

Novel Mechanism to Improve Hadith Classifier Performance

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Abstract— Muslims believe that the Sunnah of the Prophet Muhammad (SAAW) is the second of the two revealed fundamental sources of Islam, after the Holy Qur'an. Hadith provides a Gold Standard "ground truth" for Artificial Intelligent (AI) knowledge extraction and knowledge representation experiments. In the present study, the extracted Islamic knowledge represented the focal point of the research; three famous books in Hadith science framed the corpus of the study. This study attempted to explore new approach to classify Hadith using a combination of the expert system and data mining techniques to classify Hadith according to its validity degree (Sahih, Hasan, Da'eef and Maudu'), the proposed Hadith Classifier model was built through learning process, Decision Tree (DT) classifier modeling had been represented by the tree structure model, and the attributes of the instances originally were obtained from the source books. Whilst some attributes were indicated as null values, or missing values. A novel mechanism called missing data detector (MDD) was employed to handle these missing data. This mechanism simulated the Isnad verification methods in Hadith science. The results of the research were compared with the resource books, concurrently with the point of view of the experts in the Hadith science. The findings of the research showed that the performance of DT Hadith classifier had significant effect with MDD, the CCR was sharply increased from (50.1502 %) to (97.597%) Furthermore, the favorable obtained results indicated that the DT Modeling is a viable approach to classify Hadith due to the ease of rules induction and results interpretation.

Keywords- Data Mining; Decision Tree; Hadith Classifier; Missing Data; Supervised Learning Algorithm.

I. INTRODUCTION

Data mining (DM) is the process of finding patterns that lie within large collections of data. Data mining is the analysis of observational data sets to find unsuspected relationships and to summarize the data in novel ways that are both understandable and useful to the data owner [1]. DM has become a widely used tool in a number of fields, including business, finance [2], security [3], medicine [4] and human science. DM methods include neural networks [5], decision trees (DT) [6], cluster analysis, market basket analysis, and regression analysis, among others.

The tree structured modeling is a data mining technique used to recursively partition a dataset into relatively homogeneous subgroups in order to make more accurate

predictions on the future instances. Moreover, decision tree algorithms have the ability to deal with missing values, while this ability is considered to be advantage, the extreme effort which is required to achieve it is considered a drawback. The algorithm must employed enhanced mechanisms to handle missing values. However, ignoring these missing data may cause critical decision. In the research case, the ignoring of missing values may cause incorrect Hadith classification that misleads to reject or accept Hadith. Thus, current study is conducted to propose approach to classify Hadith according to the validity of its Isnad (Sahih, Hasan, Dae'f and Maudu'). The target approach using a novel mechanism to deal with missing data in the Isnad attributes. The sample of the study is collected from three books in Hadith includes Sahih Al-Bukhari, Jami'u Al-Termithi and Silsilat Al-Ahadith Al-Dae'ifah w' Al-Mawduhu'ah. The evaluation of the proposed algorithm is carried out by comparing the results of classification with the point of view of the expert in Hadith science

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

As the rest of the Islamic science, researchers have increased intension to process Hadith and to simulate its methods in detecting and validation Hadith which is called Takhreej Al-Hadith. With respected to the efforts that are provided in computerized Hadith, even for the software that are produced by commercial companies, a few researches are conducted to implement Takhreej Al-Hadith [7]. In this regards, Alraza[8] adopted DM techniques to extract Islamic knowledge from the tradition books. He presented a practical experiment to explain the mechanism of these techniques. He used "Al-Resalh" book for AL-Shafe'i and "Al-Mu'amlat" book by Al-Shatebi as samples for this experiment. The findings of his study indicated that DM techniques can determine the main features of the Hadith methodology in Al-Shafei's book, as well as, the basic characteristics for speech in Al-Shatebi's book. While [9] explored the Implementation of a text classification method to classify Prophet Mohammed's traditions. The corpus of this study contained eight books separated into eight files, the study used testing set contained eighty Hadith from the same collection. The average accuracy of this sample is approximately 83.2%. In most relevant work to Hadith validation Alraza [10],[11] Established theoretical frames to represent Hadith literature, also he has adapted the use of

expert systems to acquire principles of information that Compatible with Hadith scientists methods in Criticism Maten and Tracing transmitters. Furthermore, he has developed rules based on tradition books to formulate the rules of the Knowledge system. Ghazizadeh [12] agreed with [10],[11] to use expert system software to implement the fuzzy system where the data knowledge base has been designed and the essential rules have been extracted to determine the rate of validity of Hadith, The deduced results from designed expert system were compared with their expert. The comparison showed that the system was correct in 94% of the cases. Meanwhile, Hyder & Ghazanfer [13] defined a graph theoretic representation of the chain of narrators and an aligned database structure suitable for storing the biographical data of the narrators and other historical events. Their study aimed to use computer science concepts for algorithmic research, database queries, and data-warehouses besides using of advanced data-mining techniques to assist Hadith research and research in Islamic history and literature. Their way to represent Hadith was amenable for cross verification and analysis in a computationally feasible manner, they found the nodes and arcs with various kinds of weights and then evaluating the aggregate averages over different paths and over the entire graph to yield numerical grades of evaluations. According to their findings the classifications of Hadith are qualitative, and these kinds of aggregate functions would enable quantitative grading of these classifications. Such quantitative grades would make it easier to compare and contrast criteria for evaluations.

III. RESEARCH METHOD

The current study attempts to reach the same goal of classification using supervised learning algorithms, 999 Hadiths from Sahih Al-Bukhari, Jami'u Al-Termithi and Silsilat Al-Ahadith Al-Dae'ifah w' Al-Mawdu'ah are framed the sample of the study, the attributes of the Hadith database are calculated according to the validate methods of Hadith science. The sample is divided into two parts (75%) as training dataset to build the classification model, while the rest of the sample (25%) is used to evaluate the performance of the Hadith classifier model. Moreover, the experiment applied C4.5 algorithm to extract the rules of classification. Figure1 illustrates the research framework using Missing Data Detector method (MDD).

The summary of the process in Figure1 are as follows: There is a training data set including four classes. Different shapes denote different classes. The whole training data set is portioned in to four classes A1, A2, A3 and A4. Some objects from A1, A2 and A3 have missing attributes that may classify them into incorrect class.

Step1: Applying the proposed mechanism into the training dataset to detect the missing attributes.

Step2: Applying DT algorithm to classify Hadith.

Step3: Some objects are correctly classified, while other objects are still in the incorrect class.

Step4: Building the tree and inducing the rules.

A. Hadith database

According to Tahan [14] there are five conditions must be satisfied to validate the Isnad of Al- Hadith:

- (1)All narrators in Isnad were renowned for their honesty.(2) All narrators in Isnad were renowned for their accuracy
- (3)There is no interrupting in the Isnad. (4)There is no irregular statement in the Hadith Maten (5)There is no defective in the Hadith Maten. Therefore, the experiment corpus consists of five basic features (link, defective, irregular, grade of reliability, grade of preservation). Table 1 shows the attributes with the possible values.

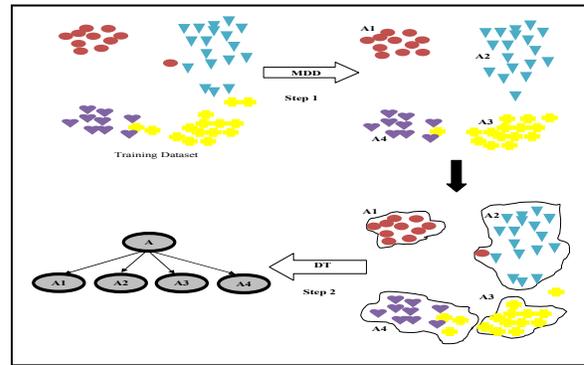


Figure1: Research frame work

IV. THE PROPOSED CLASSIFICATION APPROACH

The proposed approach consists of four phases; first one is the data pre-processing. Followed by the training phase, the input of this phase is a set of pre-classified documents, while the output is the Hadith classifier model. Whilst, the third phase is the classification (testing) phase which is responsible to test the prediction ability of the proposed classifier. Finally, evaluation phase.

V. THE EXPERIMENT PROCEDURES

A. Data Pre-processing

As mentioned earlier, the dataset was collected from different books, therefore, data pre-processing is conducted on each Hadith in the training and testing sets to reduce redundancy and to uniform the style of Hadith.

This phase includes:

- 1) *Attaching Isnad:* Some Hadith were separated from their Isnad either for suspicion in the narrator chain or redundancy. This process aimed to attach the Isnad at the beginning of the Maten to facilitate the narrators' chain scanning.

PG: preservation_Grade; RG: Reliability_Grade; LN: link status; IR: Irregularity; DF: defective; S: Sahih; H: Hasan; D:Da'eef; M:Maudoo'

TABLE 4
Hadith Terms Used To Indicate The Narrator's Reliability

Hadith Term	The attribute value
صحابي، أوثق الناس ، ثقة ثقة ، ثقة حافظ ، إمام، ثبت ، عدل، ثقة	True
صدق، لا بأس به، ليس به بأس، مقبول	False
صدق سيء الحفظ، صدوق بهم، أو له أوهام، أو يخطئ، تغيير بأخرة	False
رمي ببدعة ، رمي بالتشيع، رمي بالقدر، لين الحديث، مستور ، مجهول، ضعيف	Daeef
متروك، متروك الحديث واهي الحديث، ساقط	Matrook
منكر الحديث	Monker
متهم بالكذب ، متهم بالوضع ، كذاب ، وضاع	Liar

TABLE 5
Hadith Terms Used To Indicate The Narrator's Retention

Hadith Term	The attribute value
الضبط	True
خفيف الضبط	False
سوء الضبط	Poor

4) *The status of the defective attribute in the Isnad chain:* This process aims to evaluate the value of the defective attribute of the narrators' chain.

E. Evaluation Strategy

It is important to measure the performance of classification model to determine how well the model will perform with new cases. The model performance evaluated after and before applying the detector in the testing phase. Four important measurements are used:

1) Correct Classification Rate (CCR):

CCR is the number of correctly predicted scores by the classifier. It is also known as the accuracy of the classifier. This measurement is represented by (1).

$$CCR=(NCP/NOP)*100 \quad (1)$$

Where CCR, NCP,NOP are the Correct Classification Rate, Number of Correct Prediction and total Number of Predictions, respectively.

2) Error Rate(ER):

Equation (2) represents the mathematical form of the number of incorrect prediction.

$$ER=(NWP/NOP)*100 \quad (2)$$

Where ER, NWP and NOP are the Error Rate, Number of wrong Prediction and total Number of Predictions, respectively.

3) Sensitivity :

The True Positive Rate (TPR) -called also recall- given that the actual value is positive. As represented in (3).

$$TPR=TP/(TP+FN) *100 \quad (3)$$

Sensitivity measures the proportion of actual positives which are correctly identified.

4) Specificity:

The True Negative Rate (TNR) of the classification model given that the actual value is negative, the fraction value classified as true negative [15].

$$TNR= TN/(TN+FP) \quad (4)$$

$$Sp = 1- FP \quad (5)$$

Specificity measures the proportion of negatives which are correctly identified.

5) Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) Curve:

ROC curves provide a visual model that displays the trade-off between sensitivity and specificity. The ROC curve is produced by graphing the false positive rate (FPR) which is the same as "1-Specificity" against the true positive rate (TPR) [16]. Figures 3 and 4 illustrate the ROC of the Hadith classifier before and after using MDD.

VI. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This section presents the main results of the experiment, then capped with a brief discussion. Table 6 illustrates the detailed accuracy by class. It can be seen from this table that the average of sensitivity of the case (2) has sharply increased with score (97.6%). Furthermore, the average of specificity of the same trial recorded better results (99.4%) than case (2) which indicates that the proposed model performance improved by MDD. And an ROC value result is (0.996) which indicates that the classifier with MDD is performed well with sharp increase of CCR (97.597%).

VII. CONCLUSION

All of all, the researchers can use any book as training data for knowledge extraction research. The holy Qur'an, Hadith and Islamic books are special case. They stand out as the source of a large collection of analysis and interpretation texts, which could provide a gold standard "ground truth" for AI (artificial intelligent) knowledge extraction and knowledge representation experiments. In addition researchers must cross-check for compatibility and consistency with knowledge extraction results from the Islamic corpus. Some computational results may be incompatible with specific inferences, which will shed new light on traditional interpretations. On the other hand, new outcomes may result from these experiments, thus adding to the canon of Islamic wisdom. The system that would

implement an Islamic knowledge must be reliable because it will be used by billions of Muslims, and non-Muslims.

In the present study, the extracted of Islamic knowledge represent the focal point of the research, three famous books in Hadith science represent the corpus of the study. The proposed Hadith classifier model was built through learning process, DT modeling had represented the structure model of the classifier, and the attributes of the instances originally were obtained from the source books. Whilst some attributes were indicated as null values, or missing data. A novel mechanism was employed to handle these missing data. This mechanism was generated based on the Isnad validity methods in Hadith science. As mentioned earlier, the implementation of the Islamic knowledge is very critical step due to its effects on the Muslim's life. Thus, the results of the research were compared with the resource books, concurrently with the point of view of the expert in Hadith science. The extracted knowledge represented the methods of Al-Imam Al-Bukhari, Al-Termithi and Al-Albani in Takhreej Al-Hadith, their approaches are slightly different. Therefore, it is difficult to claim that the proposed model represent all the Mohadeethen methods. The findings of the research showed that the performance of DT Hadith classifier had significant effect with the MDD. Whilst, the CCR was sharply increased from (50.1502 %) to (97.597%) Furthermore, the favorable results of the present research indicated that the DT Modeling is a viable approach to classify Hadith due to the ease of rules induction and results interpretation.

TABLE 6
Hadith Terms Used To Indicate the Narrator's Retention

Measurement Class	Case(1)Before MDD			Case(2) After MDD		
	SEN.	SEP.	ROC	SEN.	SEP.	ROC
Sahih	1	0	0.5	1	0.9994	0.997
Hasan	0	1	0.5	0.988	1	0.994
Da'eef	0	1	0.5	0.971	0.98	0.994
Maudu'	0	1	0.5	0.875	0.996	0.996
Weighted average	0.502	0.498	0.5	0.976	0.994	0.996
CCR	50.1502 %			97.597%		
ER	49.8498 %			2.4024%		

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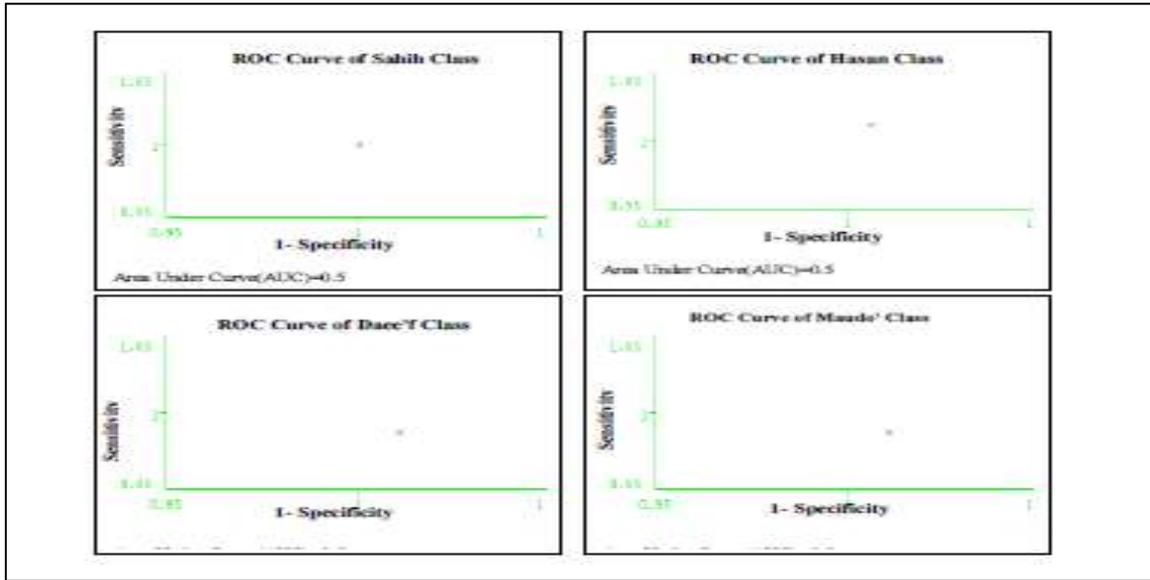


Figure.3:ROC Curves of the classes in Hadith classifier before using MDD

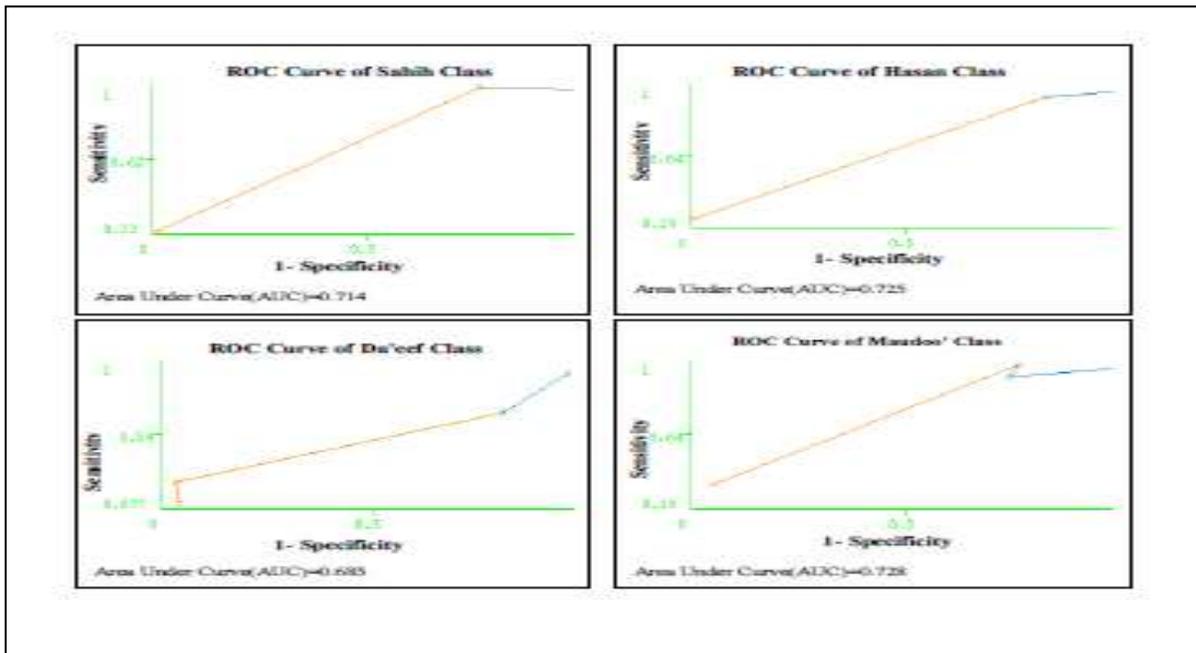


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