EMPLOYING LONGEST COMMON SUBSEQUENCE METHOD TO RETRIEVE TRANSLATED AL-QURAN DOCUMENTS

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ABSTRACT

Dynamic programming is introduced to serve as underlying principle for solving problems in different areas such as operations research, computer science, speech processing and string processing. Longest Common Subsequence algorithm (LCS) has been developed to solve string matching problems. This method is employed to retrieve documents from the translated Al-Quran. This approach will be introduced in the Web page as a search engine. Search engine will collate and return a list of clickable URLs containing presentations that match with word related. The list is ordered, with the best match appearing at the top of the Web page.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Longest Common Subsequence algorithm has been developed to solve string matching problems. The problem is, to find the existence of a sequence of a short string in a long string. The method are employed to retrieve documents from the translated Al-Quran. This approach will be implemented on the Web page as a search engine. This new search engine will be very easy to use, as the users only need to type in the topic that they want. Search engine will collates and return a list of clickable URLs containing presentations that match with the topic. The list is ordered, with better matches appearing at the top of the Web page. In this project, this search engine will retrieve the Translated Al-Quran Documents file in the database.

1.2 Problem Description

The Internet is the important feature that helps people to search information. The purpose of the search engine is to minimize the time and stepping stone to get the information from Internet. As we know, nowadays there are only several search engines in the Malay Translated Al-Quran, published by the organization or personal Web. Therefore, a Malay Translated Al-Quran needed to compete with other search engine and also help people (Malay or who know Malay language) to make ease search in verses of Al-Quran.