

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT OVERVIEW

Worshipping Allah is something that Muslims must practice from a young age. When children know, must be trained to salaah become familiar and near with Allah about the Provisions in Islam of Allah. When they menstrual period for women and the something in dream of men. They have to obeying the rules of Islam has been placed before and need to do IBADAH strictly continuous until the death from this world. So, devotion to Allah, it is important to us. Allah has provided a convenient, easily thread. For travelers and those who are sick for example allow to perform a short salaah. Include two salaah at the same time. In the case of complete physical, but cannot stand in case of illness. Then make a salaah sitting. If it cannot sit, it can sleep. If cannot sleep, can used twinkle to salaah. At present, various many technologies come into play a more everyday role. In the field of communication, study, teaching, and living the life. So, it resulted in a lot of people Turn to technology. So we used technology to support in application In addition to the five-time salaah of them should to learning. They have to learn the general salaah related to Islam. Include: of Eid Fittry /Eid Adha, Taakhir, Takdim, Sakit, Hujan, Janazah, the last Azan and Iqmah because it's important for all them will have to learn the basic salaah of Islamic.

Therefore, created an application that concerned with the principles of The Salaah Guide in Islam Application so that user can understand and lead to use in daily life. If we let them learn in the same way with images and text. It may be that user do not understand and be boring to learn because they cannot imagine the pictures and text. We have created an application that teaches principles of The Salaah Guide Application.

Finally, development team has realized the important of developing application. And then, it increases user to interest and motivation in Azan, Iqomah and other salaah such as Eid Fittry /Eid Adha, Taakhir, Takdim, Sakit, Hujan, the last Janazah. As well as to let them to learn a typical of The Salaah Guide in Islam Application.

1.2 PROBLEM STATEMENT

The Salaah Guide is important for all Muslim that have to learn and perform in various salaah that besides five salaah. Because as present most people do not know and do not understanding for salaah just except five-time salaah in daily life. And the application in present is application that associated five times salaah but use Malayu and Indro language, it makes they do not understand how to salaah and how to use in daily life about other salaah. So, make ours interested to develop android mobile application learning associated other salaah that can support Thai language that make them understand, easy to learn .To develop all people most understand in other salaah.

1.3 RESEARCH OBJECTIVE

- To develop The Sola Guide Application, as alternative media used in learning various without 5 times salaah in Islam.

1.4 PROJECT SCOPE AND LIMITATION

- The scope of this project appropriate on android user only such as mobiles and tablets.
- The application appertains The Salaah Guide in Islam such as Azan, Iqamah, Eid Fittry solah, Eid Adha solah, Takhir, Takdim, Janazah, Sakit, Hujan for who interest.
- This application is provided for Thai language.

1.5 SIGNIFICANT OF STUDY

Developer

- Develop can practice working in the group and planning the system on the time.
- Develop can learning about adobe animate cc, Android studio, Adobe Photoshop, Sony Vegas Pro 12.0 and Adobe Illustrator.
- Develop can understand, know research of principle's Provisions in Islam Application

User

- User can use knowledge about Azan/ Iqomah and all pray to apply in their daily life or someday they have to use it.
- User can understand more principles of Provisions in Islam subject.
- User can apply knowledge's Provisions in Islam learning in the future.

1.6 SOFTWARE AND HARDWARE REQUIREMENT

Software Requirement

- Microsoft Office
- Adobe Photoshop cs6
- Adobe illustrator cc
- Adobe Animate cc
- Movie maker
- Microsoft PowerPoint presentation
- Construct2

Hardware Requirement

- Laptop Intel Core i7-5500U (2.4GHz with Turbo Boost up to 3.0GHz) 4GB DDR3 L Memory
- Laptop Intel Core i5-6200U (2.30GHz 2.40 GHz) 4.00GB (3.71 GB usable) memory
- Mobile 16 G

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter will be concerned about literature review that support to develop this project. The information gathering that relate to this project such as the definition of Eid day and Azan, tools for used the project. There are related to this project as following:

2.1 DEFINATION

As eid al-fitr, eid al-aha, Azan, Iqomah, Travel salaah, Janasah salaah, these are decribed in detail.

2.1.1 Eid Al-Fitr

The first Eid of the year is known as Eid Al-Fitr. It marks the end of the month of Ramadan, which is the month in which Muslims fast every day from sunrise to sunset. Eid al-Fitr falls on the first day of shawwal, the month which follows Ramadan in the Islamic calendar. It is a time to give in charity to those in need, and celebrate with family and friends the completion of a month of blessings and joy. Before the day of Eid, during the last few days of Ramadan, each Muslim family gives a determined amount as a donation to the poor. This donation is of actual food—rice, barley, dates, rice, etc.—to ensure that the needy can have a holiday meal and participate in the celebration. This donation is known as sadaqah al-fitr (charity of fast-breaking). On the day of Eid, Muslims gather early in the morning in outdoor locations or mosques to perform the Eid salaah. This consists of a sermon following by a short congregational salaah.

After the Eid salaah, Muslims usually scatter to visit various family and friends, give gifts (especially to children), and make phone calls to distant relatives to give well-wishes for the holiday. These activities traditionally continue for three days. In most Muslim countries, the entire 3-day period is an official government and school holiday.

(Eid al-Fitr, Eid ul-Fitr, Id-UI-Fitr, Eid) is the first day of the Islamic month of Shawwal. It marks the end of Ramadan, which is a month of fasting and prayer. Many Muslims attend

communal prayers, listen to a khutba (sermon) and give zakat al-fitr (charity in the form of food) during Eid al-Fitr.

Eid-ul-Fitr is celebrated following the month of Ramadan and traditionally lasts for around three days; one of the sole purposes of this Eid celebration is to be thankful of the successful completion of the privileged month of Ramadan.

How to perform Eid-ul-Fitr salat

Eid is a special occasion and one of the things which makes it so is the Eid-ul-Adha congregational prayer. Eid Salat (prayer) consist of two rakats with six takbeers in congregation of Muslims followed by the Khutba of Eid.

How to Offer Eid-ul-Fitr Salat

1. Rakat

- First make the Niyyah (intention) by reciting "I intend to do two Rakat behind the Imam for Eid prayer along with six additional Takbeers.
- Follow the Imam by raising both hands up to the ears, say "Allahu Akbar", this is the first Takbir to enter in the Salat.
- Begin reciting "Subhanaka"
- Takbeer, Say "Allahu Akbar" (with the imam), then let the hands down
- Takbeer, Say "Allahu Akbar" (with the imam), then let the hands down
- Takbeer, Say "Allahu Akbar" (with the imam), then clasp the hands, listen to the imam reciting the Fatiha and a surah. After the Imam completed the Fatiha you quietly say "Ameen"
- Go into Ruku (the bowing position) and You say "Subahaana Rabbiyal Azeem"
- Stand up straight when he says "Sami Allahu liman Hamidah", and say "Rabbana lakal Hamd" in a low voice.
- Go into the 1st Sajdah and You say "Subahaana Rabbiyal Aa'la"

- Now sit-up from the first Sajdah in jalsa position (Sitting position between the two Sajdahs)
- Now go into the 2nd Sajdah and You say "Subahaana Rabbiyal Aa'la"

2. Rakat

- Rise up to proceed to the next raka'at,
- In the second rakaat imam will first recite Surah Fatiha and some other Surah
- Takbeer, say "Allahu Akbar" (with the imam), then let the hands down
- Takbeer, say "Allahu Akbar" (with the imam), then let the hands down
- Takbeer, say "Allahu Akbar" (with the imam), then let the hands down
- Takbeer, say "Allahu Akbar" (with the imam), then Go into Ruku (the bowing position) and You say "Subahaana Rabbiyal Azeem" just after the fourth takbeer (Without removing the hands)
- Stand up straight when he says "Sami Allahu liman Hamidah", and say "Rabbana lakal Hamd" in a low voice.
- Go into the 1st Sajdah and You say "Subahaana Rabbiyal Aa'la"
- Now sit-up from the first Sajdah in jalsa position (Sitting position between the two Sajdahs)
- Now go into the 2nd Sajdah and You say "Subahaana Rabbiyal Aa'la"
- After this, you sit for the complete Tashshahud: You recite At-tahiyyat, Allah-umma salli, Allah-umma Barik and Rabbana.
- Turning to your face to the right first and saying "Assalamu alaikum wa Rahmatullah" and then to his left and doing the same

How to Celebrate Eid ul Fitr

Eid ul-Fitr, or the Feast of Fast-Breaking, is an important Muslim holiday that is celebrated at the end of Ramadan, when the 30 days of fasting is over. It begins on the first day of Shawwal, the 10th month of the Islamic lunar calendar. The celebrations last for up to three days and involve praying, feasting, and giving gifts and charity.

- **Saying Prayers**

1. Pray salat ul-fajr, the pre-dawn prayer. On the first day of Eid, Muslims wake up early and gather at an outdoor location or mosque to say prayers. The salat ul-fajr is one of the five daily prayers that are said every day regardless of the month, so begin with this one before moving on to special prayers.

Do salat ul-fajr by performing two rakats, or series of movements, each of which involves standing, bowing, and prostrating.

2. Recite the takbir. After the morning prayers on the first day of Eid, Muslims return home to wash up and dress in new clothes. Then they walk back to their congregation again, reciting the takbir, or declaration of faith, as they go

Recite the takbir by saying “Allaahu Akbar” a series of times and raising your hands to your ears. This translates to “God is most great.

3. Perform the Eid prayer. Once everyone has returned to their mosque or outdoor gathering spot on the first day of Eid, there’s a short sermon, typically given by an imam, and then all men and women perform the obligatory Eid prayer.

Follow the imam’s movements as he performs two rakats and six takbirs.

- **Feasting and Decorating**

1. Start the day with seviyan, or vermicelli noodles. Toast the noodles and serve them dry, or boil them and serve them as a milky, soupy pudding called sheer khurma. This is the traditional Eid breakfast in India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh

- Dates are a popular breakfast to have before heading out for pre-dawn prayers.
- Other traditional breakfasts include buttered couscous or buffalo cream with honey and bread.

2. Put up lights in your home. As part of the festivities, Muslims decorate their homes with lights. Place string lights, candles, or lanterns around your house, and put up festive banners made of paper stars.

3. Eat halal meat dishes. A variety of meat dishes are enjoyed on Eid, but all must be halal, which means no pork or swine. One of the most popular dishes in Northern Africa is tagine, a savory stew named after the earthenware dish it’s cooked in. Typical ingredients include

chicken, beef, or fish mixed with vegetables and spices other popular Eid dishes are beef or lamb kebobs, biryani (a basmati rice dish), and haleem (meat slow-cooked with grains).

4. Bake traditional treats called kahk al Eid. Families gather together to make, swap, and eat these sugar cookies for Eid. They often have designs on them made with special stampers and contain one of three fillings: pistachios, walnuts, or dates.

Create a basic dough of flour, powdered sugar, butter, and milk. Then roll it into little balls and press your thumb into each one to create an indentation for your filling. Once you add the filling, re-roll the balls and bake until golden.

5. Indulge in a variety of sweets. There are many more sweets enjoyed on Eid besides kahk, though the type depends upon the culture. Some examples include kheer (Indian rice pudding), baklava (a phyllo dough pastry popular in the Middle East), and kanafeh (a Turkish specialty with cheese, semolina, noodles, and syrup).

- **Giving Gifts**

1. Donate food to charity. A few days before Eid begins, each Muslim family makes a donation known as sadaqah al-fitr (charity of fast-breaking). It is a donation of food like rice, barley, and dates given to less fortunate families so that they can feast and celebrate on the holiday.
2. Give and wear new clothes. Clothing is a popular gift to give to relatives and children so that they can look their best on the first day of Eid. Wear the new clothes you get, if any (or the best clothes you have), to perform the Eid prayer. Along with dressing your best, you should also brush your teeth, bathe, and wear perfume.
3. Visit relatives and give them gifts. Families make their rounds visiting the homes of relatives and offering their greetings for the holiday. If your family is quite large, these visits need to be kept short so there is time to see everyone. When you visit their homes, give relatives new clothes or sweet treats that you baked yourself, and in return they should offer you food that they prepared for the holiday.
4. Give gifts to children. While gifts can be exchanged among all family members, they are most often given to children. In Asian countries, elders give eidi (money) to children as a show of goodwill.

Other popular gifts to give children are new clothes, special Eid outfits, and toys.

2.1.2 Eid Al-Adha

The second and final Eid celebration of the year is called Eid Al-Adha. It commemorates the completion of the Hajj pilgrimage. Although only pilgrims in Mecca participate in the Hajj fully, Muslims around the world join them in celebrating Eid Al-Adha. Eid Al-Adha is one of the major holidays of Islam. According to Muslim tradition, it celebrates the sacrifice that Abraham was willing to make of his own son Ishmael when he was commanded to show his commitment to Allah. At Allah's direction, the angel Gabriel substituted a lamb for Ishmael. After Allah was convinced that Abraham would indeed sacrifice Ishmael to prove his faith. On this day, Muslims celebrate in several ways. A large feast is the high point of the day. The name of holiday, Eid Al-Adha, means "The Feast of the Sacrifice." An animal is sacrificed a lamb. One-third of the meat is given to the poor, and the rest goes to the holiday feast. Children get gifts to commemorate the holiday, and special prayers are said throughout the day. Eid Al-Adha takes place on the 10th and last day of the Hajj, the celebration of holy pilgrimage to Mecca, in the 12th month of the Islamic lunar calendar.

Eid-ul-Adha is celebrated following the annual pilgrimage to Hajj and the sole purpose of this Eid is to commemorate the devotion of Prophet Ibrahim to Allah SWT; in the form of Qurbani. The act of Qurbani is the sacrifice of an animal in the name of Allah SWT. This act is carried out following the Eid salaah.

How to perform Eid ul-Adha prayer

Eid is a special occasion and one of the things which makes it so is the Eid-ul-Adha congregational prayer. Eid Salat (prayer) consist of two rakats with six takbeers in congregation of Muslims followed by the Khutba of Eid.

How to Offer Eid-ul-Adha Salat

1. Rakat

- First make the Niyyah (intention) by reciting "I intend to do two Rakat behind the Imam for Eid prayer along with six additional Takbeers.
- Follow the Imam by raising both hands up to the ears, say "Allahu Akbar", this is the first Takbir to enter in the Salat.
- Begin reciting "Subhanaka"

- Takbeer, Say "Allahu Akbar" (with the imam), then let the hands down
- Takbeer, Say "Allahu Akbar" (with the imam), then let the hands down
- Takbeer, Say "Allahu Akbar" (with the imam), then clasp the hands, listen to the imam reciting the Fatiha and a surah. After the Imam completed the Fatiha you quietly say "Ameen"
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- Go into the 1st Sajdah and You say "Subahaana Rabbiyal Aa'la"
- Now sit-up from the first Sajdah in jalsa position (Sitting position between the two Sajdahs)
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2. Rakat

- Rise up to proceed to the next raka'at,
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- Takbeer, say "Allahu Akbar" (with the imam), then Go into Ruku (the bowing position) and You say "Subahaana Rabbiyal Azeem" just after the fourth takbeer (Without removing the hands)
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- Go into the 1st Sajdah and You say "Subahaana Rabbiyal Aa'la"
- Now sit-up from the first Sajdah in jalsa position (Sitting position between the two Sajdahs)

- Now go into the 2nd Sajdah and You say "Subahaana Rabbiyal Aa'la"
- After this, you sit for the complete Tashshahud: You recite At-tahiyyat, Allah-umma salli, Allah-umma Barik and Rabbana.
- Turning to your face to the right first and saying "Assalamu alaikum wa Rahmatullah" and then to his left and doing the same.

How to Celebrate Eid al-Adha

1. Celebrate at the end of the time of pilgrimage. Eid al-Adha is celebrated directly after the Hajj, or pilgrimage to Mecca. This is usually on the 10th day of the Islamic lunar month Dhul Hijjah, but this can vary based on the practices of local religious authorities. Muslims

- Because the holiday is determined by the lunar calendar, it does not fall on the same date on the Gregorian (Western) calendar each year.verywhere celebrate this holiday, even if they did not perform hajj this year.

2. Attend an Eid prayer. As described in the section on Eid al-Fitr, Muslims, or sometimes only the men, usually attend an Eid prayer followed by a sermon early in the morning. Everyone does their best to dress up and look presentable, showers or bathes in the morning, and wears new clothes if they can afford to purchase them.

- Unlike Eid al-Fitr, there is no special focus on sweets or breaking your fast.

3. Sacrifice a four-legged animal. Each individual or household who can afford to do so should sacrifice a sheep, cow, goat, or camel on Eid al-Adha, to commemorate the animal God sent to Abraham to replace his son Ishmael as a sacrifice. The animal should be healthy, and halal must be followed when slaughtering the animal.

4. Cook and distribute the meat. The meat from the sacrificed animal is cooked, using any method you prefer. One third of it is eaten by the household or group that sacrificed. One third of it is given to extended family and friends, often at a separate feast. One third of it is given to poor or hungry people.

- People often gather in groups to hold a barbecue, or to eat the meat that's been cooked in a pit oven. Other foods are usually eaten as well, but there are no special requirements apart from following halal.

2.1.3 Azan

Azan is the call for prayer within its appointed time with certain prescribed words. Such prayer call is Sunnat at the advent of the time of each congregational prayer. While the Prophet was at Mecca, there was no Azan because the enemies did not allow the Muslims to meet together and pray. The thought of Azan arose in the Holy Prophet's mind when he migrated to Medina. Councils were held regarding the formulations of the proper prayer call. Some suggested that there should be the blowing of horns, or the ringing of bells, of chimes, or the lighting of fire in a lofty place. At last the suggestion of Hazrat Omar (R.) was accepted. It is now the modern Azan, the call to prayer and the true national anthem of Islam. Hazrat Bilal, the Negro Muslim, held the honoured position of being the first Muazzin in Islam.

Azan is a call for prayers at appointed times during the day with prescribed words. It's a call to Muslim to prostrate in front of Allah leaving the world behind. It's a call towards victory and glory. Such call is Sunnah and is must for Congregational prayers. Originally there was no concept of azan in Mecca because the non-believers did not allow the Muslims to pray in congregation. But after the migration the thought for azan arouse in Prophets Muhammad mind. Hazrat Bilal, the Negro Muslim, held the honored position of being the first Muezzin of Islam.

How to Call the Adhan

The adhan is a special Islamic call to salah (prayer). A mu'addhin calls the adhan from the minaret of a mosque to announce every prayer and worship event. According to Islamic custom, the adhan is also the first thing that a newborn baby should hear. You can say the words in English, Arabic, or any other language that is meaningful to you.

- **Preparing to Call the Adhan**

1. Perform Wudu to mentally and physically prepare yourself for prayer. Make niyyah (intention) to purify yourself for the sake of Allah – and then wash your hands. Center yourself quietly, and focus on why you are doing this. Purify yourself.

- Gargle water in your mouth three times to remove remaining food. Inhale water into your nose to clear your breathing passages.

- Wash your face three times: use your hand to spread water from your right ear to your left ear, and then from your hairline down to your chin. Thoroughly wash your feet and your forearms – three times each. Clean your head and wash out your ears.

- Bear in mind that you must repeat Wudu if you nullify it. Any form of body discharge (urination, defecation, gas, bleeding) invalidates Wudu, as does a bout of deep sleep.

2. Stand facing the Qibla. The Qibla is the direction of the Kaaba in Mecca. All Muslims face this place when they pray during salah. There are various online map apps that can point you in the Qibla from your current location. If possible, stand in a high place, like a tower, a rooftop, or an upstairs window.

3. Set your intention (or niyyah) to call the adhan. Take a few moments of concentrated silence to think about what you are about to do. Think about why you are calling the adhan: consider what this moment means to you, to your faith, and to the people who you are calling.

4. Plug or cover your ears. Muffle your ears with your index fingers, or clasp your hands over the opening from the outside. This step is optional, but traditional. Plugging your ears may help you set your intention and focus on the words you are about to say.

- **Calling the Adhan**

1. Recite the words. Say them slowly, in a loud and clear voice. Consider singing the words, if you feel comfortable doing so. If you aren't sure how to say everything, listen to other people call the adhan before you try. Search the Internet for videos and recordings of this call to prayer.

- After you recite each sentence, the rest who are praying together (jama'ah) will answer (recite softly) every phrase that the muezzin recites – with one exception. After "hayya 'alasalah" and "hayya 'alal falah," the others should answer with La hawla wala kuwata ila billah, meaning "There is no Power or Authority except Allah."

2. Begin by calling Allahu Akbar (الله أكبر) four times. This means "Allah is the greatest". Group the repetition into two sets of two: "Allahu Akbar; Allahu Akbar. Allahu Akbar; Allahu Akbar!" Be aware that followers of the Maliki Madhab say this line twice instead of four times.

3. Say Ashhadu ala ilaha illallah (أشهد أن لا إله إلا الله) two times. This means "I testify that there is no god but Allah." Pronounce it "ash-hadu ala i-laa-ha ill-all-ah".

4. Repeat Ash hadu anna Muhammadar rasoolullah (أشهد أن محمد رسول الله) two times. This means "I testify that Muhammad is the Messenger of God". Pronounce it "ash-hadu ana Mu-ha-mud-ar rah-sool all-ah".

5. Call Hayya 'alasalah (حي على الصلاة) twice. This means, "Come to prayer." Pronounce it "hey-ah-'alas sal-ah".

6. Say Hayya 'alal falah (حي على الفلاح) two times. It translates to "Come to success." Pronounce it "hey-ah-alal -fa-lah".

7. Say a sect-specific line. There is some disagreement about what comes after "Hayya'ala al-falah" and before the final repetitions of "Allahu Akbar". The words that you use here will depend on which school of Islam you follow. Be aware of the implications, and be careful not to offend anyone. If you aren't sure what to do, consider skipping this line and moving on to the next phrase.

- If you are a Sunni, say "Assalatu khayru min an-naum" here. This means "Prayer is better than sleep." Only use this line when calling Fajr, the dawn prayer.

- If you are a Shia, say "Hayya- al Khair al amal." This encourages worshipers to "Hasten toward the best thing."

8. Repeat "Allahu Akbar" (الله أكبر) again, two times.

9. Finish by saying "La ilaha illallah" (لا إله إلا الله): "There is none worthy of worship except God". Most muezzins only say this once, according to the four schools, although the Imamis say it twice. The Malikis and Shafi'is permit repetition of the last line, considering it sunnah: the adhan, according to them, is not invalid if it is recited only once, as the Imamis hold.

- **Reciting a Du'a and the azan**

1. Say the du'a after the adhan. You do not need to fill this space with a du'a, but it is mustahabb (preferred) to do so. A du'a is a personal prayer or meditation. Say, "Allahumma Rabba Hathihil Da'awati Taamma WaSalatil-qaa'ima, Aati Sayyidana Muhammada nil-Waseelata Wal-Fadeelata Wal-Darajatal-'aleyata Al Rafi'a, Wab'ath-hu Maqaman Mahmudanilathee Wa'adtahu, Innaka La Tukhliful-Mee'ad."

2. Recite the iqama. This is the final call to prayer before the beginning of salah. The exact words and their repetitions will vary from school to school, so consider asking a respected member of your community about exactly what to say. Once you say the iqama, the prayer session can begin.

- Say the iqama with a lower voice than you called the adhan. People should still be able to hear you, but they should be closer now. You also recite the iqama quicker, as the prayer is going to start straight after you finish.

- The difference between iqomah and adhan is that during iqomah, after saying haya 'alal falaah, you say qad qaama tis-salaah (the prayer has begun). Some people say this once, others say this twice. This depends on the school of jurisprudence (madhab) followed. Saying it twice is sunnah according to a saheeh hadith.

The text of the Azan

الله اكبر الله اكبر الله اكبر اشهدان لا اله الا الله ، اشهدان لا اله الا الله اشهد ان محمداً رسول الله ، اشهدان محمداً رسول الله
الله حي على الصلاة ، حي على الصلاة حي على الفلاح ، حي على الفلاح الله اكبر الله اكبر ، لا اله الا الله.

Transliteration: Allah u Akbar, Ash-hadu alla ilaha illallah, Ash-hadu anna Muhammadan rasulullah, Hayya 'alas-salat, Hayya 'alal-falah, Allah u Akbar, La ilaha illallah.

Translation: God is The Greatest. I bear witness that there is no lord except God. I bear witness that Muhammad is the Messenger of God. Make haste towards prayer. Make haste towards welfare [success]. God is The Greatest. There is no lord except God.

2.1.4 IQOMAH

The 'Iqomah' is the second and final Call to Prayer and is uttered immediately before the beginning of the obligatory prayer indicating that it is actually time to perform the prayer.

How to Recite the Iqama

The iqomah is the second call to prayer, done just before the prayer is about to start. This article will teach you how to perform the iqomah, according to all four schools of jurisprudence.

Steps

1. Recite "Allahu Akbar" twice. This means "Allah is the greatest". Hanafis and Shi'as recite these four times.
2. Recite "Ash-hadu Alaa ilaaha illa-Lah". This means "I bear witness that there is none worthy of worship except Allah". Hanafis and Shi'as recite this twice.
3. Recite "Ash-hadu anna Muhamadar rasuulullah. This means "I bear witness that Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah." Hanafis and Shi'as recite this twice.
4. Recite "Hayya 'alas Salaah". This means "Come to prayer". Hanafis and Shi'as recite this twice.
5. Recite "Hayya 'alal Falaah". This means "Come to success". Hanafis and Shi'as recite this twice.
6. Recite "Qad qaamatis Salaah" twice. This means "Prayer has started".
7. Recite "Allaahu Akbar" twice.
8. End with "Laa ilaaha illa-Lah". This means "there is no God but Allah".

The text of the Iqamat

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ
 أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ
 أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ
 حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ
 حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ
 قَدْ قَامَتِ الصَّلَاةُ
 قَدْ قَامَتِ الصَّلَاةُ
 اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ
 لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

Transliteration: Allahu Akbar, Allahu Akbar; Ash-hado allaa Ila-ha illallah; Wa Ash-hadu anna Muhammader Rasoolullah;

Hayya alas-Salat; Hayya alal-falah; Qad qamatis-Salatu, qad qamatis-salah; Allahu Akbar, Allahu Akbar; La il-laha Illallaah

Translation: Allah is the Greatest, Allah is Greatest; I bear witness that there is none worthy of worship except Allah; I bear witness that Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah. Come to Prayer. Come to success; Salat is ready; Allah is the Greatest; Allah is the Greatest; there is none worthy of worship except Allah.

2.1.5 Traveler's Prayer

Almighty Allah says: Allah intends every facility for you: He does not want to put you to difficulties. (Al-Baqarah 2:185)

Islam is the religion of ease. Allah does not impose discomfort upon anyone, nor does He make commands unless they are capable of being carried out. Because of the hardships which have to be endured during a journey, Allah has permitted that four rak`as (units of prayer) be reduced

to two. Some of the sound hadiths hold that Prayer was originally prescribed as two rak`as, this number is increased up to four rak`as for the one who is settled, but shortened for the traveler. Therefore, if you are traveling, shorten the Zhuhr (Noon) Prayer to two rak`as instead of four and likewise the `Asr (Afternoon) and `Isha' (Night) Prayers. But the Maghrib (Sunset) and Fajr (Morning) Prayers remain as they are and are not shortened. As for the voluntary and supererogatory Prayers it is enough to perform only two rak`as before the Morning Prayer and the Prayer of Wirt. Shortening Prayer is a concession and gift from Allah to the worshipers who fear Him and they must accept the gift, for Allah wants you to accept His concessions as He wants you to accept His prescribed laws. You are therefore required to shorten Prayer while traveling and this is the duty that should be observed. There is no difference whether you are traveling by air, by car, by ship, by train, by camel, or on foot. All those forms are called traveling and in all of them Prayer is shortened without distinction as to the mode of travel. Shortening of Prayer lasts as long as the person is traveling. When he takes up residence in a country, he should then complete Prayer with four rak`as, but there are various views as to what constitutes a period of residence during which Prayer is performed in full.

Imam As-Shafi`i said, "If he intends to stay in a place for four days, his journey ends with his arrival and the day of arrival and departure should not properly be reckoned (as part of the term of residence)."

Abu Hanifah said, "He continues to be a traveler unless he intends to stay in a town or village for fifteen days or more." According to others, he may shorten Prayer all the time unless he decides to stay permanently.

During the war with the Hawazin, in the year of the conquest of Makkah, the Prophet (peace be upon him) shortened his Prayer for eighteen or nineteen days. If a man arrives at a town but does not intend to stay in it for any specific period saying, "I will leave tomorrow or the day after," then delays his departure because it is not convenient to leave, his Prayer continues to be shortened even though this state of affairs continues for years. If a man returns to his own country from a journey, he performs Prayer in full even though he does not intend to stay there.

If a person should miss a Prayer during a journey, he performs two rak`as in his residence. For example, if a person from Baghdad was in Egypt when the time for the Noon Prayer arrived but was unable to perform it because of his preoccupation with his journey, then boarded an airplane to Baghdad which he reached after the Afternoon Prayer, he would perform two rak`as

for the Noon Prayer and four rak`as for the `Asr (Afternoon) Prayer. The reverse applies also, in that a person missing Prayer in his residence must perform four rak`as on his journey.

There are differing views as to what is the specific period of the journey on which the rules are determined. Some say it should be three days and nights by camel or on foot and others say differently. The opinion of the scholars of Hadith is that there is nothing which specifies the length of the journey during which the traveler shortens Prayer. One must refer to what is defined as a “journey” in language and in law. The Glorious Qur’an says:

When ye travel through the earth there is no blame on you if ye shorten your Prayers.

(An-Nisaa’ 4:101)

“Traveling through earth” holds true for every journey except going for a walk or a picnic during which Prayer is not shortened. Shu`bah related from Yahya ibn Al-Hina`i that the latter said, “I asked Anas (may Allah be pleased with him) about shortening the Prayer and he said: ‘If the Messenger of Allah (peace be upon him) went three miles or three parasangs, he used to perform the Prayer with two rak`as (Muslim) The traveler may not shorten Prayer until he has left the town with its suburbs and gardens completely behind him. A traveler may perform the Prayer as the Imam of the residents where he is traveling in which case, he performs two rak`as then says the Words of Peace, the residents completing the full Prayer by themselves. It is desirable that such an Imam should say to the residents, after saying the Words of Peace, “Complete your Prayer for I am a traveler.” It is also permitted for a traveler to perform Prayer behind a resident, following his example. He may shorten Prayer or perform it in full as do the Imam and the congregation. It is better to perform Prayer in full for Ibn `Abbas (may Allah be pleased with him) was asked, “Why should the traveler perform two rak`as if he is alone and four if he is with the Imam?” He answered “That is according to Sunnah. (Ahmad) Ibn `Umar (may Allah be pleased with him) said, “If I am with the Imam I perform four rak`as. If I am praying alone, I perform two.” (Muslim)

2.1.6 Sakit Salaah

How you’re supposed to Offer Salah When You’re Sick?

All of us suffer from sickness, it’s a natural process but many of us never pay attention to remembering Allah SWT during illness. Many times, we neglect our Salaah when sick because

the only thing revolves in our mind is 'Fast Recovery'. Whatever the circumstances are! No one can avoid Salaah because Salaah is obligatory and there is only penalty on neglecting it.

It is mentioned in Qur'an:

”Whoever has some excuse due to illness and cannot stand during the obligatory Prayer is allowed to pray sitting. If he cannot pray in a sitting posture, he may pray while on his side by making gestures. In such a case, his gestures for sujūd (prostration) should be lower than those for rukū (bowing). This principle is based on Allah's words :(And celebrate Allah's praises, standing, sitting, and lying on your sides). “[Surah An-Nisaa 4:103]

Islam is a flexible religion so there are soft corners as well. If someone is too weak to be able to stand for Prayer, then he can offer Prayer while sitting. If he is unable to sit, then he lies on his back and offer Prayer. While lying and even if someone is such unable that lying down but cannot bow or prostrate then he can offer Prayer while hinting. This is because obedience to Allah SWT is according to ability.

WAYS OF OFFERING SALAAH WHEN YOU'RE SICK

Reference taken from Bahishti Zewar

- If someone is too weak to be able to stand. Then he performs bowings and prostrations while sitting.
- If he is unable to sit. Then he lies on his back, supported by a pillow to incline his upper body. And stretches his legs in the direction of the prayer, hinting at bows and prostrations.
- If someone that is unable to sit lies down on his side facing his chest in the direction of the prayer. While hinting, then his prayer is valid also. However, sitting with one's legs stretched is better, because the hints point in the prayer direction.
- If someone is not able to hint by his head. Then he delays the prayer and does not hint by his eyes, heart or eyebrows.
- If someone is able to stand, but not to perform bowing and prostration. Then he does not have to stand, but sits and hints at the movements. He may stand, but the best is to sit.

- If someone praying seated, while performing complete bowings and prostrations due to illness. Became well during the prayer, then he builds upon what has been done and performs the rest standing (i.e. he stands where it is required.)
- If someone started praying optionally while standing but became weak. Then it is acceptable for him to lean on a stick or wall, or to sit down. This is because this is an excuse.
- If he started leaning during optional prayer without an excuse then this is disliked, because it is improper behavior.
- If he sat (during an optional prayer – after having stood in the beginning) without an excuse. Then it is disliked but valid.
- If someone prays seated in a boat (while sailing) without being sick. Then it is valid, but standing is better.
- The one who loses consciousness or sanity for 5 consecutive prayer times or less must make them up. If it was more, then he does not have to pray them.

2.1.7 Janazah Salaah

There is a consensus among all the great Muslim jurists that a funeral prayer for a deceased person is a collective obligation or “fard kifayah”. The Prophet (P.B.U.H.) commanded the Muslims to offer it, and they have been doing so ever since they received this commandment. Abu Hurairah narrates that the Prophet, peace be upon him, said: “Whoever follows a funeral procession and offers the prayer for the deceased, will get one kerat 68 of reward. And whoever follows it and remains with it until the body is buried, will get two kerats of reward, the least of which is equal in weight to ‘Mount Uhud’ or he said ‘one of them is like Uhud. Try and attend the prayer of a deceased even if you do not know him/her. Remember that the entire Janazah Salaah is said standing only. Like any other prayer, this prayer is also offered facing Qibla.

1. Form at least three rows. The body of the deceased should be kept in front of the Imam.
2. The Imam stands approximately by the center of the body if the deceased is a male, and by the shoulder if the deceased is a female.

3. If the prayer to be offered is for more than one person, then the bodies should be placed one in front of the other male body closest to the Imam and female body further away.

The following procedure is used to offer the Janazah Salaah.

The Imam

Takbeer#1: Raise hands and says Allah u-Akbar loudly, Recite Thana and Surah Fatiha silently.

Takbeer#2: With hands folded says Allah u-Akbar loudly Invoke peace and Blessings on the Holy Prophet

Takbeer#3: Hands still folded says Allah u-Akbar loudly Recites Dua for the deceased

Takbeer#4: Hands folded says Allah u-Akbar Loudly and immediately thereafter Loudly calls Assalamu Alaikum wa Rahmatullah (twice), turning the head First to the right and then to the left.

The followers

Say:Allah u-Akbar silently

Recite Thana and Surah Fatiha silently

With hands folded say Allah u-Akbar

Invoke Peace and Blessings on the Holy Prophet

Hands still folded say Allah u-Akbar silently Recite Dua for the deceased

Hands folded say Allah u-Akbar silently and say Assalamu alaikum wa Rahmatullah (once) turning the head to the right and then again turning the Head to the left.

This concludes the Janazah Salaah.

1. For Funeral Salaah, Thana is recited in the following:

Subhaanaka allaahumma wa bihamdika wa tabaaraka ismuka wa ta'aala jadduka wa jalla thannaa-uka wa laal ilaaha ghayruka

Translation: Glory be to you Oh Allah, and praise be to you, and blessed is your name, and exalted is Your Majesty, and there is none to be served besides.

2. Invoking Peace and Blessings on the Holy Prophet as given below:

Allaahumma salli alaa muhammadin wa alaa muhammadin kama sallayta alaa ibraaheema wa alaa aali ibraaheema innaka hameedun majeed. Allaahumma baarik alaa muhammadin wa alaa aali muhammadin kamaa baarakta alaa ibraheema wa alaa aali ibraheema innaka hameedun majeedun.

Translation: Oh Allah! Shower your mercy upon Muhammad (upon him be peace) and the followers of Muhammad (upon him be peace), as you showered your mercy upon Ibrahim (Alayhis salaam) and the followers of Ibrahim (Alayhis salaam). Behold you are Praise worthy, Glorious. Oh Allah! Shower your blessing upon Muhammad (upon him be peace), as you showered your blessings upon Ibrahim (Alayhis salaam) and the followers of Ibrahim (Alayhis salaam). Behold you are Praise worthy, Glorious.

3. This is the Dua that is recited after the third Takabeer:

Allaahumma ighfir lihayyinaa, wa mayyitinaa, wa shaahidinaa, wa ghaa-ibinaa, wa sagheerinaa, wa kabeerinaa, wa dhakarinaa wa unthaanaa. Allaahumma man ahyaytahoo minnaa fa ahyihee alal islaam wa man tawaffaytahoo minnaa fatawaffahoo alal iemaan.

Translation: Oh Allah! Forgive those of us that are alive and those of us that are dead; those of us that are present, and those of us who are absent: those of that are young, and those of us that are adults; our males and females. Oh Allah! Whomsoever of us you keep alive, let him live as a follower of Islam, and whomsoever you cause to die, let him die as a believer if the deceased is a male child, the invocation is:

Allaahumma ij'alhu lanaa faratan, wa j'alhu lanaa ajran wa dhukharn wa j'alhu lanaa shaafi'an wa mushaffa'an.

If the deceased is a female child, the invocation is: Allaahumma ij'alhu lanaa faratan, wa j'alhaa lanaa ajraan wa dhukhran wa j'alhaa lanaa shaafi'atan wa mushaffa'atan.

Translation: Oh Allah, make him/her (this child) a source for our salvation; and make him/her a source of reward and treasure for us; and make him/her an intercessor for us, and one whose intercession is accepted.

STEPS OF WASHING:

- The body of the deceased should be placed on a table or alike, the deceased's clothes should be removed, and the body should be covered with a sheet of cloth at all times during the ghusl
- The Auwra (private parts) of the deceased should be covered with a sheet of cloth (The aura of a male is from the belly button to the knee in the presence of males, for the female is the same in the presence of females)
- The head and the upper body should be raised slightly to insure the washing water with exudations from the body flows down and does not run back to the body
- Remove any items or objects not already removed. These include watches, hospital or mortuary ID tags, wound dressings, IV lines, peg tubes, artificial limbs. If there is any active bleeding or wound discharge then that may be padded and dressed
- the washer should start washing by saying: "Bismillah" (In the name of Allah)
- The washer wears gloves or winds a piece of cloth around his hand, and with this he cleans away any impurities from the body using water. Then he should dispose of the gloves
- The washer should take another pair of gloves, press lightly the stomach of the deceased so as so to expel, if possible, any remnants from it, and then wash the body of all impurities using water. Then he should dispose of the gloves
- the washer should take another pair of gloves, and wash the covered private parts, then dispose of the gloves
- The washer should perform wudhu (ablution) for the deceased without inserting the water in the nose and in the mouth. May use a piece of wet cotton wool in a small roll to clean nose and front teeth

- the washer should clean the body with water and soap (if available), starting from the head (hair, face and beard in men), then the upper right side of the body then the left side, after that the lower right side then the lower left
- In the case of a female, her hair should be loosened, washed, combed, and be braided in three braids, and placed behind her back
- the washing should be done three times, or five times, or seven times, as needed, providing that after washing the head, wash the right side before the left, and the upper parts before the lower ones
- in the last wash, the washer may use camphor, or some perfume with the water
- after that the body should be dried with clean towel
- Then the body should be covered with a clean sheet. The auwra must be kept covered at all times.
- get ready to start the shrouding

SPECIAL NOTE: In case the deceased is a female in her menstrual period or have child birth bleeding, padding should be used to prevent blood from leaving the body.

NOTE: It is recommended that those who performed the washing should take a bath after performing the ghusl.

AL-KAFAN (SHROUDING THE DEAD MUSLIM)

Shrouding should start immediately after washing the body of the deceased. It is recommended to use white sheets from inexpensive material. Extravagance is not recommended in the Kafan (Shroud). All measurements may vary depending on the stature of the deceased.

The material of the sheet should not have any stitching, not be silk, nor should any gold be used.

THE KAFAN OF A MALE

The Kafan of a male should consist of three white wrapping sheets, and 4 tie ropes

- Outer sheet - Lifafah
- Second sheet - Izaar
- Third sheet - Qamees (shirt)
- 3-4 ties
- 2 smaller sheets (satar) used cover the private parts (*auwra*) one before and the other after ghusl

STEPS OF SHROUDING:

- The wrapping sheets should be opened and spread out one on the top of the other (if using one of our pre-packed kaffans, this is already done or you)
- Roll up the front half of the top sheet towards the head - Qamees (shirt)
- The deceased, covered with a sheet (satar), is lifted and laid on his back on this top sheet (Qamees)
- The Qamees is then unrolled over the front of the body and once the body is covered then remove the satar (covering sheet)
- Some scent or perfume or sandal wood paste may be put on those parts of the body upon which one rests during prostration, that is the forehead, nose, hands, knees, and feet
- If it is possible the deceased's left hand should be placed on his chest, then put his right hand on the left hand like the way in the Salat (Prayer)
- The edge of the next sheet (Izaar) is then folded over the deceased right side, then the other edge over his left side.
- Then the last sheet (Lifafah) should be folded the same way.
- These sheets should be fastened with a piece of cloth (tie ropes), one above the head, another under the feet, and two around the body
- This completes the shrouding for the male

THE KAFAN OF A FEMALE

The Kafan of a female should consist of five white garments and 4 ties

- Outermost sheet - Lifafah
- Second sheet - Sinaband - to cover from under armpits to thighs
- Third sheet - Izaar
- Fourth layer - Qamees
- Last piece - Orni - to cover head and hair
- 3-4 ties
- 2 smaller sheets (satar) used cover the private parts one before and the other after ghusl

STEPS OF SHROUDING:

- All the sheets should be spread out in layers (if you are using our pre-packed kaffan this is already done as you open the kaffan)
- Roll up the front half of the top sheet towards the head - Qamees(shirt)
- The deceased, covered with a sheet (satar), is lifted and laid on her back on this top sheet (Qamees)
- The Qamees is then unrolled over the front of the body and once the body is covered then remove the satar (covering sheet)
- Some scent or perfume may be put on those parts of the body upon which one rests during prostration that is the forehead, nose, hands, knees, and feet.
- The sinaband (loin cloth) is bound round (acts like underwear).
- Put the head veil
- the deceased's left hand should be placed on her chest, then put her right hand on the left hand like the way in the Salat (Prayer)
- The edge of the Izaar sheet is folded over the deceased right side, then the other edge over his left side.
- then the last (Lifafah) sheet should be folded the same way

- these sheets should be fastened with a piece of cloth (tie ropes), one above the head, another under the feet, and two around the body

2.1.8 Jama'Taqdim

Jama'Taqdim: bringing forward (al-taqdim) the second one (prayer) from its appointed time and offering it with the first one at its time.

Jama'Taqdim is done by combining Zohor and Asr prayer on Zohor timeframe or combining Mahgrib and Isya' prayer on Mahgrib timeframe.

This prayer is named Taqdiem as the time for second prayer has not come yet, the prayer is done within the time for the first prayer.

- The first prayer need be done perfectly in manner then followed by the second prayer.
- Perform the prayer with niat jama' in the first prayer in any juzud before salam but it is more afdal to do niat as we do takbiratulihram.
- There must not be any interruption between these two prayers.
- Still in musafir from the first solat until perfect takbiratulihram of the second prayer.

Salaah Jama Taqdim

Jama Taqdim done Zohor prayer and Asr prayers at Zohor, or pray Maghrib and Isya at Maghrib. Nominated by Jama Taqdim prayers because prayer is the second time before they brought the first prayer.

Terms of Jama Taqdim

1. Advanced proprietary prayer time with the order, means done Zohor prayer and prayer Sunset calculated the first or first and then followed that with prayer Asr or Isya calculated the second prayer.

2. Jama faith in prayer the first in any prayer before greeting constituents but preferred to delay the required intent takbiratulihram.

3. Muwalat (consecutive) between the two prayers is not accompanied by dissociation of the measured length in uruf.

4. Still in the Musafir from the beginning of the first prayers to complete second takbiratul pilgrimage prayers, prayers for the Jama to be void in the district between the two prayers.

2.1.9 Jama'Takhir

Jama'Takhir: delaying the first one (prayer) from its appointed time to time to the time of the second one, and offering then together at that time.

Jama'Takhir is done by combining Zohor and Asr prayer on Asar timeframe or combining Mahgrib and Isya'prayer on Isya' timeframe.

- Need to niat Jama'Takhier before the first prayer until prefect takbiratulihram of the second prayer.
- If not, the first prayer is considered as qada'

Solat Jama Takkhir

Jama Takkhir is done Zohor prayer and Asr prayer at Asr or Maghrib prayers and Isya performed in the Isya time. Nominated prayers are with Jama Takkhir for the first prayers that have been brought in time to the second prayer.

Terms of Jama Takkhir

1. Intention Jama Takkhir before the expiration of the first prayer time, because if it does not intend to delay the Jama Takkhir illegally from the first prayer time and prayer is to be qada 'at the time of the second.

2. Still Musafir up resolved in the second prayer, and if it was before the district so that the prayers would be the first Solat qada.

2.2 Android

Android is a mobile phone operating system that being used these days, from children to adults, students from high school to college. The technology of android has made the learning system easier and attractive also can be accessed anywhere and anytime. Human body anatomy especially skeletal systems were the hardest subject or field of study moreover learning with conventional way such as reading books and search for manual props.

Android Pie (Android 9.0) Confirmed: New Features & More

Android 9 is called Android Pie. Its available now on Google Pixel phones. Here's what to expect from the new Android 9.0 OS.

Intelligence, simplicity and digital wellbeing are the three pillars of the new Android 9.0 Pie operating system, for which the official update is now available for Google Pixel phones and the Essential PH-1, the first non-Pixel phone to get the update.

Android Pie builds in hundreds of improvements, with highlights including:

Intelligence

Adaptive Battery: Uses machine learning to work out which apps you use and when, waking them only when they are likely to be required and, in an energy, -efficient manner

Adaptive Brightness: Takes into account personal preferences give the ambient lighting, then manages those adjustments for you in the background

App Actions: Builds on the App Predictions feature by also recommending the actions you are likely to take next

Slices: Allows part of the app UI to be brought right into the Google search results, allowing you to, for example, order a Lyft without opening the app (early access begins in June)

Simplicity

New navigation system: A single clean home button that you swipe up to see predicted apps, and up again to see all apps. Slide to the side to see open apps. Works in any app (see how)

Smart text selection in Overview (see how)

Simplified volume controls

Rotation Button: Appears on navigation bar as you turn the device

Digital Wellbeing

Android Dashboard: Aims to help you understand your habits and promote meaningful engagement. Shows you, for example, how many times you unlocked your phone, how many notifications you received, and how many apps you used. Also gives you controls for how and when you spend time on your phone.

App Timer: Lets you specify how long you should spend using an app, and nudges you when that time draws near

Slush Gesture: Turn over your phone to automatically enter Do Not Disturb mode

Wind down Mode: Tell Google Assistant when you want to go to bed, and when that time draws near it will turn on Do Not Disturb and switch the screen to greyscale mode

Android OS naming history

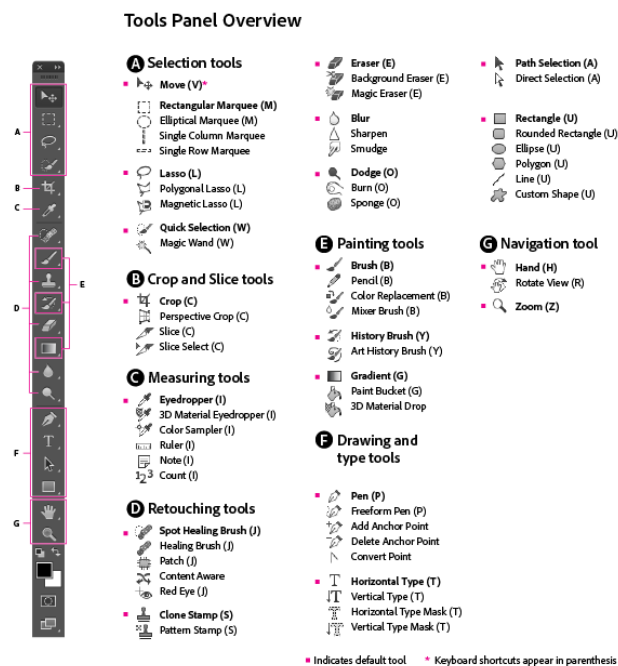
Since the early days of Android updates have been named after sweet treats and in alphabetical order. So far, we've seen:

- Android Donut (v1.6)
- Android Eclair (v2.0)
- Android Froyo (v2.2)
- Android Gingerbread (v2.3)
- Android Honeycomb (v3.0)
- Android Ice Cream Sandwich (v4.0)
- Android Jelly Bean (v4.1)
- Android KitKat (v4.4)
- Android Lollipop (v5.0)
- Android Marshmallow (v6.0)
- Android Nougat (v7.0)
- Android Oreo (v8.0)

2.3 TOOLS USED

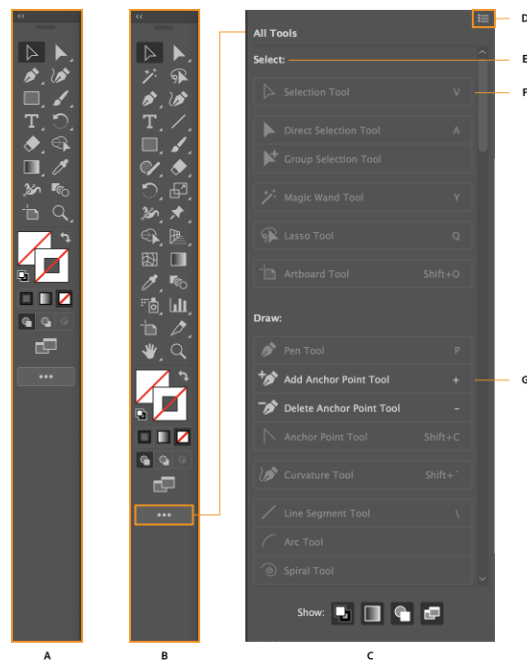
2.3.1 Adobe Photoshop cs6

Adobe Photoshop is Program in adobe that use for design picture and graphic photo performance significantly. Such as printed matter, magazine and work multimedia. It also can retouching decorate and design picture, which it is very popular now. We can use Photoshop program design photo and use all Effect in picture and text. This Photoshop is program imagine and amended picture especially professional to designer. This Adobe Photoshop has many tools for support the publication type's work, media, design and develop the website.



2.3.2 Adobe Illustrator

Adobe Illustrator is Program that use for draw in lined pattern or Vector Graphic. This program is professional to global design. The illustrator can design printed matter, package, website, motion and cartoon.



A. Basic toolbar B. Advanced toolbar C. All Tools drawer D. Flyout menu E. Tool category F. Tool available in the toolbar G. Tool available in the drawer

2.3.3 Adobe Animate CC

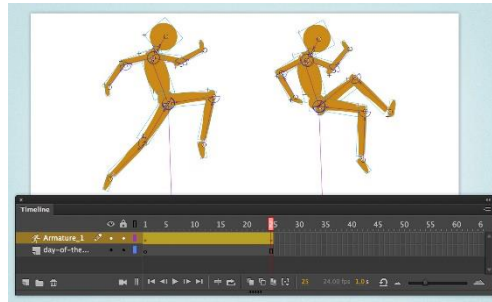
Adobe Animate CC (formerly Flash Professional) is the industry-leading software for designers and developers who want to create interactive animations. Animate CC includes cutting-edge drawing tools and the ability to publish animations to multiple platforms, such as Flash/AIR, HTML5 Canvas, or even custom platforms, to reach viewers on virtually any desktop or mobile device.

Basic tools

Brush



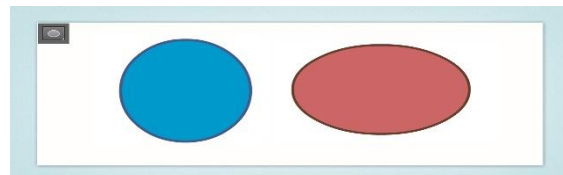
Bone



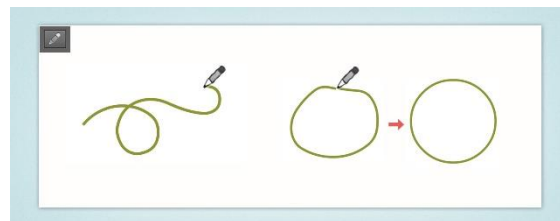
Camera



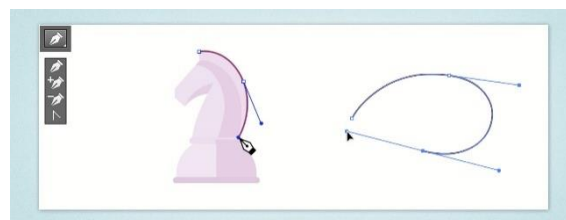
Ellipsis



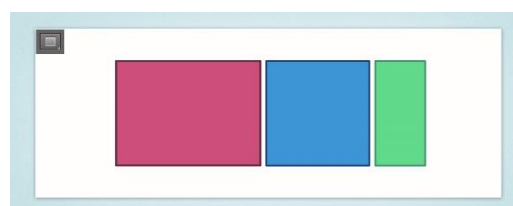
Pencil



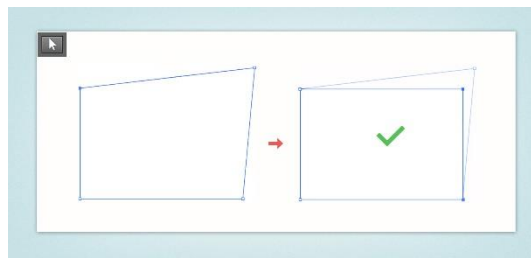
Pen



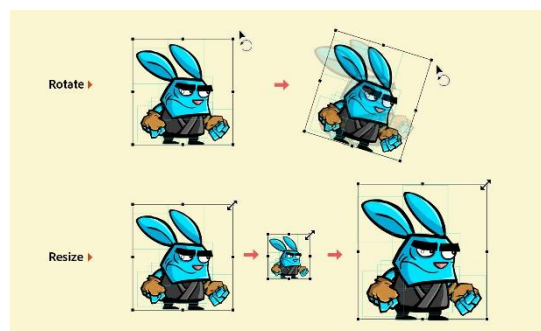
Rectangle



Transformation anchor



Transform



2.3.4 Construct 2

Construct 2 is a powerful ground breaking HTML5 game creator designed specifically for 2D games. It allows anyone to build games — no coding required



2.4 Relate Work

Prayer and Azan Application

By studying programming principles and software development process this study is going to add new features to Provisions in Islam under android operating system due it's the most and widely used by developers and regular users, also Android become the most used operating system since the beginning of 2012. And it has application about learning and teach prayer and azan such as:

SmartSolat Ustaz Don Application

Descriptions

Manual to Perform Solat (Muslim Daily Prayer) performed by al-Ustaz Don Daniyal.

SmartSolat contains the step-by-step animated guide to perform Solat (the Muslim daily prayer). The Solat are performed five times a day including Subh (before sunrise), Zuhr (noon), Asr (afternoon before dusk), Maghrib (dusk) and Isha' (at night). Before each Solat, Muslim will cleanse themselves by performing Wudhu'.

Features: SmartSolat is a multimedia guide book on how to perform Solat, the daily prayer for Muslims.

It has the pictures of how to perform each step of Solat.

The recitations Arabic are also provided for each of the steps.

Every page has the recitation in Arabic and the meanings in English, France and Malay.

SmartSolat also has the step-by-step guide to perform abulation (wudhu': method to cleanse ourselves before performing Solat).



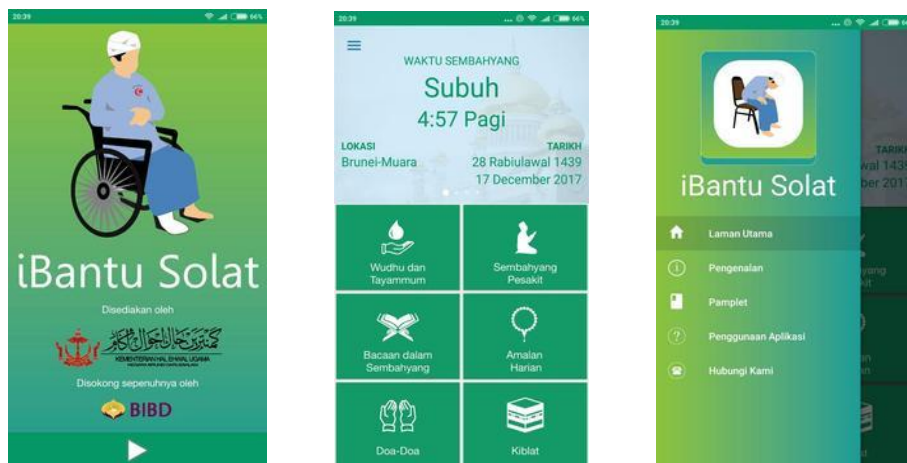
iBantuSolat Application

Descriptions: iBantu Solat Mobile App is a mobile application that will help members of the public with physical disabilities especially patients, their family members and medical staff to be able to perform the spiritual exercise of prayer.

Developers: Mobile.developer@egc.gov.bn

Language: Arabic, Indonesia

Format: Android



Belajar Adzan

Descriptions

Sound Adzan to call Muslim to prayer. The Adzan help children learning Azan. This Application has easy sound for children learning.

Features: - Belajar Adzan for children has meaning and sound

Language: Arabic, Indonesia

Format: Android



The discussion found that these all application above very rich graphics. To who interest how to perform in everyday life. This application process in English, Arabic, France, Malay and Indonesia. And no application related Eid prayer, Taakhir, Takdim, Sakit, Hujan, and Janazah. It make we want to develop application to process Thai and Arabic , for who interest in .By we want to develop application about prayer besides prayer five time .So we will create an application about all kinds of prayer such as Azan,Eqomah, both eid, Taakhir, Takdim, Sakit, Hujan, and Janazah. Because who interest in will to learning this. There Appliction are divided into four section are lesson content, picture and video. In the section of picture with subtitles has describe to audio sound of Thai and Arabic. And the application will demonstrate by 2D animation.

2.5 Conclusion

Generally, this chapter 3 describes about the study and existences project which are related to app. That has benefit and can apply to develop from explanation to Provisions in Islam Application description.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

Methodology is the most important part in this project because it uses to describe in each phase in detail. This chapter, developer focusing on the process of project development, which uses concept of Android Mobile Application Development Model (AMADM) model. It shown and explained step by step of processing in each phase.

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Android Mobile Application Development Model (AMADM) is a conceptual model used in project management that describes the stags involved in information of the completed application. The Android Mobile Application Development Model (AMADM) is to achieve the goal of processing in this project consists of 4 phases is scope and plan phase, analysis and design phase, implement and verify phase, deploy and support phase as shown the figure :3.1



Figure 3.1: Android Mobile Application Development Model (AMADM)

The phases include;

1. **Scope and plan phase.**
2. **Analysis and design phase.**
3. **Implement and verify phase.**
4. **Deploy and support phase.**

3.2 SCOPE AND PLAN PHASE.

The planning phase include: Find the problem, find topic, Troubleshooting etc.

The first step in planning phase is find the problem about prayer in addition to Five-time prayer. Because people in general do not know about prayers that are in addition to daily prayer. And in nowadays application most of them are language Malayu and Indonesian. It makes people do not understand and learning to daily salaah.

The second step in planning phase is find the topic. When we know problem about prayer. By we will to develop a the salaah guide application is apart from 5 times salaah that use in daily life.

The last step in planning is troubleshooting. We will develop application related to salaah using the Thai language in order to understand and will explain how to salaah in various steps that should be known and can be used in daily life.

The scope phase includes:

The scope of this project in processing the salaah guide in Islam application this subject includes: Azan, Igomah, Eid Fittry and Adha salaah, Takhir, Takdim, Janazah, Sakit, Hujan. This information presents through text, picture, sound, and some part animation. And we used Thai langue for develop it. By this application style we will encourage motivation and interested such as app interface look beautiful nice colorful screen and nice font text easy to read for make learning when that are study this application. Include:

1. **The text:** developer used two kind of text include: TST back Power Ext 1.1 font, Super space bold font, it beautiful, easy to read and understand the text on the application.

2. **Graphics:** developer used two kinds of style to create the interface app and background include: bottom style, cartoon style for make more interest, motivation and encourages to learning the application.
3. **Sound:** developer used two kinds of sound in this application include the meaning of sound and sound word to make more explain information in the application.
4. **Video:** developer used animation to create the video include: cartoon for make interest and understand to learning the application.

3.3 ANALYSIS AND DESIGN PHASE

Analysis and design phase are important phase that help to success and process to following goal. By prepare for new information system. To analyze main problem and secondary problem to suitability of user learning. In this project provides the methods to analyze for create application. Then development team tries to analyze and design into useful drawing and easy to understand.

In application has many pages such as main menu pages about menu of content in guide prayer in Islam. By each page has Azan, Iqomah and other salaah such as Eid Fitriy /Eid Adha, Taakhir, Takdim, Sakit, Hujan, and the last Janazah. By each page has sound, text to explain the topic and bottom to select main menu. And Janazah page has video to explain procedure of Janazah such as Janazah Lave, Janazah Furl, Janazah. Prayer and Janazah. Funeral.

3.3.2 Design each page.



Figure 3.3.2.1: Main menu pages of The salaah guide in Islam

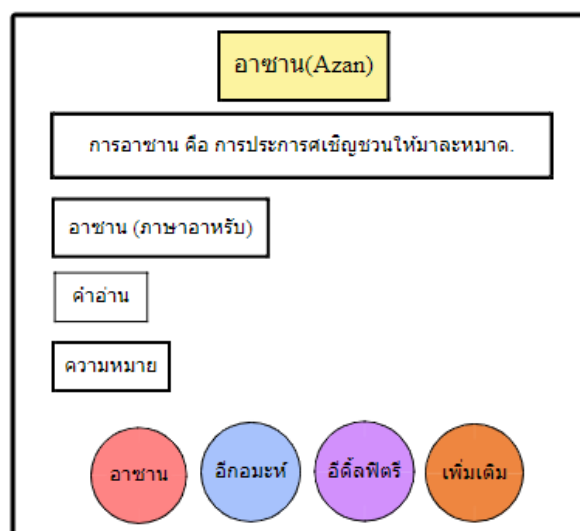


Figure 3.3.2.2: The salaah guide in Islam Application: AZAN

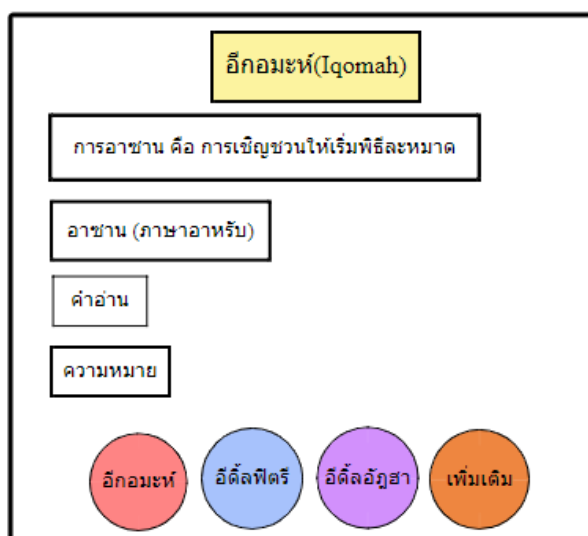


Figure 3.3.2.3: The salaah guide in Islam Application: IQOMAH.

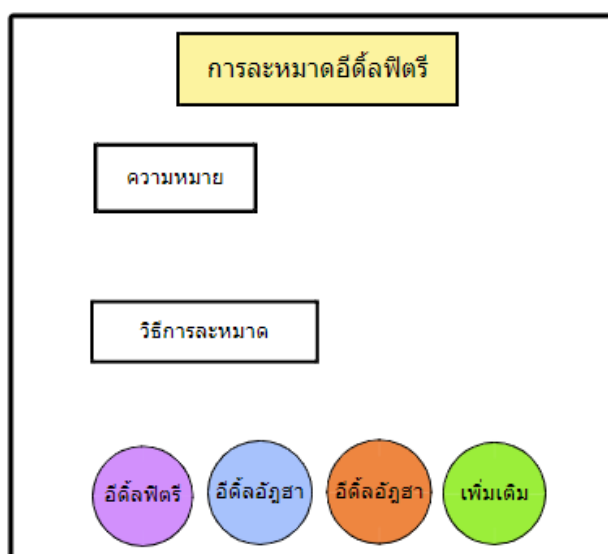


Figure3.3.2.4: The salaah guide in Islam Application: Eid Fittry salaah.

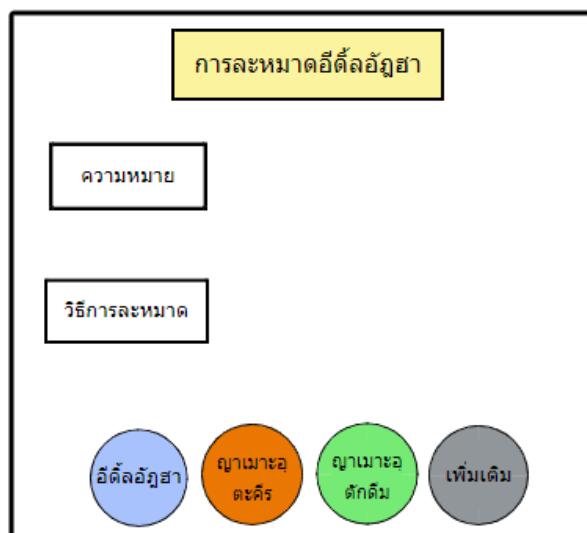


Figure 3.3.2.5: The salaah guide in Islam Application: Eid Adha salaah.

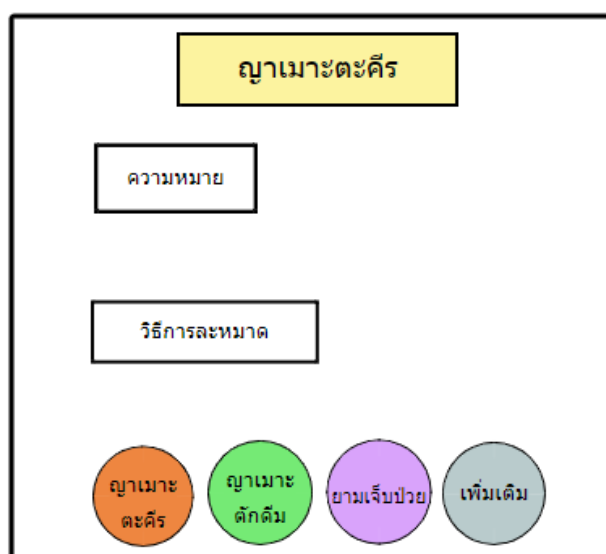


Figure 3.3.2.6: The salaah guide in Islam Application: Jama'at Takhir salaah.

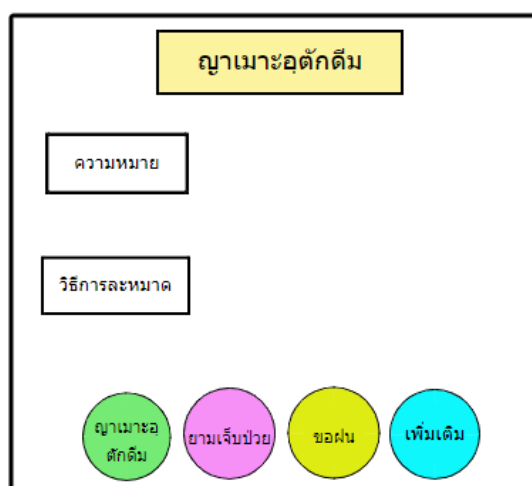


Figure 3.3.2.7: The salaah guide in Islam Application: Jama'Takdim salaah

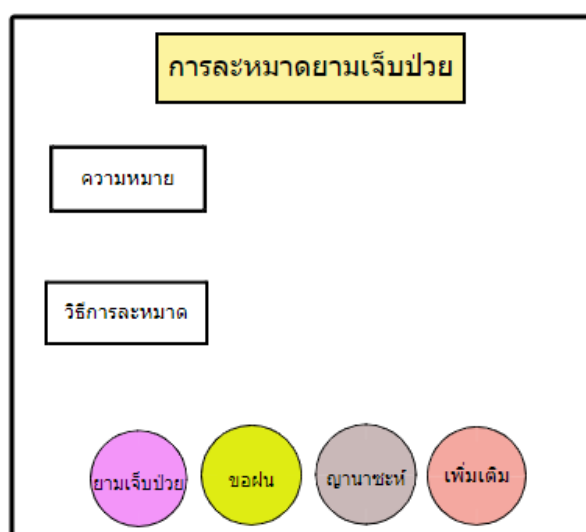


Figure 3.3.2.8: The salaah guide in Islam Application: Sakit salaah.

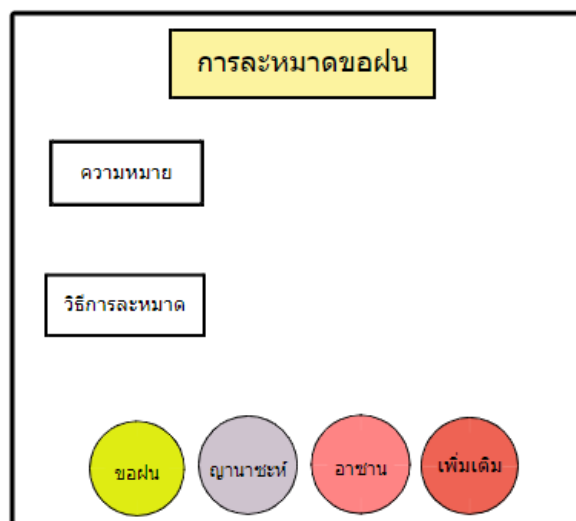


Figure 3.3.2.9: The salaah guide in Islam Application: Hujan salaah.

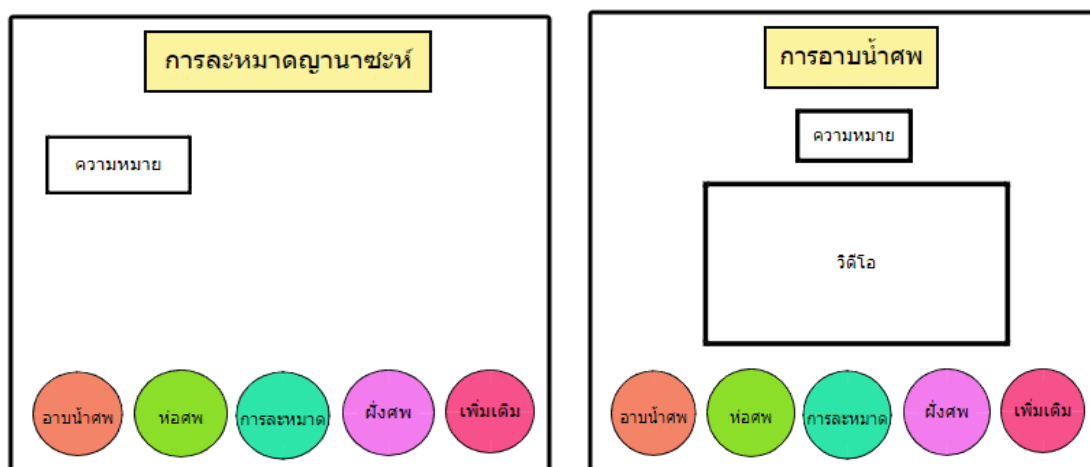
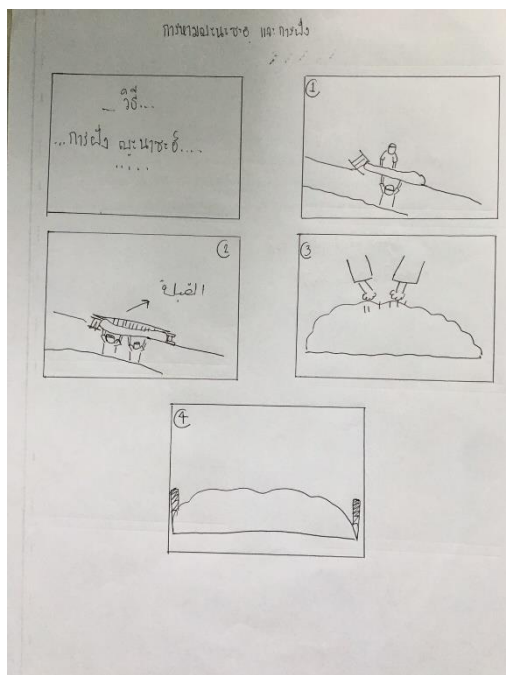
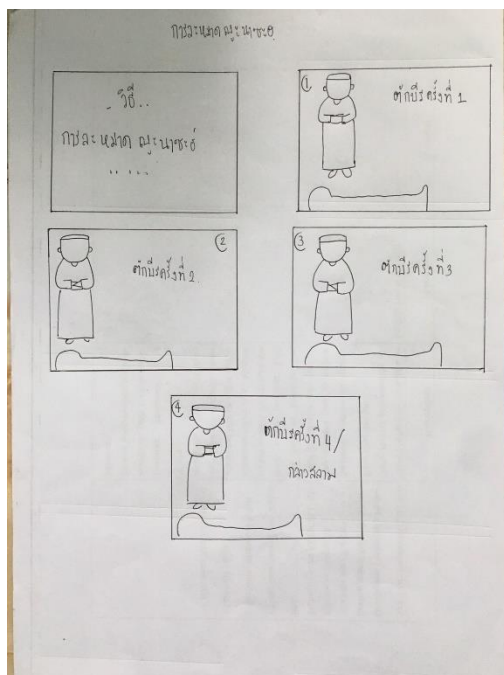
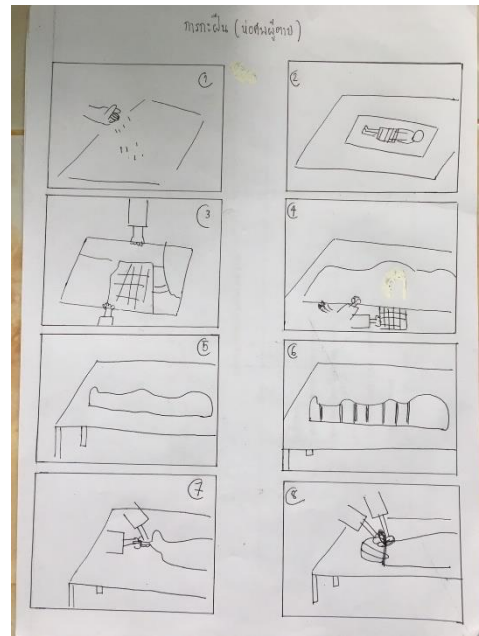
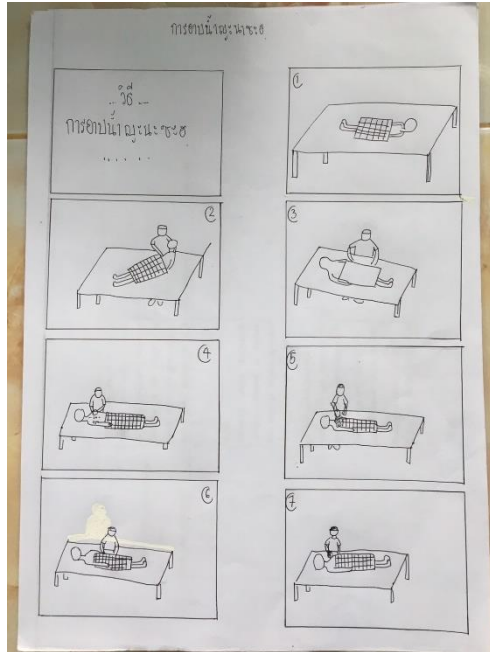


Figure 3.3.2.10: The salaah guide in Islam Application: Janazah

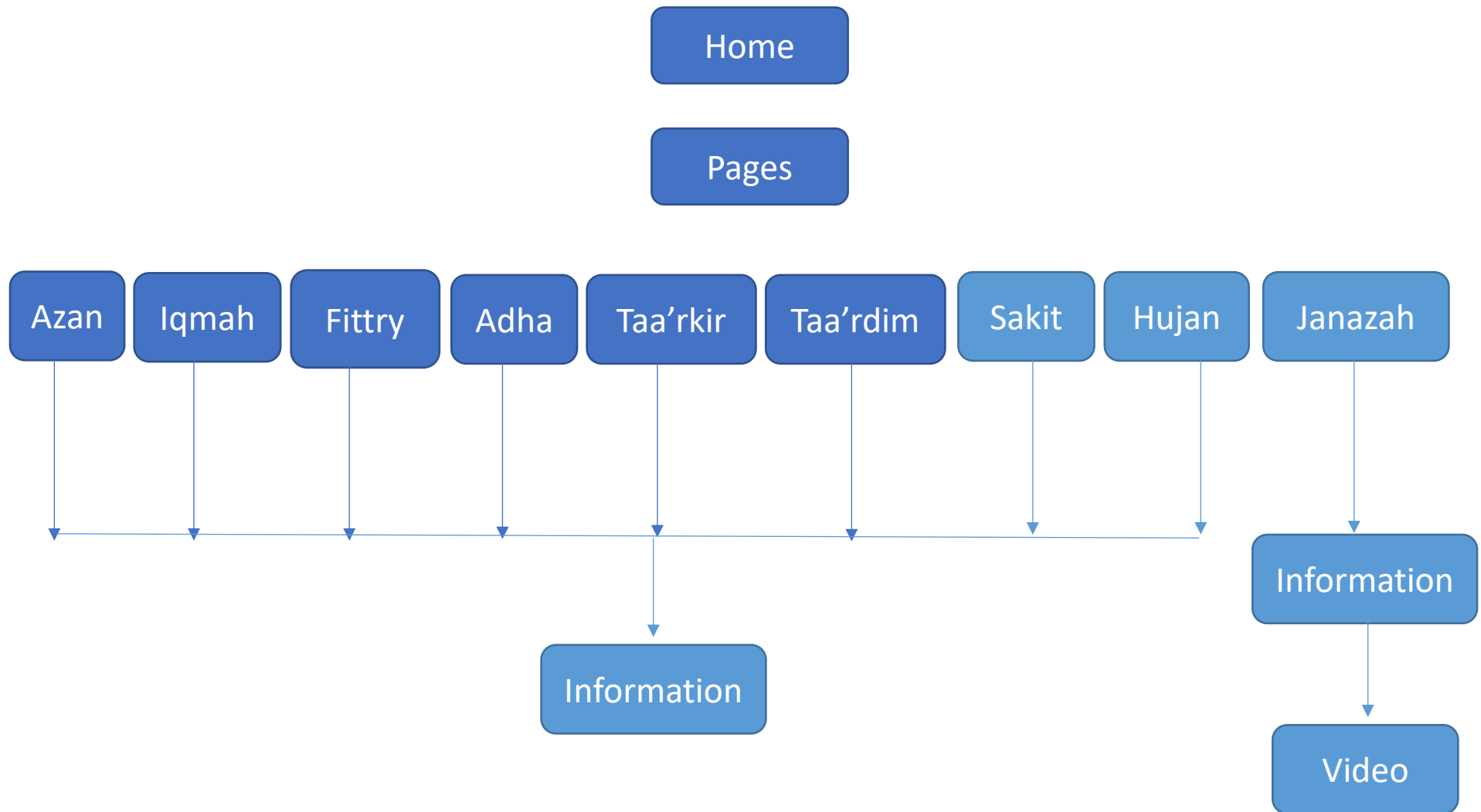
Storyboard Janazah Animation



Logo of the prayer guide in Islam Application



3.4 Analyst site structure



Design each phase

Design is important phase that help to success in activity for this project. The developers have to expert in design. In each page consist of main menu and separate of that main menu in nine-part Azan, Iqomah, Eid salaah, Taakhir, Takdim, Sakit, Hujan, and Janazah.

3.5 Conclusion

This chapter describe the develop process of The salaah Guide Application. Development use Android Mobile Application Development Model methodology in process this project. It is including of planning, analysis, and design. It explains step by step of processing in each phase. This methodology is primary method that is easy process in achieving the objective of this project.

