

Badʿu-l-masīri fī taʾrīḥi-t-tafsīri—An Exploratory Data Analysis of 17 Tafāsīr From the Early 8th to the Late 14th Century and Across a Wide Geographical Area Using Corpus Linguistical Methods

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Abstract

Through web scraping, a large corpus of *tafsīr* (Quran exegetical work) was downloaded and initial exploratory data analysis was performed on it by identifying the number of words written by the different authors on each chunk or passage, as well as on each *sūra* (chapter of the Quran). Through network analysis, it was possible to draw first conclusions about the acquired data.

1 Introduction

How has islamic interpretation of the Quran changed over time? Have certain sections of the Quran enjoyed more attention from religious scholars and if so, has preference shifted with time? Does geographic distance equate to divergent preference for scholars who are contemporaneous to one another? Is doctrinal affiliation the primary factor in a *mufasssīr* (islamic exegete) giving a section of the Quran more consideration? To

answer these questions, we sought out exegetical works that were in a manageable and navigable digital format.

1.1 A note on transliteration

The transliteration system used is that of the German Oriental Society¹. We have tried to be consistent in our transliteration of Arabic words (and sometimes Persian names). For the inconsistencies that remain² we ask the reader's digression. As regards diphthongs we have opted towards the variant employing the combination of consonant plus vowel which we feel best evokes a "closer-to-correct" pronunciation in readers not trained in Arabic. Proper names were transliterated starting with capital letters only at the beginning of a sentence or if they are a person's or a place's name. Words that have found their way into English³, and which the reader can be assumed to be familiar with, were only transliterated if belonging to a group of other Arabic words.

1.2 A technical note regarding this document

The present document was prepared using the `rmarkdown`⁴ package and consequently `knitr`'s⁵ built-in devices are being used to include the source code relevant to this study in the appendix. Unfortunately, the underlying libraries have not yet evolved to a point where they know how to properly break-around longer lines as they often appear in source code files. The reader is kindly asked to open the source code files directly from the GitHub repository where they are being kept⁶ if she wishes to read

¹*Deutsche Morgenländische Gesellschaft* in the original. A copy of the latest transliteration rules anno 1969 is available from <http://www.dmg-web.de/pdf/Denkschrift.pdf>.

²Mostly, vowelisation was sometimes added where it helps the flow of pronunciation.

³Such as Quran, Sunni, Shia, Fatimid, etc.

⁴<http://rmarkdown.rstudio.com/>

⁵<http://yihui.name/knitr/>

⁶https://github.com/islamicate-DH/hw/tree/master/tafaseer_group

them in detail. Towards that end, the appendix subheadings provide direct links to the respective files displayed beneath them.

2 The corpus

As part of an effort to make islamic scholarship more accessible, the Jordanian-based *Royal Aal al-Bayt Institute for islamic Thought* commissioned the creation of altafsir.com, an online repository of classical works of *tafsīr*. The format of the website allows a user to select a specific *āya* (verse from the Quran) and see the relevant section of *tafsīr* that provides commentary on the *āya*. This structure, along with the fact that the texts are typed in and not photos of scanned pages, made the website ideal for our research which required that the texts be in a digital format and segmented according to the verse that is being commented on. The ultimate goal of altafsir.com is to provide a diverse collection of texts originating from various traditions, sects, and schools of jurisprudence. That desired breadth has yet to be achieved. The website currently has seventeen complete tafāsīr that were all written by *sunni* (one of the major two sects of Islam) scholars.

2.1 The tafāsīr

The following *tafāsīr* which ended up being the subject of this document are listed below. Short remarks on each of their authors' biographies will follow.

- *al-baḥr al-muḥīt* by *Abū Ḥayyān*
- *al-ġāmi^c li-²aḥkām al-qur²ān* by *al-Qurṭubī*
- *al-kaššāf* by *az-Zamahšarī*
- *al-muḥarrar al-waġīz fī tafsīr al-kitāb al-²azīz* by *Ibn ^cAṭīya*
- *an-nukat wa-l-^cuyūn* by *al-Māwardī*

- *anwār at-tanzīl wa-ʿasrār at-taʿwīl* by *al-Bayḍāwī*
- *baḥr al-ʿulūm* by *as-Samarqandī*
- *ḡāmiʿ al-bayān fī tafsīr al-qurʿān* by *aṭ-Ṭabarī*
- *lubāb at-taʿwīl fī maʿānī at-tanzīl* by *al-Ḥāzin*
- *maʿlam at-tanzīl* by *al-Baḡawī*
- *madārik at-tanzīl wa-ḥaqaʾiq at-taʿwīl* by *an-Nasafī*
- *mafātīḥ al-ḡayb* by *ar-Rāzī*
- *tafsīr al-ḡalālayn* by *al-Maḥallī* and *as-Suyūṭī*
- *tafsīr al-qurʿān* by *al-Fayrūzābādī*
- *tafsīr al-qurʿān* by *Ibn ʿAbd as-Salām*
- *tafsīr al-qurʿān al-karīm* by *Ibn Katīr*
- *zād al-masīr fī ʿilm at-tafsīr* by *Ibnu-l-Ġawzī*

3 Methodology

Our attempt at determining which verses enjoyed more consideration from the *mufasssirūn* began with calculating the word count of every section of the *tafsīr* that was commenting on a specific verse and dividing that number by the total word count of the *tafsīr*. It was our belief that increased attention on a verse was indicative of some sort of importance to the *mufasssir*. Importance might not necessarily mean that the *mufasssir* had an increased affinity for the values or instructions espoused in the verse. A *mufasssir* might have believed that an obscure verse required elucidation to make its message comprehensible to the Muslim layman and therefore devoted more writing to explication and contextualizing.

When we sorted the verses from most written about to least, we observed some suspicious patterns. Consecutive verses were appearing next to one another on the

list and they had identical word counts. When we inspected the files in our corpus, we found that there were duplicate chunks of text. The problem was that most of the writers alternated between writing about single verses and writing about groups of consecutive verses that dealt with a single narrative or theme. If a section of a *tafsīr* covered consecutive verses together, altafsir.com repeated that segment of text when each of those verses were selected on the website. When the script to download the *tafsīr* was run, it downloaded the repeated segments of texts and organized them as if they were unique to a single verse. Only three of the writers in the corpus consistently wrote about single verses and therefore did not succumb to the duplicate text problem. Of the 87 *tafsīr* works listed on the website, 69 turned out to be completely empty and one author, *Ibn ʿArafa*, only provided commentary on *sūratān*. Both were removed from the corpus used for analysis, which consequently consists of 17 works comprising $i_{total} = 16444304$ words.

After trying a number of different data formats for working with the corpus, we settled on importing it into relational database table which allowed us to perform queries either detailed or broad on it without necessarily having to write any logic. To give an example, the following SQL query would return *az-Zamahṣarī*'s commentary on the fourth verse of the famous *sūrat al-ihlās* together with a simple character count:

```
SELECT COUNT(text), text AS char_count
FROM cts_units
WHERE cts_urn LIKE '%alzmkhshry%' AND sura_id=112 AND aaya_id=4;
```

We built a chain of queries first excluding duplicate texts and then any repeated segments. Appendix VI shows the full chain of queries which led to the CSV file that we then imported into a spreadsheet program to continue manually preparing it for network analysis. Because of the way most of the authors structure their commentary on the Quran, we were not able to get word counts for single verses, and so decided to

focus on the *suwar* or chapters of the Quran. There is a huge range of *sūra* lengths, with *sūrat al-baqara*, the longest, consisting of 286 verses and *sūrat al-kawtar*, the shortest, consisting of 3 verses, so looking at how long the commentary was for a specific *sūra* relative to total *tafsīr* length would probably just leave us with something that resembles a list of *suwar*, from longest to shortest. We chose instead to look at length of *tafsīr* commentary divided by the length of the *sūra* it is commenting. We looked at the top twenty-five *suwar* for each *mufassir* and observed that the number of shared *sūra* among the writers of the corpus ranged from twelve to twenty-two.

The relationship between the *mufassirūn* was visualized using Gephi⁷, a free/open-source program used for social network analysis. Each writer is represented as a “node” on the graph. An “edge” is a connection between nodes which for our research is a *sūra* from the list of twenty-five that is shared by writers. A connection is weighted for each additional, shared *sūra* so that the connection between writers who share numerous *suwar* is stronger than the connection between those who share few. Gephi has a modularity function that defines sub-networks which we believed could show which of the writers of the corpus were similar in the manner that they gave certain *suwar* more attention. What resulted from the calculation was the clustering of the *mufassirūn* into four groups.

3.1 The results

Gephi’s algorithm calculated four distinct groups, represented as colors in figure 1. They are as follows:

1. Green: *Ibnu-l-Ğawzī* (d. 597 AH), *aṭ-Ṭabarī* (d. 310 AH), *Ibn Katīr* (d. 774 AH), *Ibn ʿAṭīya* (d. 546 AH), and *al-Bağawī* (d. 516 AH)

⁷<https://gephi.org/>

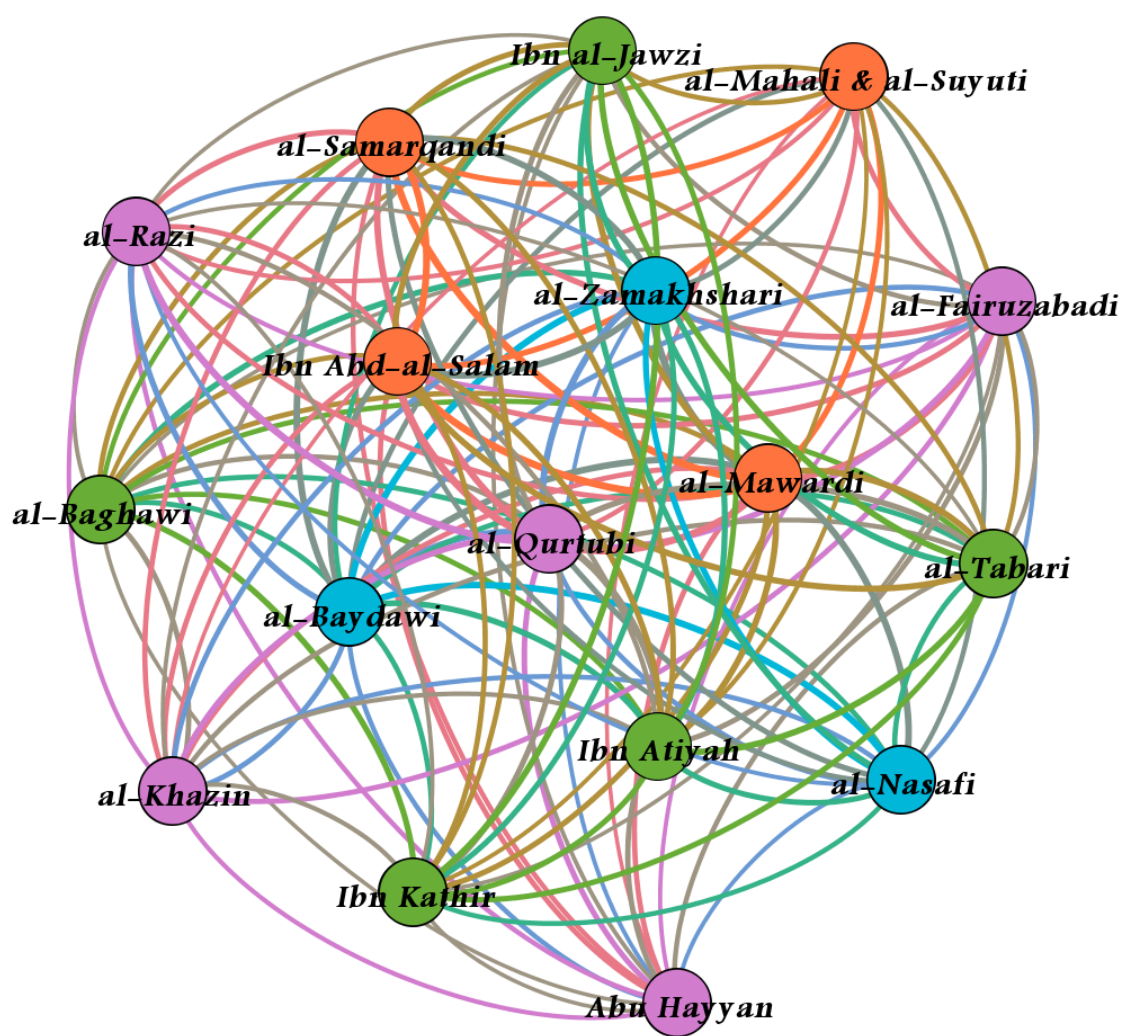


Figure 1: Gephi social network analysis result

2. Blue: *az-Zamaḥṣarī* (d. 538 AH), *al-Bayḍāwī* (d. 685 AH), and *an-Nasafī* (d. 710 AH)
3. Purple: *ar-Rāzī* (d. 606 AH), *al-Fayrūzābādī* (d. 817 AH), *al-Qurṭubī* (d. 671 AH), *al-Ḥāzin* (d. 741 AH), and *Abū Ḥayyān* (d. 754 AH)
4. Orange: *al-Maḥallī* (d. 864 AH) and *as-Suyūṭī* (d. 911 AH), *as-Samarqandī* (d. 375 AH), *al-Māwardī* (d. 450 AH), and *Ibn ʿAbd as-Salām* (d. 660 AH)

The unifying characteristic for the exegetes of the first cluster is their reputation as traditionalists. *Aṭ-Ṭabarī* saw his method of *tafsīr bi-l-matūr*, or exclusive reliance on Hadith in matters of Quranic interpretation, as essential to avoid the introduction of *bidʿa* or heretical innovation (Bauer 2013). *Al-Baḡawī* emphasized the importance of purity in islamic doctrine and worked to exclude teachings that he believed could not be properly attributed to Muḥammad or the *ṣaḥāba*, the companions of Muḥammad (Robson n.d.). *Ḥanbalī* adherent *Ibnu-l-Ḡawzī* campaigned against the Shia in Iraq and authored a paean⁸ celebrating the end of *ismaʿīlī* Fatimid rule in Egypt and the accession of a Sunni, *Ṣalāḥ ad-Dīn*, to power (Alex n.d.). *Ibn ʿAṭīya*’s exegesis received praise from *Ibn Taimīya*, the intellectual forefather of movements that are frequently labeled as Salafist, for its adherence to orthodoxy (Salahi 2002). The inclusion of *Ibn Taimīya*’s student *Ibn Katīr* can be attributed to either his conservative leanings—he penned a defense of armed Jihad against neighboring non-Muslim states (Laoust n.d.)—or to his *tafsīr* being, as some scholars have observed, a summarized version of *aṭ-Ṭabarī* (McAuliffe 1991).

For the second cluster, geography seems to be the unifying factor. Arabic grammarian and *muʿtazila* partisan *az-Zamaḥṣarī* (McAuliffe 1991) differed from *ḥanafī* jurist *an-Nasafī* on matters of doctrine (Poonawala et al. n.d.) but they both

⁸“[A] song, film, or piece of writing that praises someone or something very enthusiastically.” (Cambridge Dictionary of English)

lived in the Central Asian region known as *mā warā^ʿu-n-nahr* (Transoxiana) while the šāfi^{cī} *al-Bayḍāwī* lived in what is now Iran (Krauss-Sánchez n.d.). *Al-Bayḍāwī*'s exegesis *anwār at-tanzīl wa-^ʿasrār at-ta^ʿwīl* has been labeled an amended version of *az-Zamahšarī*'s *al-kaššāf*, with *mu^ctazila* philosophy and other perceived heresies expunged from the text (McAuliffe 1991). This grouping may reflect a unique Central Asian outlook to the Quran and the addition of *al-Bayḍāwī* may result from his reliance on the work of *az-Zamahšarī*.

If there is a latent, unifying factor to the *mufasssirūn* of the third cluster, it is not immediately apparent to us. The exegetes were not contemporaneous to one another with *ar-Rāzī* preceding *al-Fayrūzābādī* by two centuries. Geography certainly did not connect the writers. *Abū Hayyān* (Glazer and Homerin n.d.) and *al-Qurṭubī* were both born in Muslim Spain and ultimately settled in Egypt (Ruano, n.d.). Al-Khazin lived in Syria which also was briefly the home of Persian-born *al-Fayrūzābādī* who also spent his life in Jerusalem, Mecca, and Yemen (Fleisch n.d.). *ar-Rāzī* lived in what is now Iran and Afghanistan (McAuliffe 1991). In terms of doctrinal leanings, *Abū Hayyān* was a traditionalist and admirer of *Ibn Taimīya* (Glazer and Homerin n.d.) while *ar-Rāzī*, though ostensibly a critic of *mu^ctazila* theology, is seen to have incorporated heterodox tenets emphasizing reason and *ta^ʿwīl* or figurative reading in Quranic interpretation (Jaffer, 2015). Unfortunately, the inability to obtain reliable word counts at the verse-level (and therefore our inspection at the chapter-level) may have adversely affected the quality of the groupings calculated by Gephi.

The last cluster of our analysis resulted in a predictable grouping of exegetes. The primary characteristic that unified these authors was their choice of school of jurisprudence. These exegetes were all from different time periods and, for the most part, varying geographical locations yet still their analogous school of thought when approaching the interpretations of the Quran was similar enough to differentiate this

group from the rest of our corpus. Amongst the four authors in this cluster three were from the school of *aš-Šāfiʿī* and one from the school of *al-Hanafī*.

Al-Māwardī was an islamic jurist born in Basra, Iraq during 364 AH (Sharif 2002). During his time he was considered a high profile figure appointed with various significant responsibilities, including serving as a diplomat for the caliphate and eventually appointed chief Imam of Baghdad (Zahoor 1998) . The city where *al-Māwardī* lived was known to be a hub of the *muʿtazila* school of thought, so some found it peculiar that the chief Imam of Baghdad (known hub of *muʿtazila* jurisprudence) was in fact associated with the *šāfiʿī* school of thought. He was later condemned for his *muʿtazila* sympathies. *Al-Māwardī* was known for his works in islamic legal principles, in fact in 429 AH the caliph *al-Qādir* summoned four jurists from each school of jurisprudence to write a legal epitome (Sharif 2002). *Al-Māwardī* was chosen to represent the school of *šāfiʿī*. Amongst the four jurists the Caliph favored *al-Māwardī* and appointed him chief Imam (Sharif 2002).

Along with school of jurisprudence, a common factor amongst most of the authors was their interest in or relation to islamic law.

3.2 Remarks on noteworthy authors of works in the corpus after network analysis

ʿIzz ad-Dīn ibn ʿAbd as-Salām was born in Damascus in the year 577 AH (Salahi 2016), long after *as-Samarqandī* and *al-Māwardī*. During his time he was the leading authority in the *šāfiʿī* jurisprudence and most famous for his interpretations of islamic legal principles. Unlike *al-Māwardī*, *ʿAbd as-Salām* was known to be defiant of customs he deemed “unsanctioned”. He even went as far as condemning those who follow these unsanctioned customs regardless of status; most notably the ruler of Damascus,

aṣ-Ṣāliḥ ʿIsmaʿīl (Jackson 1996). This condemning led to his imprisonment and eventual emigration to Cairo, Egypt. In Cairo he was credited as the first jurist to teach Quranic commentary in Egypt (Salahi 2016). Like *al-Māwardī*, *as-Salām* was a world renowned scholar of *fatāwa* (sg. fatwa, islamic legal opinion). Indeed, *as-Salām* was so respected, islamic jurists like *al-Ḥāfiẓ al-Mundirī* stopped giving *fatāwa* stating that “[i]t does not behove any jurist to give a *fatwa* where ʿIzz ad-Dīn [*Ibn ʿAbd as-Salām*] happens to be present” (Salahi 2016). Both *Ibn ʿAbd as-Salām* and *al-Māwardī* were highly respected scholars of their time especially in regards to islamic law. Both authors were advisors to respected islamic governments of their time (Jackson 1996), another factor which may have attributed to the grouping of these authors in the same cluster.

Ġalāl ad-Dīn as-Suyūṭī was born in Cario, Eygpt in the year 849 AH (The Editors of Encyclopædia Britannica 2007) making his work the most recent amongst the cluster. Like most authors in the cluster he was an islamic jurist from the school of *aṣ-Ṣāfiʿī*. He was acknowledged as one of the more recent authorities of the *ṣāfiʿī* school whose degree of *ig̣tihād* was accepted by most (Meri 2005). *As-Suyūṭī* lacked a particular interest in islamic law and was not known to be a head advisor for any islamic governments like both *Ibn ʿAbd as-Salām* and *al-Māwardī*. Although his father being a judge of an islamic state may have influenced any emphasis on (islamic) law within his writings and thus placing him within this cluster (The Editors of Encyclopædia Britannica 2007). Unlike the other authors, *as-Suyūṭī* also studied the *ḥanafī* school of jurisprudence and was tutored by a Sufi, though his work drew primarily from the *ṣāfiʿī* school of thought. *As-Suyūṭī*’s interest in the *ḥanafī* jurisprudence may account for the inclusion of *as-Samarqandī* in the cluster.

Abū al-Layṭ as-Samarqandī, author of *baḥr al-ʿulūm* was the single author in the cluster from the school of *al-Ḥanafī*. Apart from his jurisprudence another outlying

factor for *as-Samarqandī* was his geographical location and time period. He was born in Afghanistan during 373 AH making him the oldest exegete in this cluster (Brannon M. Wheeler 2002, p. 337). Since his work dated back so far we were unable to find much information in regards to his lifestyle or any other factors that may have attributed to his placing in this cluster. We were however able to compile a few specific features of his exegesis. In his work on the Quran *as-Samarqandī* was known to relate the stories of *ṣaḥāba* and other *ḥadīth* from people not proven to be entirely reliable. He was also known for his lack of interest in the various *qirāʾāt*, the methods of recitation of the Quran (The Users of Wikipedia 2011)⁹. Unfortunately, due to lack of information on *as-Samarqandī* we were unable to pinpoint a specific factor that attributed to his grouping in this cluster, for now he remains an outlier.

4 Conclusion

From the results of the study, we cannot definitively state that focusing on certain aspects of the Quran is determined principally by any of the factors mentioned at the beginning of the paper (chronology, geography, dogma). It is our contention that examining commentaries that are able to be divided up at the verse-level should yield clearer, more consistent clusters. There was a surprisingly large degree of overlap among the lists of top twenty-five *suwar*. Shorter *suwar* may require more commentary simply because their laconic nature demands contextualizing and therefore their placement at the top of the lists reveals little about the attention *mufasssīrūn* gave to certain sections of the Quran. What this research did was attempt to explore a new method of charting the relationship of Quranic scholars that relies on an impartial,

⁹The quoted Wikipedia article does not contain the information on *Abū al-Layṭ as-Samarqandī* stated here. Unfortunately, the originally quoted article could not be found again before conclusion of this paper. May the citation as it stands serve as a starting point as to where the information may be obtained by any who may need to access it. The editor.

distant examination of *tafāsīr* that traditional categorization—according to sect or school of jurisprudence—may lack. The results were not as conclusive as we had hoped, however, we believe that examination of *sūra* and *āyā* preferences of Quranic exegetes deserves further exploration.

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Appendix

I Script [01_retrieval/download.r](#)

```
#!/usr/bin/env Rscript
# Only runs on R >= 3.3.1! Requires:
# install.packages(c('urltools', 'rvest', 'XML', 'magrittr',
# 'stringr', 'optparse')) Remember: every line of code one
# liability!

for (lib in c("urltools", "curl", "rvest", "stringr", "optparse",
  "tools", "methods")) {
  suppressPackageStartupMessages(library(lib, character.only = TRUE))
}

default_url = "http://www.atafsir.com/Tafasir.asp?tMadhNo=0&tTafsirNo=0&tSoraNo=1&tA
parameters = param_get(default_url, c("tMadhNo", "tTafsirNo",
  "tSoraNo", "tAyahNo"))
save_path = file.path("../", "..", "corpora", "atafsir_com",
  "downloaded")

# Dropdown boxes 1 and 3
number_of_madahib = 10
number_of_suwar = 114
# Dropdown boxes 2 and 4, thank you Christoph!
number_of_tafaseer_per_madhab = c(8, 20, 10, 2, 7, 7, 4, 3, 5,
  2)
number_of_aayaat_per_sura = c(7, 286, 200, 176, 120, 165, 206,
  75, 129, 109, 123, 111, 43, 52, 99, 128, 111, 110, 98, 135,
  112, 78, 118, 64, 77, 227, 93, 88, 69, 60, 34, 30, 73, 54,
  45, 83, 182, 88, 75, 85, 54, 53, 89, 59, 37, 35, 38, 29,
  18, 45, 60, 49, 62, 55, 78, 96, 29, 22, 24, 13, 14, 11, 11,
  18, 12, 12, 30, 52, 52, 44, 28, 28, 20, 56, 40, 31, 50, 40,
  46, 42, 29, 19, 36, 25, 22, 17, 19, 26, 30, 20, 15, 21, 11,
  8, 8, 19, 5, 8, 8, 11, 11, 8, 3, 9, 5, 4, 7, 3, 6, 3, 5,
  4, 5, 6)
```

```

download_all <- function(url, path, start_pos = c(1, 1, 1, 1),
  stop_pos = c(0, 0, 0, 0)) {
  pos_set = FALSE
  t0 = proc.time()
  # The mother of all nested loops. Makes Ross' and Robert's
  # hearts cringe, but works. It would be more R-ish to use
  # expand.grid on the `parameters' data grid, unfortunately
  # urltools does not seem to provide the necessary functions
  # to do so. ~~~ Major thanks to Franziska for all the sweets
  # that made this possible! Still haven't finished all the
  # Knoppers!
  for (madhab in 1:number_of_madahib) {
    if (!pos_set && madhab < start_pos[1]) {
      next
    }
    for (tafsir in 1:number_of_tafaseer_per_madhab[madhab]) {
      if (!pos_set && tafsir < start_pos[2]) {
        next
      }
      for (sura in 1:number_of_suar) {
        if (!pos_set && sura < start_pos[3]) {
          next
        }
        for (aaya in 1:number_of_aayaat_per_sura[sura]) {
          if (!pos_set) {
            if (aaya < start_pos[4]) {
              next
            } else {
              pos_set = TRUE
            }
          }
          delim = rep("-", 115)
          message(c("\033[2J", "\033[0;0H"), delim, "\n Working...\n",
            delim, sprintf("\n Madhab:\t%s/%s | ", madhab,
              number_of_madahib), sprintf("Tafsir:\t%s/%s | ",
                tafsir, number_of_tafaseer_per_madhab[madhab]),
            sprintf("Sura:\t%s/%s | ", sura, number_of_suar),
            sprintf("Aaya:\t%s/%s | ", aaya, number_of_aayaat_per_sura[sura]),
            sprintf("Time elapsed:\t%.0f min\n", (proc.time() -
              t0)[3]/60), delim, "\n", url)
          download(url, path, sura, aaya, madhab, tafsir)

```

```

        # If this happens, we've hit the point where we're supposed
        # to stop.
        if (identical(c(madhab, tafsir, sura, aaya),
            stop_pos)) {
            stop_execution()
        }
        sleep(0.1) # Sleep a little so we're not seen as a threat.
    }
}
}
}
}

# Taken from
# http://stackoverflow.com/questions/17837289/break-exit-script
# I completely agree with the name of this function in any
# circumstance!
stop_execution <- function() {
    cat("Reached end of requested range, stopping.")
    pid = Sys.getpid()
    pskill(pid, SIGINT)
    Sys.sleep(1)
}

# Taken from
# https://stat.ethz.ch/R-manual/R-devel/library/base/html/Sys.sleep.html
# Pretty much what has been lacking these last days...
sleep <- function(s) {
    t0 = proc.time()
    Sys.sleep(s)
    proc.time() - t0
}

download <- function(url, root, sura, aaya, madhab, tafsir) {
    url = param_set(url, "tMadhNo", madhab)
    url = param_set(url, "tSoraNo", sura)
    url = param_set(url, "tTafsirNo", tafsir)
    url = param_set(url, "tAyahNo", aaya)
    # This is where we start
    page = 1
    no_pages = 1 # Might not be true, but we're assuming it for now
    # Will succeed at least once

```



```

while (page <= no_pages) {
  path = file.path(root, sprintf("quran_%03d", sura), sprintf("aaya_%03d",
    aaya), sprintf("madhab_%02d", madhab), sprintf("tafsir_%02d",
    tafsir)) # Logical order
  file = file.path(path, sprintf("page_%02d.html", page))
  # The actual downloading and writing of the file, unless it
  # exists. Note that in that case it'll be read from disk to
  # figure out if there are additional pages.
  if (!file.exists(file)) {
    url = param_set(url, "Page", page)
    response = curl_fetch_memory(url)
    contents = iconv(rawToChar(response$content), from = "CP1256",
      to = "UTF-8")
    dir.create(path, showWarnings = FALSE, recursive = TRUE)
    write(contents, file)
    message(sprintf("\tSaved page %s to %s", page, file))
  }
  # Now let's find out the actual truth!
  if (page == 1 && file.info(file)$size > 0) {
    no_pages = extract_number_of_pages(read_html(file))
  }
  # Whatever it is, the show must go on...
  page = page + 1
}

# Position marker so we can pick up where we left off
file = file.path(root, "scraper_pos.dat")
pos = sprintf("%s,%s,%s,%s", madhab, tafsir, sura, aaya) # Website's order
write(pos, file)
}

extract_number_of_pages <- function(raw_html) {
  n <- raw_html %>% html_nodes("#DispFrame center u") %>% html_text() %>%
    as.numeric()
  # This is tricky in R: a NULL or NA value could result!
  if (length(n) < 1) {
    n = 1
  } else {
    n = n[length(n)]
  }
  message("\tNumber of pages: ", n)
  return(n)
}

```

```

}

# Figure stuff out...
option_list = list(make_option(c("-b", "--start"), action = "store",
  default = NA, type = "character", help = "Where to start downloading: madhab,tafsir"),
  make_option(c("-e", "--stop"), action = "store", default = NA,
    type = "character", help = "Where to stop downloading: madhab,tafsir,sura,aaya"))
o = parse_args(OptionParser(option_list = option_list))

# Let's rock'n'roll!
if (!is.na(o$start) && !is.na(o$stop)) {
  # Assume we're one of many processes and only download what
  # we're told
  start_pos = strtoi(unlist(strsplit(o$start, split = ",")))
  stop_pos = strtoi(unlist(strsplit(o$stop, split = ",")))
  download_all(default_url, save_path, start_pos, stop_pos)
} else {
  # Assume we're just one process and it's our job to do it all
  file = file.path(save_path, "scraper_pos.dat")
  if (file.exists(file)) {
    pos = unlist(read.csv(file, header = FALSE))
    download_all(default_url, save_path, pos)
  } else {
    download_all(default_url, save_path)
  }
}
}

```

II Script 01_retrieval/extract.r

```

#!/usr/bin/env Rscript
# Only runs on R >= 3.3.1 Requires:
# install.packages(c('rvest', 'XML', 'magrittr', 'stringr',
# 'jsonlite', 'yaml', 'httr', 'optparse', 'stringi'))
# Remember: every line of code one liability!

for (lib in c("rvest", "stringr", "jsonlite", "yaml", "httr",
  "optparse", "stringi")) {
  suppressPackageStartupMessages(library(lib, character.only = TRUE))
}

# Home-made libraries for the win!

```

```

source(file.path("../lib", "grepx.r"))

paths = list()
paths$downloaded <- file.path("../", "../", "corpora", "altafsir_com",
  "downloaded")
paths$extracted <- file.path("../", "../", "corpora", "altafsir_com",
  "extracted")
paths$quran <- file.path("../", "../", "corpora", "the_quran_by_aaya")

read_dirs <- function(paths, force = FALSE) {
  t0 = proc.time()
  # Go through sura directories, save sura number
  for (p1 in Sys.glob(file.path(paths$downloaded, "quran_???"))) {
    # Go through aaya directories, save aaya number
    for (p2 in Sys.glob(file.path(p1, "aaya_???"))) {
      # Go through madhab directories, save madhab number
      for (p3 in Sys.glob(file.path(p2, "madhab_???"))) {
        # Go through tafsir directories, save tafsir number
        for (path in Sys.glob(file.path(p3, "tafsir_???"))) {
          message(path)
          paths$infile <- path
          data = list() # Whither to put our treasure, arrrr!
          regx = "quran_(?<sura>\\d{3})/aaya_(?<aaya>\\d{3})/madhab_(?<madhab>\\d{2})"
          data$position = grepx(regx, path)[[1]] # See ../lib/grepx.r! # Attn: char
          display_status_message(t0, data$position)
          # Go through page files
          paths$outpath = file.path(paths$extracted,
            sprintf("quran_%s", data$position$sura),
            sprintf("aaya_%s", data$position$aaya), sprintf("madhab_%s",
              data$position$madhab))
          paths$outfile <- file.path(paths$outpath, sprintf("tafsir_%s.yml",
            data$position$tafsir))
          if (file.exists(paths$outfile) && !force) {
            message(paste(paths$outfile, "exists, skipping infile dir..."))
          } else {
            read_files(paths, data)
          }
        } # path
      } # p3
    } # p2
  } # p1
}

```

```

}

read_files <- function(paths, data) {
  for (infile in list.files(paths$infile, full.names = TRUE)) {
    message(paste("Processing", infile))
    raw_html = read_html(infile, encoding = "utf8")
    regx = "page_(?<page>\\d{2})\\.html"
    page = as.numeric(grepx(regx, infile)[[1]]$page)
    # Open first page file
    if (page == 1) {
      # Figure out meta data Save tafsir name Save mufassir name
      # Save mufassir death date
      data$meta = extract_meta(raw_html)
      # Figure out first block of aayaat, ignore it Download the
      # ayah given by directory numbers via GQ API
      data$aaya = gq_get_aaya(paths$quran, as.numeric(data$position$sura),
        as.numeric(data$position$aaya))
      # Go through subsequent result blocks Figure out what each
      # block is With an appropriate tag, add it to the tafsir text
      data$text = c(extract_text(raw_html))
    } else {
      message("\t(subsequent page)")
      # Keep going through page files, if any Figure out first
      # block of aayaat, ignore it Go through subsequent result
      # blocks Figure out what each block is With an appropriate
      # tag, add it to the tafsir text
      text = extract_text(raw_html)
      if (length(text) > 0)
        data$text = c(data$text, text)
    }
  }
  write_file(paths, data) # If there was no tafsir text, that field will be missing
  # indicating that that particular aaya was of no concern to
  # the mufassir.
}

write_file <- function(paths, data) {
  # Join all pages together into one string, preserving the
  # information of where they were separated
  data$text = paste(paste("<section>", data$text, sep = "",
    collapse = "</section>"), "</section>", sep = "")

```

```

# Save the whole shebang into
# quran_n/aaya_n/madhab_n/tafsir_n.yml
message(paste("Writing", paths$outfile))
dir.create(paths$outpath, showWarnings = FALSE, recursive = TRUE)
write(as.yaml(data), paths$outfile)
}

display_status_message <- function(t0, position) {
  delim = rep("-", 115)
  message(c("\033[2J", "\033[0;0H"), delim, "\n Working...\n",
    delim, sprintf("\nSura:\t%s | ", position$sura), sprintf("Ayah:\t%s | ",
    position$aaya), sprintf("Madhab:\t%s | ", position$madhab),
    sprintf("Tafsir:\t%s | ", position$tafsir), sprintf("Time elapsed:\t%.0f min\n",
    (proc.time() - t0)[3]/60), delim)
}

extract_text <- function(raw_html) {
  text <- raw_html %>% html_nodes("#SearchResults") %>% xml_contents()
  trimws(gsub("[\r\n]", "", toString(text)))
}

extract_meta <- function(raw_html) {
  meta <- raw_html %>% html_nodes(".TextArabic > .TextResultArabic:nth-child(1)") %>%
    html_text() %>% head(1) # Only selected nth-child(1), so 1 result max.
  if (!is.null(meta)) {
    regx = "\\*\\s*(?<title>.*?) ?\\|/? ?(?<author>\\s?.*?)\\s?\\|\\(\\D*(?<year>\\d{3,4})"
    meta = grepx(regx, meta)
    if (length(meta) > 0)
      return(meta[[1]]) # Only return something if we were able to find something.
  }
}

gq_get_aaya <- function(path, sura, aaya) {
  file = file.path(path, sprintf("%s,%s", sura, aaya))
  if (file.exists(file)) {
    return(paste(scan(file, what = "character", quiet = TRUE),
      collapse = " ")) # No simple file.open or so in R?
  } else {
    url = sprintf("http://api.globalquran.com/ayah/%s:%s/quran-simple",
      sura, aaya)
    json = fromJSON(url)
    verse = json$quran$quran-simple`$`1`$verse
  }
}

```

```

    if (!is.null(verse)) {
      write(verse, file)
      return(verse)
    }
  }
}

option_list = list(make_option(c("-f", "--force"), action = "store_true",
  default = FALSE, help = "Overwrite already existing files [default %default]"))
o = parse_args(OptionParser(option_list = option_list))

read_dirs(paths, o$force)

```

III Script `01_retrieval/process.rb`

```

#!/usr/bin/env ruby

require 'yaml'
require 'nokogiri'
require 'fileutils'

path = File.join('..', '..', 'corpora', 'altafsir_com', 'extracted')
files = Dir.glob(File.join(path, '**', '*.yaml'))
testfile = File.join(path, 'quran_001/aaya_001/madhab_01/tafsir_01.yaml')

class TafsirFile
  def initialize(file)
    @in_file = file
  end

  def self.convert(file)
    instance = self.new(file)
    instance.read
    instance.clean_yaml
    instance.clean_html
    instance.write
  end

  def read
    begin
      @yaml = YAML.load(File.open(@in_file))
    end
  end
end

```

```

    @html = Nokogiri::HTML.fragment(@yaml['text']) do |config|
      config.strict.nonet.noent.noblanks
    end
    print "#{@in_file} => "
  rescue
    puts "Problem parsing '#{@in_file}', aborting."
    abort
  end
end

def write
  @out_file = @in_file.gsub(/extracted/, 'processed')
  @out_path = @out_file.gsub(/\tafsir_\d{2}\.yaml/, '')
  begin
    FileUtils.mkdir_p(@out_path)
    File.open(@out_file, 'w') {|f| f.write(@yaml.to_yaml)}
    puts @out_file
  rescue
    puts "Problem writing '#{@out_file}', aborting."
    abort
  end
end

def clean_yaml
  %w{sura aaya madhab tafsir}.each {|p| @yaml['position'][p] = @yaml['position'][p].gsub(/<br>/, '')}
  @yaml['text'] = String.new
end

def clean_html
  @doc = Nokogiri::HTML.fragment('') do |config|
    config.strict.nonet.noent.noblanks
  end
  builder = Nokogiri::HTML::Builder.with(@doc) do |doc|
    @html.css('section').each do |section|
      doc.section {
        nodes = section.css('div[align="right"][dir="rtl"] font[color]')
        nodes.each do |node|
          unless node.inner_text.empty?
            case node['color']
            when 'Olive'
              css_class = 'poetry_or_grammar'
            end
          end
        end
      }
    end
  end
end

```

```

        when 'Red'
          css_class = 'hadith'
        when 'ForestGreen'
          css_class = 'quran'
        end
        if css_class.nil?
          doc.p {
            doc.text node.inner_text
          }
        else
          doc.p(:class => css_class) {
            doc.text node.inner_text
          }
        end
      end
    end
  end
}
end
end
@yaml['text'] << @doc.to_html
end
end

# TafsirFile.convert(testfile)
files.each {|f| TafsirFile.convert(f)}

```

IV Script `01_retrieval/convert.rb`

```

#!/usr/bin/env ruby

require 'bundler/setup'
require 'yaml'
require 'csv'
require 'pandoc-ruby'
require 'fileutils'
require 'sanitize'
require 'pp'
require 'sqlite3'
require 'active_record'
require 'awesome_print'
require 'pry'

```



```

require 'nokogiri'
require 'digest/md5'
require_relative '../lib/asciiarabic'
require_relative '../lib/flat_hash'
require_relative '../lib/numeric_to_hindi'

ActiveRecord::Base.establish_connection(
  adapter: 'sqlite3',
  database: '../corpora/altafsir_com/processed/corpus.sqlite3'
)

class CTSUnit < ActiveRecord::Base
  # CREATE TABLE units(
  #   id          INTEGER PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT NOT NULL,
  #   cts_urn     CHAR(255) NOT NULL,
  #   text        TEXT,
  #   label       TEXT,
  #   title       CHAR(255),
  #   author_name CHAR(255),
  #   author_era  INTEGER
  #   category_id INTEGER NOT NULL,
  #   author_id   INTEGER NOT NULL,
  #   sura_id     INTEGER NOT NULL,
  #   aaya_id     INTEGER NOT NULL
  # );
  default_scope {order('id ASC')}
end

class AlTafsirYAMLFiles
  def initialize
    @inpath = File.join('..', '..', 'corpora', 'altafsir_com', 'processed', 'yaml')
    @outpath = File.join('..', '..', 'corpora', 'altafsir_com', 'processed')
    @number_of_madahib = 10
    @number_of_suwar = 114
    @number_of_tafaseer_per_madhab = [8, 20, 10, 2, 7, 7, 4, 3, 5, 2]
    @number_of_aayaat_per_sura = [
      7, 286, 200, 176, 120, 165, 206, 75, 129, 109, 123, 111, 43, 52, 99, 128,
      111, 110, 98, 135, 112, 78, 118, 64, 77, 227, 93, 88, 69, 60, 34, 30, 73,
      54, 45, 83, 182, 88, 75, 85, 54, 53, 89, 59, 37, 35, 38, 29, 18, 45, 60,
      49, 62, 55, 78, 96, 29, 22, 24, 13, 14, 11, 11, 18, 12, 12, 30, 52, 52,
      44, 28, 28, 20, 56, 40, 31, 50, 40, 46, 42, 29, 19, 36, 25, 22, 17, 19,
      26, 30, 20, 15, 21, 11, 8, 8, 19, 5, 8, 8, 11, 11, 8, 3, 9, 5, 4, 7, 3,

```

```

        6, 3, 5, 4, 5, 6
    ]
    @hash = {}
    @yaml = ''
    @html = ''
    @header = %<{<!doctype html>
<html lang="ar" dir="rtl" style="display:flex;justify-content:center;">
<head>
<meta charset="utf-8">
  <style type="text/css">
    h1 {font-size:120%;}
    h2 {font-size:100%;}
    p.quran {color:#0E4E00;}
    p.hadith {color:#225F6B;}
    p.poetry_or_grammar {color:#671F10;}
  </style>
</head>
<body style="width:50%;margin=1em 0;font-family:'Traditional Arabic';font-size:16pt;1
    @footer = %<{</body>\n</html>}
end

def self.convert_to(formats)
  instance = self.new
  instance.convert_to(formats)
end

def convert_to(formats)
  walk_tree__by_book(formats)
end

def remove_specialchars(text)
  text = text.gsub(/[\^ \p{Arabic}]/, '') # This is a *very* crude method which doe
  return text.squeeze
end

def urn(line_no)
  # CITE CTS URN example:
  # urn:cts:arabLit:tafsir.author.work:1.2.1234
  author = ASCIIArabic.translit(@hash['meta_author'])
  book   = ASCIIArabic.translit(@hash['meta_title'])
  sura   = @hash['position_sura'].to_i
  aaya   = @hash['position_aaya'].to_i

```

```

# No need to continue if we don't have the full URN
if (author.empty? || book.empty?)
  return false
else
  return "urn:cts:arabLit:tafsir.#{author}.#{book}:#{sura}.#{aaya}.#{line_no}"
end
end

# For purposes of the DH Leipzig/Maryland/etc. research groups (be
# able to use To Pan, etc.) the CSV files must comply with CITE CTS.
# The specs are at
# http://cite-architecture.github.io/ctsururn_spec/specification.html.

def cts_csv_writeline(madhab, tafseer, line_no, opts = {nospecialchars: false})
  # @hash contents example:
  #
  # {"position_sura"=>1,
  #  "position_aaya"=>1,
  #  "position_madhab"=>1,
  #  "position_tafsir"=>1,
  #  "meta_title"=>"",
  #  "meta_author"=>"",
  #  "meta_year"=>"310",
  #  "aaya"=>"",
  #  "text"=>
  #    "<section><p> { }."
  return unless urn = encode_urn(line_no)
  outname = "%03d-%03d.csv" % [madhab, tafseer]
  optname = (opts.map {|k,v| k if v}).compact.join(',')
  outpath = File.join(@outpath, 'csv', ['cts+aaya', optname].reject {|i| i.empty?})
  text = @hash['text']
  text = remove_specialchars(text) if opts[:nospecialchars]
  values = [urn, text, @hash['aaya']]
  outfile = File.join(outpath, outname)
  FileUtils.mkdir_p(outpath)
  write_header = !(File.file?(outfile))
  header = ['urn', 'text', 'aaya']
  CSV.open(outfile, 'ab') do |csv|
    if write_header
      csv << header
    else
      csv << values
    end
  end
end

```

```

        end
    end
end

# afterwards may need to do:
# delete from cts_units where (category_id || '-' || author_id) = '1-1' and coale

def cts_sqlite_writeline(madhab, tafseer, line_no)
    current_txt = Pathname("../corpora/altafsir_com/processed/plain/complete/%03d-
    return unless File.exist? current_txt
    begin
        text = remove_specialchars(@hash['text'])
        if _urn = urn(line_no)
            CTSUnit.create(
                cts_urn:      _urn,
                text:         text,
                text_hash:    Digest::MD5.hexdigest(text),
                label:        @hash['aaya'],
                title:        @hash['meta_title'],
                author_name:  @hash['meta_author'],
                author_era:   @hash['meta_year'],
                category_id:  @hash['position_madhab'],
                author_id:    @hash['position_tafsir'],
                sura_id:      @hash['position_sura'].to_i,
                aaya_id:      @hash['position_aaya'].to_i
            )
        end
    rescue Exception => e
        puts "INSERT failed: #{e.inspect}"
        return
    end
end

def html5_addline
    @html += "<h1>#{@hash['meta_title']} #{@hash['meta_author']} (. #{@hash['meta_yea
    @html += "<h2 class='quran'>#{@hash['aaya']}</h2>\n#{@hash['text']}\n"
end

def html5_write_unless_exists(madhab, tafseer)
    outname = "%03d-%03d.html" % [madhab, tafseer]
    outpath = File.join(@outpath, 'html5')
    outfile = File.join(outpath, outname)
    unless File.file?(outfile)

```

```

    print 'html5 '
    FileUtils.mkdir_p(outpath)
    File.write(outfile, @header+@html+@footer)
end
outfile
end

def plain_text_write(html_file, madhab, tafseer, opts = {nohadith: false})
  outname = "%03d-%03d.txt" % [madhab, tafseer]
  lastdir = opts[:nohadith] ? 'nohadith' : 'complete'
  outpath = File.join(@outpath, 'plain', lastdir)
  plain_file = File.join(outpath, outname)
  unless File.exist?(plain_file)
    html = Nokogiri::HTML(File.read(html_file))
    if opts[:nohadith]
      print 'plain_nohadith '
      hadith_paragraphs = html.at_css('p.hadith')
      hadith_paragraphs.remove if hadith_paragraphs
    else
      print 'plain '
    end
    html = html.at_css('body').text.strip
    FileUtils.mkdir_p(outpath)
    File.open(plain_file, 'w') do |outfile|
      outfile.puts Sanitize.fragment(html, {
        whitespace_elements: {
          'h1': { before: "\n", after: "\n\n" },
          'h2': { before: "\n", after: "\n" },
          'section': { before: "\n\n", after: "\n" },
          'p': { before: "\n", after: "\n" }
        }
      })
    end
  end
end

def other_formats_write(infile, madhab, tafseer, formats)
  outname = "%03d-%03d" % [madhab, tafseer]
  fs = formats; %w{csv plain html5}.each {|f| fs.delete(f)}
  formats.each do |format|
    print "#{format} "
    case format
      when 'markdown' then ext = 'md'
    end
  end
end

```

```

        when 'latex'      then ext = 'tex'
        else ext = format
    end
    outpath = File.join(@outpath, format)
    outfile = File.join(outpath, "#{outname}.#{ext}")
    FileUtils.mkdir_p(outpath)
    File.open(outfile, 'w') do |file|
        file.puts PandocRuby.html([infile]).convert({to: format}, wrap: 'none')
    end
end
end

def set_format_flags(formats)
    @formats = {other: formats.any? {|x| (x != 'csv' && x != 'csv_nospecialchars' &&
    formats.each do |f|
        @formats[f.to_sym] = formats.include?(f)
    end
end

def walk_tree__by_book(formats)
    set_format_flags(formats)
    puts "Writing books:"
    (1..@number_of_madahib).each do |m|
        puts "  madhab #{m}"
        (1..@number_of_tafaseer_per_madhab[m-1]).each do |t|
            t0 = Time.now
            print "    tafseer #{t} "
            print 'csv ' if @formats[:csv] || @formats[:csv_nospecialchars]
            print 'sqlite ' if @formats[:sqlite]
            pattern = File.join(@inpath, 'sura_???', 'aaya_???', "madhab_#{"%02d" % m}",
            files = Dir.glob(pattern).sort
            @html = '' # Wipe last BOOK's data
            i = 0 # Line number should be available after loop
            files.each do |infile|
                i += 1 # Next file = next line in the CSV
                @hash = {} # Wipe last FILE's data
                @yaml = YAML.load(File.open(infile))
                flat_hash(@yaml).each do |k,v|
                    col = k.join('_')
                    @hash[col] = v
                end
                cts_csv_writeline(m, t, i) if @formats[:csv]
            end
        end
    end
end

```

```

        cts_csv_writeline(m, t, i, nospecialchars: true) if @formats[:csv_nospecial]
        cts_sqlite_writeline(m, t, i) if @formats[:sqlite]
        html5_addline if @formats[:plain] || @formats[:plain_nohadith] || @formats[:html5]
      end # sura, aaya
      html_file = html5_write_unless_exists(m, t)
      plain_text_write(html_file, m, t) if @formats[:plain]
      plain_text_write(html_file, m, t, nohadith: true) if @formats[:plain_nohadith]
      other_formats_write(html_file, m, t, formats) if @formats[:other]
      puts "(%s files, %ss)" % [i, (Time.now-t0).round(1)]
    end # tafaseer
  end # madahib
end

if (ARGV.include?('-h') || ARGV.empty?)
  puts "Usage: ./convert.rb [sqlite|csv|csv_nospecialchars|html5|plain|plain_nohadith]"
else
  AlTafsirYAMLFiles.convert_to(ARGV)
end

```

V Script 02_analysis/wordcount_by_author.rb

```

#!/usr/bin/env ruby

require 'pathname'

database = Pathname('../corpora/altafsisir_com/processed/corpus.sqlite3')
query = Pathname('./wordcount_whole_corpus.sql')
big_output_file = Pathname('./data_automated/wordcounts/wordcount_ratios_perAuthorPer')
command = "/usr/bin/env sqlite3 -header -csv #{database} < #{query} > #{big_output_file}"

puts "Running query..."
`#{command}`

# Example line:
# 02-15, " ",002:110,6,2864427,0.00021

header = ''

File.readlines(big_output_file).each_with_index do |line,i|
  if i == 0

```

```

    header = line
    puts "header is #{header}"
else
    author = line.split(',')[0]
end

if i > 0
    File.open(Pathname("./data_automated/wordcounts/wordcount_ratios_perPageForAuthor"), 'a')
    if file.size == 0
        puts "writing file for #{author}"
        file.write header
    end
    file.write line
end
end
end

```

VI Query 02_analysis/wordcount_whole_corpus.sql

```

--
-- Helper table needed for second query
-- Get rid of it first if it already existed
--
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS wordcounts_by_author;
CREATE TABLE wordcounts_by_author (id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT NOT NULL,
    author_name CHAR(255) UNIQUE NOT NULL, words INTEGER NOT NULL);

--
-- Determine wordcounts for everything the author wrote
-- Note this doesn't take into consideration duplicate pages!
--
INSERT INTO wordcounts_by_author (author_name, words)
SELECT
    author_name,
    SUM((CASE WHEN LENGTH(text) >= 1
        THEN
            (LENGTH(text) - LENGTH(REPLACE(text, ' ', '')) + 1)
        ELSE
            (LENGTH(text) - LENGTH(REPLACE(text, ' ', '')))
        END)) AS words
FROM cts_units

```



```

GROUP BY author_name
ORDER BY words ASC;

--
-- Another helper table to keep things flexible,
-- giant queries are hard as they are...
--
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS wordcounts_by_unit;
CREATE TABLE wordcounts_by_unit (id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT NOT NULL,
    text_hash CHAR(255), author_id CHAR(255), author_name CHAR(255), sura INTEGER, aaya

--
-- Now determine wordcounts per page
--
INSERT INTO wordcounts_by_unit (text_hash, author_id, author_name, sura, aaya, words,
SELECT
    text_hash,
    --
    -- CATEGORY AND AUTHOR:
    -- same format as we use everywhere else
    --
    (SUBSTR('00' || category_id, -2, 2) || '-' || SUBSTR('00' || author_id, -2, 2))
    AS author_id,
    U.author_name,
    --
    -- QUR'AN PASSAGE:
    --
    sura_id,
    aaya_id,
    --
    -- AMOUNT OF WORDS SPENT ON EACH AAYA:
    -- we have to use a condition here to get a good value
    -- http://stackoverflow.com/questions/3293790/query-to-count-words-sqlite-3
    --
    (CASE WHEN LENGTH(`text`) >= 1
    THEN
        (LENGTH(`text`) - LENGTH(REPLACE(`text`, ' ', '')) + 1)
    ELSE
        (LENGTH(`text`) - LENGTH(REPLACE(`text`, ' ', '')))
    END)
    AS words_spent,
    --

```

```

-- CHARACTER COUNT FOR AUTHOR'S WHOLE BOOK:
-- doesn't work without a subquery, correct *word* count would
-- need condition inside of it again so leaving that be as it
-- would really push the running time of the query
--
-- (W.words)
--   AS author_wordcount,
--
-- PERCENTAGE OF AAYA WORDCOUNT WRT AUTHOR WORDCOUNT:
-- getting the ratio is just a simple matter of
-- dividing the smaller of the two numbers (words spent
-- on the aaya) by the larger one (words spent on the
-- whole of the Quran) - unfortunately we must repeat
-- the words_spent calculation here
--
ROUND(100 * ((CASE WHEN LENGTH(`text`) >= 1
    THEN
        (LENGTH(`text`) - LENGTH(REPLACE(`text`, ' ', '')) + 1)
    ELSE
        (LENGTH(`text`) - LENGTH(REPLACE(`text`, ' ', '')))
    END) * 1.0 / W.words * 1.0), 5)
    AS percentage
FROM cts_units AS U
JOIN wordcounts_by_author AS W
    ON U.author_name=W.author_name
ORDER BY U.author_name ASC, percentage DESC, words_spent DESC, sura_id ASC, aaya_id ASC

--
-- Finally ready to get real distinct wordcounts
--
SELECT
    author_id, author_name, text_hash,
    MIN(words) AS words,
    sura,
    MIN(aaya) AS aaya
FROM
    wordcounts_by_unit
GROUP BY author_id, author_name, text_hash, sura
ORDER BY author_id ASC, words DESC, sura ASC, aaya ASC;

```