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Sunnah Care According to Technological Advances

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ABSTRACT

The Sunnah of the Prophet is the second source of Islamic legislation, and it has a great and high status in the hearts of Muslims, scholars have been concerned during the successive centuries, from the time of the Prophet, may God bless him and grant him peace, until now, so they compiled the hadiths of the Prophet and classified them in books of their own. They took care to write about the narrators of hadiths and explain their conditions, and distinguished between the different degrees of hadith. The prophetic Sunnah branched into various sciences, and libraries and manuscript cabinets were filled east and west with thousands of books related to the Sunnah. And in the current era, the means of technology have appeared. The people knew modern technologies such as computers and the international information network (the Internet) and the applications that these means contain. These technical means served the various sciences. As a result, some technical institutions and companies have issued programs and applications that serve the Prophet's Sunnah in different ways. Programs were found that include applications that collect the hadiths of the Prophet, and applications to hadiths *Takhreej Al-Hadeth* and indicate their degrees. And applications that introduce the narrators of hadiths and their scholars and indicate their degrees, characteristics, and other applications. And most of what appeared and spread these programs and applications in Arab and Islamic countries, the companies competed among themselves to provide the best service for the Prophet's Sunnah, and websites were established for them on the International Information Network (Internet) to reach the largest possible number of users. This research observes models and examples of these technical applications in order to identify them and explain their importance and role in serving the

Sunnah. And their degrees, through three issues: The first issue: the definition of the Prophet's Sunnah, its importance, and the Muslims 'care for it. The second: the most famous contemporary technical programs to serve the Prophet's Sunnah, and the third: some of the negatives of electronic programs and computer encyclopedias in general.

1. The Definition Of The Sunnah, Its Importance And The Care Of Muslims For IT

1.1 The definition of the Sunnah:

The word Sunnah is mentioned in several versions, the most famous and closest of which is to the specialized terminological definition that it is the way and the habit, good or bad (Al-Fairoozabad: 1426 AH, p. 236, and Ibn Manzur: 1414 AH, 13/125). And in this sense came the Quranic verse "(This was Our) Sunnah (rule or way) with the messengers We sent before you (O Muhammad, Peace be upon him), and you will not find any alteration in Our Sunnah (rule or way)" [Al-Isra: 77]. And the Prophet's hadith came: "Whoever makes a good Sunnah in Islam, he will have a reward for it, and the reward for whoever works after it after him ...." Hadith (Muslim, D. Ta. D. T. 2/704).

As for the definition of the Sunnah in the terminology of the scholars of hadith, it is: what was transmitted from the Prophet, peace and blessings be upon him, in words, deeds, report, moral or ethical quality, or biography, whether it was before or after the mission, which is equal to the hadith among some of them. (Al-Sebaei: 1982, p. 47).

1.2 The importance of the Prophet's Sunnah:

The Sunnah is the second source of legislation with the consensus of Muslims, as it complements the Qur'an, as it detailed the whole of it, clarifies the ambiguous, restricted the absolute, and allocated the year, and the Qur'an cannot be dispensed with from the Sunnah, nor is the Sunnah alone without the Qur'an. The importance of the Sunnah for Muslims can be summarized as follows:

a. The Sunnah comes as stipulating and confirming what is mentioned in the Noble Qur'an: The Holy Qur'an mentioned many doctrinal, ethical, and transactional issues, and the Sunnah came and decided and confirmed it. Like the Almighty saying "The Messenger (Muhammad, Peace be upon him) believes in what has been sent down to him from his Lord, and (so do) the believers. Each one believes in Allah, His Angels, His Books, and His Messengers. (They say), "We make no distinction between any of His Messengers" and they say, "We hear, and we obey. (We seek) Your Forgiveness, our Lord and to You is the return (of all)." [Al-Baqarah: 285]. The verse mentioned the pillars of faith, and the Sunnah came to clarify and confirm these pillars.

b. The Sunnah is responsible for clarifying what is mentioned in a sentence in the Holy Qur'an: Many of the practical rulings of the Qur'an came out in

summary. And blessing "Pray as you have seen me pray ..." (Bukhari: 1412 AH, 9/8), and the same applies to many acts of worship and legal rulings.

c.   The Sunnah specializes in what is generally mentioned in the Noble Qur'an: some general provisions are mentioned in the Noble Qur'an, and the Sunnah devotes all of them. Like the Qur'anic verses that clarify the rulings of inheritance, it is general for everyone who dies, but the Prophet's Sunnah came and stated that the prophets do not inherit what they left, as the Prophet, peace and blessings be upon him, said: "We shall not bequeath what we have left as a charity." (Bukhari: 1422 AH, 8 / 149).

d.   And sometimes the Prophet's Sunnah comes with rulings about which the Holy Qur'an is silent. It requires an order that the Qur'an is silent about its affirmation, or forbids an order that the Qur'an silence from its prohibition Among them are the hadiths that prohibit the marriage between a woman and her aunt, and a woman and her maternal aunt. An example of this is the saying of the Messenger, may God bless him and grant him peace: "It will not be combined between a woman and her paternal uncle, nor between the woman and her maternal uncle" (Bukhari: 1422 AH, 7/12), Examples of the above are many, which indicate, in summary, the importance of the Prophet's Sunnah and its relationship with the Holy Qur'an.

1.3 Muslims care for the Sunnah of the Prophet:

Taking care of the Prophet's Sunnah began at the time of the Prophet, may God's prayers and peace be upon him, and the first stages of caring for it are: Memorizing the hadith and following it, as a group of the Companions of the Prophet, may God's prayers and peace be upon him, was famous for devoting himself to memorizing the Sunnah of the Prophet. The likes of Abu Hurairah, Ibn Omar, Ibn Abbas, Ibn Amr and others.

At the same time, this generation committed itself to doing what they were hearing or conveying to them. Ali bin Ay Talib, may God be pleased with him, says: "Learn knowledge, know it, and work in it, and be among its people" (Al-Darami: 1434 AH, p. 136).

From this standpoint, the nation (Ummah) scholars, generation after generation, have been keen to take care of the Sunnah of the Prophet. So they collected it, memorized it, communicated it to the people, and defended it, and senior imams and devoted scholars have ceased to do this work, who set the most accurate and set scales for it. To protect it and knowing the false exotic from them.

And interest in the Prophet's Sunnah continues throughout all ages, and with the passage of time and the emergence of technological technologies, Islamic scholars tried to make use of these technologies in the service of the Islamic

Religion the Prophet's Sunnah had the largest share, starting from memorizing and writing them, passing through the forming the letters on them, and the manifestations of interest that followed.

With the technical development and the emergence of the computer, a technological revolution occurred in spreading the Sunnah of the Prophet and making it easier to obtain it through various programs and through the international information network (the Internet). Efforts were made to achieve and revise the Sunnah of the Prophet, may God's prayers and peace be upon him, and to communicate it to all Muslims in various parts of the earth. As a result of these efforts, electronic programs and encyclopedias have appeared that deal with the Prophet's Sunnah in all its sciences and arts. There are encyclopedias and electronic programs that dealt with the hadith science is a narration and know-how, and another dealt with graduating hadith and studying its chain of narrators. And another dealt with the science of men to other than that which is long mentioned.

In the following, we will deal with the most important and famous of these electronic programs in some detail.

2. The Most Famous Electronic Programs Related To The Sunnah

Since the eighties of the last century, electronic programs and encyclopedias began to appear that serve various sciences, including the Prophet's Sunnah, and it is in continuous development. We mention here the most famous of these programs and their most important characteristics as follows:

2.1 Encyclopedia of "Noble Hadith":

It is produced by the Harf Information Technology Company, in Egypt, and it is a comprehensive library of the hadiths of the Prophet, may God's prayers and peace be upon him, where the nine famous books were collected: Sahih al-Bukhari and Muslim, Sunan al-Darami, al-Nasa'i, al-Tirmidhi, Abu Dawood, Ibn Majah, Muwatta al-Imam Malik, and the Musnad of Imam Ahmad Bin Hanbal, with some of its annotations, and it contains more than 62,000 hadiths, and its pages are about 25 thousand pages, in addition to its annotations with an explanation of hadiths from the famous commentary books. (Al-Rayes: 1425, p. 12).

2.2 The program "Al-Bayan Al-Bayan What the Two Sheikhs Agreed upon":

It is also one of Harf's programs, and the program included more than 1700 hadiths, which Bukhari and Muslim agreed to graduate, and one of its most important features is that it has been translated into several international languages such as: English, French, Turkish, Malay and Indonesian. (www harf.com).

2.3 "The Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques for the Sunnah" program:

It is one of the largest projects undertaken by Harf Company to serve the Islamic world in general, and for students in particular. This encyclopedic program is considered a qualitative leap in the service of the Prophet's Sunnah and its sciences, because it takes a new approach based on the qualitative - not quantitative - service of the Prophet's Sunnah, in the high scientific services it provides, which it has not previously done in the field of Islamic programs, and this saves the researchers of Sunnah Sciences Lots of effort and time.

Among the most important features of this program are the following:

a. He serves 33 of the mothers of the Sunnah books, and 75 books related to the sciences of the Sunnah and others.

b. He performs *Takhreej Al-Hadeth* in several ways; There is a total Al-Takhreej by mentioning the part, the page and the number, and an average *Takhreej Al-Hadeth* that mentions the book, the chapter and the main narrator in which the methods of narrating the hadith meet, and a detailed *Takhreej Al-Hadeth* in which the differences in the chain of transmission and the attribution of hadiths are mentioned, and aspects of the illness related to it on the way of the people of hadith.

c. That he arranges the sources in the medium and detailed *Takhreej Al-Hadeth* according to the complete follow-ups and the minor ones, or on the basis of the most authentic books or to match the word of the novel to the original, or the deaths of the two compilers.

d. It displays verbal and moral evidence for all the program's hadiths.

e. It provides a comprehensive integrated service for the narrators of the program's books, with precise capabilities that are unprecedented in other programs, such as creating a tree of narrators and presenting their hadiths, the scientific benefits related to the narrator of the hadith, the relationships of the narrators with each other and their results, the classifications of the narrator, and so on. (www harf .com).

2.4 Al-Muhaddith Program:

 It is a computer program produced by the Abdul Latif Information Foundation. The program was designed and administered by the students of Dar Al-Hadith Al-Nabawi Al-Sharif - formerly, by the Madrasa Inc School Foundation, Washington, DC, USA, (Al-Rayyes: 1427 AH, p. 15).

The main objective of the Al-Muhaddith project is to "convert as many books of Islamic heritage as possible into electronic programs and computer encyclopedias to facilitate reading, browsing and searching in them, and making use of them to the greatest possible extent; in addition to being free and

available for download from the Internet with all the files belonging to it." It is the endowment for all Muslims. (www.muhaddith.org/a_index.html).

This program is an integrated research encyclopedia of Sharia sciences, and some of its most important sources, and it includes in each publication a number of references, the number of which reached in the last edition (10.10) more than 170 books on the Qur'an, interpretation, hadith and jurisprudence, and dictionaries, containing more than 1000 MB Pipet, with a powerful search program and prayer times program. (muhaddith.org/a_index.html).

The program includes a large number of books of the Sunnah of the Prophet, amounting to 37 books, which included everything that every Muslim needs, as the books included a number of books of the Sahih, the Sunan, the Masnid, the dictionaries ... etc. (http://www.muhaddith.org/a_book_list.html).

- **The program advantages:**

f. Ease of installation: the program takes only a few minutes in the successful installation process, and after installing the program it is free of books, then after installing the program you download the books, with its ability to be upgraded after that, and the books are indexed. (http://www.muhaddith.org/a_frequently_asked_questions.html).

g. Search speed: This program is characterized by the speed of searching, after installing the program and running it for the first time it needs several minutes, as well as when downloading a new book, but after that, and with every new startup, the startup does not require more than a few seconds, as the normal search ends Include all books (hundreds of volumes) in less than 30 seconds on most devices (http://www.muhaddith.org/a_features_of_both_our_programs.html).

h. Live upgrade: The program features live upgrade feature It is the addition of new books, and this is done automatically, or at the request of the user.

i. The presence of strong and multiple search options where it can be searched by word or phrase, but if the search is in dictionaries; The user can use his word to define many words (derivation / conjugation) to search for them in various dictionaries: dictionaries, dates, names of men, and so on.

j. The possibility of multiple searches at the same time, as the researcher can do more than one search at one time through the program. Where he can do a search in the dictionaries or dictionaries in addition to the regular search at the same time. (Http://www.muhaddith.org/a_features_of_both_our_programs.html).

k. Saving results: This feature is one of the most important features of the program, as the program saves search results in a (TXT) file so that the

user can open these results in Word or in any other word processing program.

l. The frequent warning that the user does not rely on the results of the program without referring to the printed book, at the top of each page of search results or browsing, even in books translated into English, and the text of the warning: "In matters of fatwa and important affairs, it is advised not to be satisfied with the sources of the program and it is advised to verify the authenticity of the texts found (muhaddith.org/a_features_of_both_our_programs.html).

• **The program disadvantages:**

a. Confusion in classifying books and distributing them on the arts of science, especially books on the Sunnah of the Prophet. He divided the books of the Sunnah into two parts: the first section: the hadith and its commentaries, but this section included books that had nothing to do with the section. And the second section: It was titled: Books of Antiquities. (http://www.muhaddith.org/a_book_list.html).

b. Losing the merit of specialization: The program contained a group of books of various Sharia sciences from the Qur'an, Tafsir, Hadith, Aqeedah and dictionaries, and this was good from some people's point of view, but from another point of view the program lost the merit of specializing in the Sunnah and its sciences.

c. The merging of book titles, and naming some of them without their names: This is also one of the errors in the program. (Al Rayyes: 1427 AH, p. 50).

2.5 The Great Mosque program:

It is produced by the Heritage Software Company, and it is a huge encyclopedic work that contains 2,600 book titles equal to more than 30,000 computer volumes that contain thousands of volumes and millions of documented pages and attributed to the edition used by part and page, and thus it is considered a documented scientific source that the researcher can rely on In his research and studies (alturath.centre / posts / 0: 1353302114738293).

• **The program advantages:**

a. Save time, money, effort and storage space.

b. The program is a mobile library that benefits researchers who move from one place to another without hardship, and provides many references for it.

c. This program contained a very large number of books of the Prophetic Sunnah, where the books of the Prophet's Sunnah acquire the largest share in this program, the program divided the books of the Sunnah and the books serving them into libraries that came as follows:

i. Library of the Noble Prophetic Hadith and Narrator biography: This library includes among its folds several sections: books of Sahih and books of Sunan, books of compilations and monuments, books of manuscripts and dictionaries, collections and hadith selections, books of hadith parts, books of commentaries, books of Narrator biography, books of trusts, books The weak, and the narrators of special books, books of countries, books of classes, and various other books wrote, and this section contained nearly four hundred books. (https://terminologyenc.com/ar/browse/term/71848).

ii. The Hadith Terminology Library: It is divided into two parts: The first is: The Collective Books of the Terminology (35 Books), and the Second: Issues in the Term (43 Books).

iii. The weak and fabricated hadiths library. The books in this library are also divided into two parts: books of causes (12 books), and books of weak hadiths (32 books).

iv. A group of encyclopedias that serve the Sunnah of the Prophet, and it included a large number of books.

2.6 Encyclopedia of Noble Hadith:

This encyclopedia was prepared by Sakhr Software Company in Egypt, and it collected the hadiths of the nine famous books; These are: Sahih al-Bukhari - Sahih Muslim - Sunan Abi Dawood - Sunan al-Tirmidhi - Sunan al-Nasa'i - Sunan Ibn Majah), Sunan al-Imam al-Darami, al-Muwatta by Imam Malik, and al-Musnad of Imam Ahmad bin Hanbal, and the total hadiths of these books reached sixty-two thousand hadiths.

- **The encyclopedia advantages:**

a. The link between the hadiths and books of commentaries, Bukhari is related to the commentary of Fath al-Bari, and Muslim is related to the commentary of al-Nawawi, Abu Dawud is related to the commentary of "Awn al-Ma'bood," al-Tirmidhi is linked to the commentary on "Tuhfat al-Ahwadhi", and Ibn Majah is related to the book "Haashiyat al-Sindi," and al-Muwatta is related to a book. Al-Muttaqi explained Al-Muwatta to Imam Al-Baji.

b. Arranging the hadiths on the topics of jurisprudence, which are 14 basic topics, then subdividing them into more than eight thousand partial topics.

c. Search by the root, i.e. the morphological locus of the word If you give the computer the origin of a word, it will collect all the hadiths in which this word contains all its derivatives. (Reda bin Zakaria: 1996 AD, p.: 886).

2.7 The Golden Encyclopedia of the Noble Prophetic Hadith and its Sciences:

It is a huge encyclopedia of hadith and its sciences using the computer with the possibility of printing, copying, and commenting on any data in the encyclopedia, and its program is the only program that is distinguished by the documentation of the part number, the page number, the hadith number, or the biography number (i.e. the biography of the hadith Narrators). It is produced by Sakhr Software Center.

- **Among the encyclopedia advantages:**

a. The hadiths of a large number of books of the Sunnah were collected, which reached about 128 books.

b. The possibility of automatic authorization of hadiths of approximately 200,000 (two hundred thousand) narrations in the textbooks.

c. Access to biography of about 150,000 (one hundred fifty thousand) hadith narrators.

d. The possibility of knowing the state of 80,000 (eighty thousand) hadiths in terms of the authenticity or weakness of the hadith.

e. Linking hadiths with their explanations in books of commentaries.

f. Documenting the hadith with the part number, page number, hadith number, or the narrator biography number without the need for hard copies.

g. The large number of methods of research and access to information that exceeded fifty methods.

h. The ability to print and copy any data in the encyclopedia, or comment on it.

i. Existence of a (bibliographic) index of the thematic heritage, which contains thousands of topics, in addition to classifying the two classified works.

j. The existence of the Encyclopedia of Hadiths, which is the largest computer encyclopedia.

The second edition of this encyclopedia was distinguished by adding new books, re-checking the spelling of about 300 volumes and books, and developing and improving previous services.

2.8 The Millennium Library of the Prophetic Sunnah (Version 5.1):

This library was issued by the Heritage Center for Computer Research more than 25 years ago, and this program contains more than (1300) volumes and

books, in the sciences of interpretation, hadith, biography, dictionaries, etc. A thousand narrator biography of the narrators, and this program, in partnership with the ((Golden Encyclopedia)) program, is a stage within the stages of a historical civilization project that aims to collect the Prophet's Sunnah from all its sources.

- **The program advantages:**

a. Fast search for a single word or several vocabularies.

b. The ability to print and copy its texts or tables of results.

c. Provides an objective research service and a linguistic dictionary service.

d. Documenting the hadith with the part number, page number, hadith number and biography according to the edition of the book included in the program.

e. Provide an identification card for each book used in this library.

The modern edition of the Millennium was issued, and it contains (3000) volumes. It is distinguished from its predecessor by the lack of errors and the work of indexes in them. (http://www.alssunnah.org/ar/site-sections/takhrij-alasanid/4480-93-6).

2.9 Encyclopedia of authentic hadiths (first edition):

It is an encyclopedic program issued by the Heritage Center for Computer Research, and it includes what the leading modern imams have chosen in their books that have been described as authentic, namely: Sahih al-Bukhari, Sahih Muslim, Sahih Ibn Khuzaymah, Sahih Ibn Hibban, al-Muntaqa by Ibn al-Jarud, and al-Mukhtarah by Dhaya al-Maqdisi.

- **The program advantages:**

a. It is the first program to include authentic hadiths as selected by the authors of the most famous hadith books.

b. It includes a substantive tabulation of all hadiths.

c. It includes search services in several ways (by word, by part of the word, or by several words).

d. In which the authentication is made by the part and page number.

e. It has a copy and print service for the content that the researcher wants to copy or print.http://www.alssunnah.org/ar/site-sections/takhrij-alasanid/4488-94-7))

2.10 Encyclopedia of weak and fabricated hadiths (first edition):

It is issued by the Heritage Center for Computer Research. This program contains more than (70) thousand hadiths that scholars, in the past and present, have been judged by weakness or status. I have collected these texts from books specialized in this type of hadith, and their number is (78) books, and supervised their scientific preparation: The Islamic Library in Jordan, and the Heritage Center provided the programming.

This program includes a set of basic services, such as a word search service, or several words, documentation and commentary, printing and copying.

The program was also provided with a set of dictionaries and al-Gharib books to facilitate researchers and save time for them. (Ibid).

2.11 The Hadith Parts Library (First Edition):

A program issued by the Heritage Center for Computer Research, which is a library specializing in the hadith parts of hadith sciences, and it includes nearly (200) hadith parts, and provides the researcher with many features, including:

a. Multiple search methods for one or several words with different conditions.

b. The documentation is attributed to the part and the page in the printed brochures.

c. Availability of copying and printing service.

d. Commenting on the various paragraphs service.

e. The ability to print or save all search results or results specified by the user. https://www.alssunnah.org/ar/site-sections/takhrij-alasanid/4496-95-8).

2.12 Encyclopedia of Major *Takhreej Al-Hadeth* and Comprehensive Parties (first edition):

It is a program issued by the Heritage Center for Computer Research, and it is considered a scientific encyclopedia in graduating the hadiths of the Prophet using the computer, and this program contains many and various features, including the following:

a. A comprehensive encyclopedic *Takhreej Al-Hadeth* of about (300) thousand assigned texts, with the documentation attributed to the sources of the *Takhreej Al-Hadeth*.

b. The ability to copy the *Takhreej Al-Hadeth* of any hadith in different ways, save it in a (Word) file and print it.

c. Benefiting from the Encyclopedia of the Hadith Parties, and it includes four encyclopedias: The Comprehensive Encyclopedia of the Parties of the Ancestral Hadiths, the Encyclopedia of Actual Hadith Parties, and the Encyclopedia of Antiquities.

d. Objective tabulation includes hadiths of the Prophet without repetition.

e. The availability of statistical studies related to the noble Prophet's hadith, such as: a statistic of the number of hadith texts without repetition, and a lexical statistic for all the expressions that were mentioned in the assigned texts ... and others.

f. Limiting the hadiths of individuals, which are the hadiths that are narrated only by one narrator.

g. Inventory of the traces reported by the Companions and Successors (Ibid).

3. Some Negatives Of Electronic Programs And Computer Encyclopedias In General

Despite the many advantages and positives these electronic programs, and their merit in spreading the Sunnah of the Prophet, making it easier to read and memorize it; However, it includes some negatives that need caution when dealing with or using it, and among the most important of these negatives on the whole are the following:

a. Frequent spelling and linguistic errors: The reason for this is that companies sometimes use non-Arabic language transcribers, with assigning them to complete a certain number of pages per day, as well as the speed that companies are keen to complete these programs in the shortest possible time and at the lowest costs.

b. The large number of corrections and distortions: This is due to the companies 'keenness to speed the achievement, and the resulting imprecision in review and when printing, in addition to the absence of an international supervisory reference for electronic publishing in Islamic countries. (Al-Rayyes: p. 18 bt).

c. Inability to access the information with the presence of any error even if it proceeds, whether in entering the search word by the researcher, or the mistake of the author of the scientific material, which results in issuing the wrong judgment.

d. Many of these programs require a strong network (the Internet) in order to benefit from it, but in the event that the (Internet) network is weak or lost, it is impossible to benefit from these programs. However, this negativity can be overcome by downloading programs from their sites, copying and transferring them from one computer to another, and running them without the need for the Internet.

e. It is not possible to benefit from these programs and these encyclopedias except with the presence of a computer, and this is not available to everyone, and if it is available in one place, it may not be available in another place.

f. Weak scientific documentation; Computer programs in general lack scientific documentation by scientific, specialized and prestigious bodies (https://takhrij.blogspot.com/2012/12/blog-post_3292.html).

g. These programs cannot be used everywhere; As it is not possible to carry these programs from one place to another and benefit from them like a printed book.

h. Ease of losing information: In the event that the program disks become corrupted, or a malfunction occurs in the computer, it will result in the loss of information and stored search results, which the researcher has made a lot of time and effort to obtain.

i. Abandoning councils for receiving hadiths and hearing them from the sheikhs. Many scholars have abandoned councils of scholars, because they saw from their view that there is no need for boards of knowledge, because of the availability of these encyclopedias and programs.

j. Poor academic level. The reliance on these programs has resulted in weakening the scientific level of those interested in the Prophet's Sunnah and its sciences, as the researcher can obtain the information in a piecemeal manner, so that he does not know what came before it or its relationship with what follows.

k. Keeping the student of knowledge away from dealing with the original book and neglecting the status and impact of the paper book on the students of Sharia sciences (Salman, Tawfiq Ahmad, Reviews of *Takhreej Al-Hadeth Science*, pp. 206-209).

l. Neglecting some important sciences; As the reliance on these programs also resulted in neglecting important sciences such as *Takhreej Al-Hadeth science* and the study of the chain of transmission, where the researcher can now write a word from the hadith, so he can complete his *Takhreej Al-Hadeth* with the study of his men and judge him as an acceptance or response.

m. Scientific plagiarism and lack of respect for copyright. These electronic programs facilitate scientific plagiarism, and thus the rights of authors and publishers are lost, as this matter cannot be controlled, and also they cannot be held accountable, especially in light of the absence of a law criminalizing that.

4. Conclusion

After completing this research, we came to conclusions, the most important of which are the following:

a. Knowing the importance of the Prophet's Sunnah in the lives of Muslims, and learning about the efforts made to serve and preserve it, in the past and present.

b. A statement that Muslims 'attention to the Sunnah of their Prophet, may God's prayers and peace be upon him, has not ceased since his life, may God bless him and grant him peace, and until this day of the people, and it will remain until the Day of Resurrection.

c. Knowing the major role that electronic programs and computer encyclopedias play in serving the purified Sunnah.

d. Realizing the benefits of electronic programs and computer encyclopedias, and at the same time, identifying their negative effects that make reliance on them subject to consideration and scrutiny.

Finally, we recommend those in charge of these programs to exert more effort, scrutinizing and investigating before releasing these programs, and we warn them not to be complacent about them, because the matter is a debt.

We also advise all users and beneficiaries of these programs and these encyclopedias to take precautions and caution, and not to rely entirely on these programs, and to refer to the printed book, as it is most secure, prudent and safest.

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