدون تلاوة، إصدار بتلاوة قارئ معين (4 قراء) حسب الإصدار، يمكن أن يكون القارئ محمود خليل الحصري، سعد الغامدي، مشاري بن راشد العفاسي أو أبو بكر الشاطري. مع إصدار يجمل جميع القراء المذكورين سابقا. يحتوي البرنامج على المهام الرئيسية التالية: عرض سورة معينة من القرآن الكريم، عرض جميع القرآن الكريم، عرض جميع القرآن الكريم مع التفسير، اختيار نمط العرض، تفسير آية معينة، ترجمة آية معينة إلى اللغة الإنجليزية، ترجمة آية معينة إلى اللغة الفرنسية، زيادة أو تصغير حجم الخط، البحث عن كلمات (كلمة تامة أو غير تامة) في كل القرآن الكريم أو جزء منه، كلمة مشكّلة أو غير مشكّلة، البحث عن جمل (جملة تامة أو غير تامة، جملة مشكّلة أو غير مشكّلة) في كل القرآن الكريم أو جزء منه.

برنامج الشفرة المثاني للقرآن الكريم

خالد بكرو

ملخص البحث

تعتبر الشفرة المثاني للقرآن الكريم آخر ما توصل إليه البحث في علوم القرآن الكريم، وجديد التدبر في كلماته، وحلقة تربط إعجازه البياني بإعجازه العددي. يأتي هذا البرنامج ليكشف عن الشِّفرة المثاني لكتاب الله سبحانه وتعالى، بإيجاد شِفرة كلماته وآياته، في وقت تمّ فيه الوصول إلى فك شِفرة الجينوم البشري أو كتاب الحياة، الوثيقة الجبّارة التي كتبها الله سبحانه وتعالى في الكائن الحي، فنجد أنه كما أودع الله في مخلوقاته معلومات مشفّرة، كذلك أودع في كتابه معلومات مشفّرة.

برنامج الشفرة المثاني للقرآن الكريم هو برنامج علمي يهدف إلى إيجاد شفرة المثاني لكلمات وآيات القرآن الكريم، والبحث فيها بغية اكتشاف حقائق وفوائد، وأسرار وإعجاز علمي وإيماني جديد، قد يكون له أثر في حياة البشرية، وأحد أساليب الدّعوة إلى الله سبحانه وتعالى، حيث يقوم البرنامج على استخلاص الشِّفرة على شكل مصفوفة يمكن استخدامها في برامج أخرى وإجراء الأبحاث والتجارب عليها، ومن المعطيات المستخرجة من الشفرة يمكن استخلاص أو تأكيد بعض الحقائق الإيمانيّة، والعلمية، والتاريخية، وكشف بعض الأسرار الإعجازيّة في القرآن الكريم، والمساعدة في تفسير بعض الأمور، وفهم بعض الحوادث والظواهر، والمساعدة على فهم وحل كثير من ألغاز الكون والإنسان (الآفاق والأنفس) ومنها فهم واستيعاب أسرار الجينوم البشري ومعلومات كتاب الحياة، وإبداع الخالق في هذا الكتاب.

رياضيات القرآن الكريم، الإحصاء

خالد بكرو

ملخص البحث

مع تعدّد علوم العصر وتشعّبها إلى اختصاصات دقيقة، من الضّرورة البحث وتوضيح بعض ما يحتويه القرآن الكريم من الإشارات العلميّة، وإعجازه في سبقه إليها، وخصوصاً أننا في جيل الأرقام وعصر العد والإحصاء، حيث نشهد ثورة الأرقام، وعصراً رقمياً بكل منتجاته. منها إشارته لعلم الإحصاء والعد، الذي يعتبر أحد أسس العلوم الحديثة، وأحد أهم حلقات العلاقة بين الحاسوب والقرآن الكريم، لقد أدى تطوّر الحاسوب وأدواته، وتوفّر البرامج الإحصائيّة المتطوّرة والشّاملة إلى زيادة كبيرة في الدّراسات القرآنيّة الإحصائيّة، إذ يعتبر بعض العلماء أن هذه الأبحاث ستكون أغزر الدّراسات القرآنية، والأفق الجديد لإعجاز القرآن الكريم، لما تقدمه نتائج هذه الدراسات من الحقائق اليقينية الثابتة والمعان الواضحة، تُؤكد مصدره، وتُثبت حِفظه، وتُصدّق مُبلّغه صلى الله عليه وسلم، وتثبت إيمان المؤمنين به، وتقوّي الموقنين به. وتعد دليلاً علمياً مادياً حاسماً، على أن ترتيب القرآن الكريم بسوره وكلمات، وتحديد عدد الحروف والكلمات والآيات هو أمر توقيفي ووحي من الله سبحانه وتعالى، ليس لأي أحد فيه أدنى تصرُّف، أو رأي، لذلك نجد أنه تمّت الإشارة إليه في عشر آيات قرآنية.

نسعى من خلال البحث لإظهار دعوة القرآن الكريم إلى استخدام العدّ والإحصاء والحساب، وتوضيح أهمية علم الإحصاء كعلم مشار إليه في القرآن الكريم بدقة، وتأصيل هذه الإشارة القرآنية، وتوضيح وشرح دلالتها، لما لتوظيف علم الإحصاء وفروعه وأدواته باستخدام الحاسوب أهميّة كبيرة وفوائد كبيرة لكشف حقائق وفوائد وإعجاز وأسرار أخرى جديدة مع محتويات كتاب الله سبحانه وتعالى، تفتح باباً جديداً للتّدبّر فيه، وتكون أسلوباً جديداً مقنعاً لهداية البشر، وتؤكد أن جميع ما تشاهدونه إنما هو مخلوق بأحسن شكل وأفضل هيئة وأتم وجه وأكمل صنعة، وينزل إليكم ويظهر بقدرٍ دُرس وأُحصي فكان موزون، ولو صنعتم أنتم وأدواتكم وعلومكم وكل دراساتكم الإحصائيّة لن تصلوا إلى أفضل وأجمل ممّا خلقنا وأحصينا وقدّرنا، وتحدّانا إحصائياً أن نحصي نعمه فقط، وهيهات تستطيع كل أدواتنا وحاسبتنا.

دور شبكات التواصل الاجتماعي في تعزيز القيم التربوية والاجتماعية

عبد الباسط محمد شريف

ملخص البحث

تتلخص أهداف الدراسة في معرفة أثر استخدام شبكات التواصل الاجتماعي في تغيير القيم التربوية، وأثر هذا الاستخدام في العلاقات الاجتماعية في المجتمعات الإسلامية، والكشف عن هذا الأثر من الدلالات الاجتماعية التي تُظهر الأثر الكبير الذي أصبح تقوم به وسائل الاتصال في حياة الأفراد والجماعات من خلال التفاعلات الاجتماعية الافتراضية التي تتيحها شبكات التواصل الاجتماعي.ولغرض تحقيق هدف الدراسة استخدم الباحث (المنهج الوصفي التحليلي)، كما استخدم الباحث أداة البحث (الاستبانة) حيث قام الباحث بتصميم استبانة خاصة لهذا الغرض، وشملت أسئلة الاستبانة مختلف العوامل والوسائل، تم تصميم الاستبانة الكترونياً على (google drive) ووزعت على العينة ، بعض أفراد العينة اجاب على الاستبيان الكترونياً والبعض الآخر أجاب على النسخة الورقية .

تكون مجتمع الدراسة من مشرفي ودارسي جامعة السودان المفتوحة، منطقة الخرطوم التعليمية، وهي تمثل مختلف أطياف المجتمع السوداني، وتم استخدام طريقة العينة العشوائية البسيطة، حيث تم توزيع الاستبانات على (100) مشرف ودارس، وتم إخضاع إجابات المبحوثين للتحليل الإحصائي باستعمال الحقيبة الإحصائية للعلوم الاجتماعية.(Spss)

ومن أبرز ما توصلت إليه الدراسة هو أن شبكات التواصل الاجتماعي تسهم في تشكيل الرأي العام وتعزيز سلوك الأفراد والجماعات إذا تم ضبطها وتوظيفها لخدمة المجتمع، كذلك تسهم شبكات التواصل الاجتماعي في تعزيز القيم التربوية والاجتماعية في المجتمع.

العاب الكمبيوتر وأثرها علي سلوك الطفل والشباب المسلم

محمد فضل المولي عباس

ملخص البحث

تناقش هذه الورقة الآثار السالبة للألعاب الإلكترونية في توجيه سلوك الطفل والشاب المسلم، حيث نجد معظم الألعاب الإكترونية لها آثار سالبة ، والبعض الآخر يعمل علي تغيير النزعة والفطرة الدينية وذلك بتغذية الاطفال والشباب بأفكار لا علاقة لها بتعاليم وشيّم الدين الإسلامي الذي يدعو للتسامح ونبذ العنف والعصبية، تناقش الورقة الالعاب التي تأخذ طابع العنف والإثارة الجنسية و الصور الخليعة، وهذه الافكار الدخيلة تتنافي مع تعاليم الدين الإسلامي الحنيف. أعتمدت الورقة علي العديد من الدراسات السابقة ، والتجارب للتعريف ببعض الآثار السالبة المترتبة علي هذه الألعاب. خلصت الورقة إلى ضرورة تصميم العاب ذات طابع إسلامي يساعد علي زيادة الوعي الديني وتقوية علاقة الطفل والشباب المسلم بدينه وأن تأخذ الألعاب الطابع التعليمي.

دور الاعلام الجديد في خدمة الدراسات القرءانية

محمد بنعمر

ملخص البحث

من اكبر التحولات التي شهدها الانسانية في الفترة المعاصر هو التحول الرقمي ،وميلاد عصر جديد في التواصل يعتمد على الصورة اكثر من اعتماده على المكتوب ،مما جعل البعض ينعت هذا العهد بالعصر الرقمي او عصر الصورة او عصر المعلومات . فمن ابرز الثورات العلمية التي شهدتها الانسانية في الفترة المعاصرة ذلك التحول في عالم الاتصال ،و تلك الثورة الرقمية التي غيرت مسار حياة هذا الانسان كليا، في طبيعته و في حياته ، وفي نمط عيشه بل حتى في تواصله مع غيره . اذ ساهم هذ التطور التكنولوجي في الفترة المعاصرة الى ميلاد انماط جديدة من التواصل ،ادت الى اتساع القاعدة التواصلية بين البشر في مختلف فضاءاتهم الى درجة ان الانسانية اصبحت تعيش في فضاء ضيق تاتيها المعلوم بشكل اني وسريع . و هذا الانتشار القوي للإعلام الجديد بهذا الشكل الكبير كان من نتائجه اقتحام البحوث العلمية والاكاديمية للمعارف العلمية عامة والقرءانية خاصة . لقد ظل القرءان الكريم محط اهتمام و موضع اشتغال هذه التقنيات الجديدة التي عملت على التعريف بالدراسات والبحوث القرءانية في جميع ارجاء العالم التي لها صلة بالدراسات القرآنية وايصال هذه الدراسات الى القدرالممكن والكافي من المتبعين والمهتمين والمشتغلين بالدراسات القرءانية .

فلا احد يشك في اهمية هذه التقنيات في خدمتها للقرءان الكريم وتعريفها بعلومه ، فالحقيقة يجب اعتبارها قيمة مضافة خادمة للإنسان ان احسن هذا الانسان استخدامها والاستفادة منها.

فهذه الثورة في خدمتها للقرآن الكريم هي في اصلها امتداد للجهود البحثية المتواصلة والمستمرة التي بذلت في القرءان الكريم قديما و حديثا وهو ما يعني ان القرءان الكريم سيظل مشغلة للإنسانية الى ان يرث الله الارض ومن عليها.

5th International Conference
on Islamic Applications in Computer Science and Technologies

(IMAN'17)

Conference Schedule

5th International Conference on Islamic Applications in Computer Science and Technologies (IMAN'17)

Conference Schedule

Tuesday 26th December 2017

- Guest arrival and Hotel check-in.

Wednesday 27th December 2017

08:30 am - 9:30 am	Registration and coffee break
09.30 am - 10.30 am	Workshop 1: (AINUL QURAN ™: Your Tool to Learn Quranic Arabic)
10.30 am - 11.00 am	Break
11.00 am - 12.00 pm	Workshop 2: (My Project is my Identity as a Muslim Researcher)
12.00 pm - 01.00 pm	Dhuhur prayer and Lunch
01.00 pm - 05.30 pm	City Tour • Masjid Agung Jawa Tengah • Lawang Sewu
05.30 pm - 06.00 pm	Maghrib prayer @Baiturrahman Simpang Lima
07.00 pm - 08.30 pm	Dinner @ Sederhana Pandanaran

Thursday 28th December 2017

08.30 am - 09.00 am	Registration and coffee break
09.00 am - 10.00 am	Opening Ceremony at Conference Hall • Opening by the MC (Master of Ceremony) • Quran Recitation • Welcoming Speech by the Conference Co-Chair / Head of local Organizing Committee, Dr. Sri Arttini Dwi Prasetyowati, M.Si, • Welcoming Speech by the General Chair of the Conference,

Prof. Dr. MohammedZeki Khedher

- Welcoming Speech by the Honorary Chair. Assoc. Prof. Anis Malik Toha, Lc, MA, Ph.D, Rector of Sultan Agung Islamic University
- Multimedia Presentation
- Token of Appreciations
- Photo Session

10.00 am - 10.30 am	Break
10.30 am - 11.15 am	Keynote Speech 1
11.15 am - 12.00 pm	Keynote Speech 2
12.00 pm - 01.00 pm	Dhuhur prayer and Lunch
01.00 pm - 03.00 pm	Parallel Session 1
03.00 pm - 03.30 pm	Aser prayer and refreshment
03.30 pm - 05.00 pm	Parallel Session 2

Friday 29th December 2017

08.30 am - 09.00 am	Registration and coffee break
09.00 am - 09.45 am	Keynote Speech 3
09.45 am - 10.15 am	Break
10.15 am - 11.15 am	Parallel Session 3
11.15 am - 12.00 pm	Forum and Closing Ceremony
12.00 am - 01.00 pm	Dhuhur prayer and Lunch

End of the Program

IMAN 2013

1-2 July 2013 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

IMAN 2014

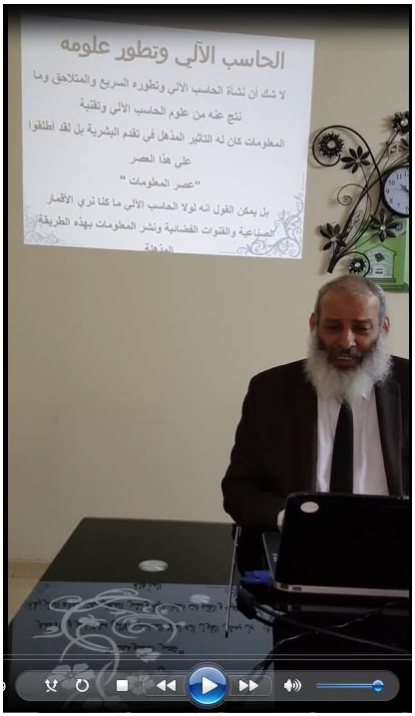
12-13 October 2014 Amman, Jordan

IMAN 2015

1-3 October 2015 Konya, Turkey

IMAN 2016

20-22 December, Online



KEYNOTE SPEAKER 2

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Refaat Hassan Al-Zanfally
Taibah University, KSA

Topic: Computer service for training Koranic readings (Quranic Qira'at "Recitations")

Abstract: This talk focuses on the science of Quranic Qira'at "Recitations", which is a very broad study domain, and has its importance among Quranic sciences, and assists students to learn the Quran and its multiple Recitations in self-learning manner, and allows for the identification of aspects and rules pertaining to the Quranic Recitations.

KEYNOTE SPEAKER 1

Prof. Hany Ammar
West Virginia University, USA

Topic: Cloud Computing, the Internet of Things, and Islamic Applications

Abstract: The evolution of Cloud Computing enabled the technology of the Internet of Things (IoT) which is described as the next technological revolution. IoT describes several technologies and research disciplines that enable the Internet to reach out into the real world of physical objects. Technologies like RFID, short range wireless communications, real-time localization, and sensor networks are becoming increasingly pervasive, making the IoT a reality. This talk will describe the concepts of cloud computing and the IoT and their Islamic applications.

والحمد لله رب العالمين

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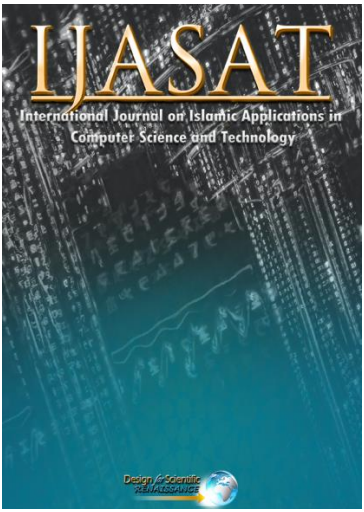

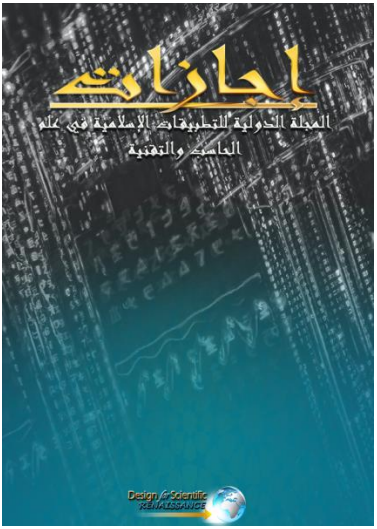

المجلة الدولية للتطبيقات الإسلامية في علم الحاسب والتقنية

اجازات

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