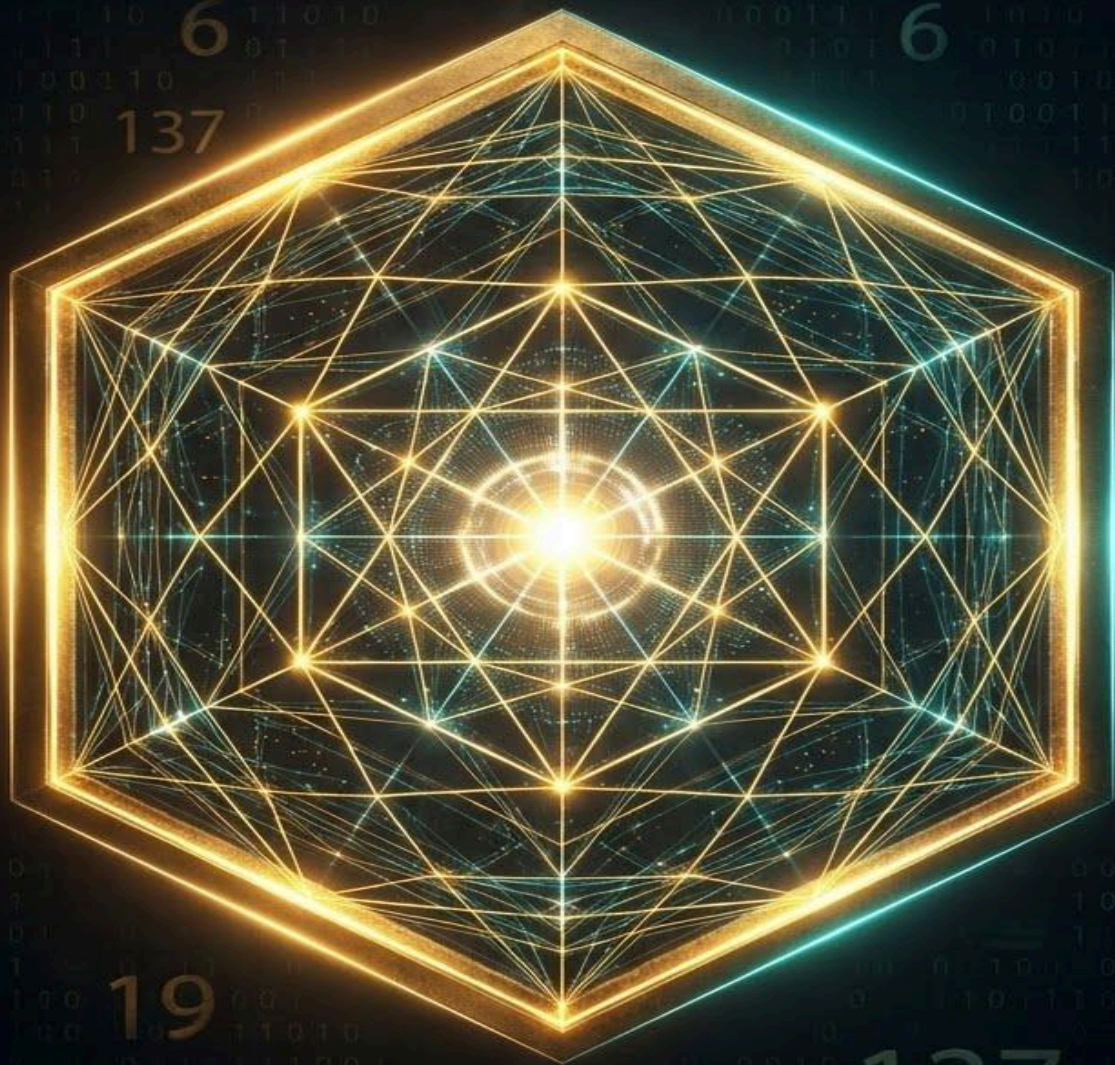


ALKITABIUM



Alkitabium

DEDICATION

To my **Father and Mother**, The first architects of my mind. Your unique upbringing forged the researcher within me, teaching me that the pursuit of truth requires both the precision of a pilot and the depth of a believer.

To my brother and intellectual partner, **Mahmoud Elmalt**, who spent years decoding the secrets of the *Basmala*. You were the spark that ignited this journey and the constant drive that kept the flame alive. From you, I learned the relentless pursuit of truth—to never settle for initial results. You taught me the art of deep analysis: how to scrutinize every component, deconstruct every detail, and trace everything back to its **atomic origin**.

To **Lien Almalt and Tela Almalt**, My heartbeats and my ultimate motive.

This book exists because I was denied the privilege of sharing my days with you. The distance between us was the fuel that drove me to intensify my search, so that I could leave you this legacy. I may not be there to teach you every day, but through these pages, I pass on to you the most important truth I found: You are part of a Divine Plan, connected by a code that no distance can break. The numerical value of your names connected with Waw (And) is 528 which is 11×48 . Read on to understand more.

And finally, to the **unnamed friend** who once challenged me, claiming he could find similar structures in *Mickey Mouse*. Your skepticism was the fuel that drove me to prove, beyond a shadow of a doubt, the mathematical impossibility of coincidence. Thank you for provoking the rigor that confirmed the truth.

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Introduction

Part 1: The Story of Numbers: When Letters Did the "Counting"

The Origin Story: From Sinai to "Abjad Hawwaz"

To correctly understand the "code" of the Quran, we must forget the shape of the numbers we see today (0, 1, 2, 3...) or even the Eastern numerals (٠, ١, ٢...). These digits are all "modern technology" that entered our lives approximately two centuries *after* the revelation of the Quran.

So, how did they calculate at the time of the Revelation? And how did the world arrive at the "Abjad" system?

Let's travel way back in time...

1. The Beginning: From "Image" to "Sound" (The Sinaitic Script)

Long ago, the Ancient Egyptians wrote in Hieroglyphs (images). To write the number "one million," they would draw a "god raising his hands to the sky."

In Sinai, specifically in the area of "Serabit el-Khadim," there were Semitic workers (the ancestors of Arabs and Jews) working alongside the Egyptians. These people created the greatest invention in human history: **"The Alphabet."**



They took a few Egyptian symbols, and instead of using them as an "image," they used them as a "sound."

- They drew a "Bull's Head" (called *Aleph* in their language) and made it the sound "A".
- They drew a "House" (called *Bayt*) and made it the sound "B".

From here emerged the "Proto-Sinaitic" script, the great-grandfather of all the world's alphabets.

2. The 22 Letters (The Old Global Standard)

This Sinaitic script evolved and passed to the Phoenicians (the traders of the Mediterranean), and from them to the Arameans and Hebrews. All these peoples agreed on a "unified list" of only **22 letters**. Their order was sacred and memorized just like their names:

(**Abjad - Hawwaz - Hutty - Kalman - Sa'fas - Qarashat** أ ب ج د ه و ز ح ط ي س ف ص ق ر ش ت).

Up to this point, Arabic, Hebrew, Syriac, and Phoenician were all the same. 22 letters in the exact same order.



3. The Arabs and the Extra "6" (The Rawadif)

The Arabic language is very rich, and its pronunciation points (exits of sound) are more numerous than its Semitic siblings. The Arabs found that the 22 letters were not enough for them. They had extra sounds not found in others.

So, they added **6 letters** and called them "The Rawadif" (meaning the followers/extras).

These letters are: (**Th** ث - **Kh** خ - **Dh** ذ - **Dad** ض - **Zha** ظ - **Gh** غ).

Thus, the Arabic alphabet became complete with **28 letters**.

To preserve the global order (Abjad Hawwaz...), they placed these new **6** at the tail of the list, completing it as:

(Thakhadh - Dazhagh).

4. How Did Letters Turn into Numbers? (The Hidden Decimal System)

Before the Indians invented Zero, and before Al-Khwarizmi introduced the numbers we know, the world needed a way to write down "trade calculations" and "astronomy." The Romans created a sterile system (I, V, X, L, C, D, M). To write 1999, you had to write (MCMXCIX)... pure torture!

The Semitic peoples (including the Arabs) were smarter. They created a system called **"Hisab al-Jummal"** (Abjad Numerals). Its idea was genius: **"A letter's rank is its value."**

- **The Units (1-9):** The first 9 letters (*Abjad Hawwaz Hut*) took 1, 2, 3... 9.
- **The Tens (10-90):** The next 9 letters (*Y Kalman Sa'fas*) took 10, 20... 90.
- **The Hundreds (100-400):** The remaining 4 letters from the old 22 (*Qarashat*) took 100, 200, 300, 400.

Here comes the decisive Arab twist:

When the Arabs added their 6 letters (*Th, Kh, Dh, Dad, Zha, Gh*), they used them to complete the counter: 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1000.

5. Why is this Story Important?

At the time of the Revelation, at the time of writing "In the Name of Allah...", and at the time of arranging the Surahs, there were no numbers in the mind of any Arab (or anyone in the Middle East) other than these letters.

- When the Prophet said "Nineteen," the companion wrote it in his mind or on paper as a value linked to words and letters, not drawing the digits (19).
- The Quran was revealed based on this "System." Therefore, the numerical miracle is built upon the **"Original Value"** of the letter, not on the shape of the digit we invented later.

6. When Did Modern Numbers (0-9) Appear?

These numbers (which we call Ghubari or Indian numerals) entered Islamic civilization at the hands of the mathematical genius **"Al-Khwarizmi"** during the reign of Al-Ma'mun (about 200 years after the death of the Prophet).

Al-Khwarizmi was the one who said: "Folks, the Indians have an invention called Zero, let's use it and create a place-value system (units, tens) instead of giving ourselves a headache with Abjad calculation."

From that moment, the world began to forget that "A=1" and "B=2", and we started using 1 and 2.



This means Al-Khwarizmi invented the decimal system and presented it to the world in the 9th Century AD, but did Europe start using this system immediately?

The answer is **No, of course not...** It is a very dramatic story! Europe resisted these numbers for centuries and did not accept them easily.

To imagine the scene: Al-Khwarizmi wrote his book in the 9th century (approx. 825 AD), but Europe remained drowning in sterile Roman numerals (I, V, X, L) until the 13th century... that is a 400-year delay!

Here is the exciting timeline of this story:

1. The Real Hero: "Fibonacci"

Europe knew nothing of Al-Khwarizmi's work until a young Italian named "Leonardo of Pisa" (famous as Fibonacci) appeared.

His father was a merchant and diplomat in North Africa (in the city of "Bejaia" in Algeria).

Fibonacci traveled with his father as a child, and there he saw Arabs calculating at terrible speeds using numbers (0-9), while the Italians were still struggling to multiply two Roman numerals together.

He was dazzled by this system and learned it at the hands of Arab masters.

2. The Year 1202: The Moment of Explosion

Fibonacci returned to Italy and authored a very famous book named "*Liber Abaci*" (The Book of Calculation) in 1202 AD.

The first sentence in the book was shocking to Europeans: "*These are the nine Indian figures: 9 8*

7 6 5 4 3 2 1, and with them is the sign 0 ... and with these, we can write any number no matter how large."

This was the moment Europe saw these numbers systematically for the first time.

3. Why Did They Resist? (The Resistance to Zero)

Even though the system was easier, Europe (the Church and the Merchants) fought these numbers fiercely for another 300 years! Why?

Fear of Fraud: Merchants said Arabic numbers are easy to forge (The zero 0 can become a 6 or a 9 with a stroke of a pen), whereas Roman numerals (V, X) are hard to forge.

Demonization: The Church viewed Zero (The Nothing) as a satanic idea, and deemed these "Infidel Numbers" (Saracen numbers).

In the city of "Florence" in 1299, a law was passed banning the use of Arabic numerals in accounting ledgers!

4. The Final Victory (The Printing Press)

These numbers didn't impose their complete dominance until the mid-15th century (The Renaissance) with the invention of the printing press. The press needed numbers that were uniform and small in shape, so the Arabic "Ghubari" numerals (the 1, 2, 3 that the world uses now) won the battle, and Roman numerals disappeared forever.

The Funny Paradox:

The numbers we use in Egypt and the Middle East (٢, ٣, ١) are the "Eastern" version that evolved in Baghdad. Whereas the numbers Europe uses (1, 2, 3), which they call English Numbers... are originally the "Ghubari" Arabic numerals (angular shapes) that were used in Andalusia and the Arab Maghreb, which Fibonacci transferred to Europe.

Meaning: Europe writes "Arabic," and we (in Egypt) write "Hindi-Eastern."

The funniest sentence said on this subject:

"Sultan Barquq died in the Apricot (Fil Mishmish)".

(Translator's Note: "Fil Mishmish" is an idiom meaning "Never" or "When pigs fly", literally "in the apricot season").

We find that the phrase **(Fil Mishmish)** has a numerical value of **801**, which is actually the year Sultan Al-Zahir Sayf al-Din Barquq died.

Sh ش	M م	Sh ش	M م	L ل	A ا	I/Y ي	F ف
300	40	300	40	30	1	10	80

$$80+10+1+30+40+300+40+300 = 801$$

Naturally, in the modern age, the computer must convert letters into numbers to be able to deal with them or even to encrypt them.

Part 2: The Secret of the Number 6: The "Earthly" Foundation

Why is the Quran composed of 114 Surahs? Why not a round number like 100?

The answer lies in the number **6**.

The Quran consists of 114 Surahs, which equates to 19×6 .

The number 114 itself points to this: the sum of its digits ($1+1+4$) is **6**.

But why 6? Why is this specific number the multiplier? To understand this, we need to look at how the number 6 is woven into the fabric of the universe, from the music we hear to the atoms in our bodies.

1. 6 in Music

The number 6 is the hidden structure behind the music that billions of people enjoy.

- **The Octave:** On a piano, an octave consists of 12 keys (7 white + 5 black). This represents **6 "whole tones"** or steps.
- **Instruments:** The guitar, one of the most popular instruments, has **6 strings**.
- **Rhythm:** In complex musical traditions like Flamenco, the basic rhythmic cycle consists of 12 beats, which is a direct multiple of 6.

2. The Mathematical Perfection of 6

In mathematics, 6 is the first "Perfect Number" known to history.

- **A Perfect Number:** This is a number that equals the sum of its divisors (excluding itself). The divisors of 6 are 1, 2, and 3.
 - $1 + 2 + 3 = 6$.
- **Divisibility:** It is the smallest integer that is divisible by 1, 2, and 3 without leaving any remainder.
- **Everyday Life:** A cube has **6 faces**, which is why the highest number on a die is 6. Perfect vision is measured as **6/6**.

3. 6 in Geometry

Geometry loves the number 6.

- **Circles and Angles:** A full circle is **360** degrees (which is 6×60). A straight line is **180** degrees (6×30). A right angle is **90** degrees (6×15).
- **The Hexagon:** Nature prefers the 6-sided shape (Hexagon) for maximum efficiency. We see it in **honeycombs**, **snowflakes**, and **insect eyes**. Bees "invented" the hexagon because it fills space perfectly with no gaps.

4. 6 in Time

Our entire system of measuring time is built on multiples of 6.

- **The Day:** 24 hours (6×4).
- **The Hour:** 60 minutes (6×10).
- **The Minute:** 60 seconds (6×10).
- **The Year:** 12 months (6×2).

5. 6 in Chemistry (The Element of Life)

Perhaps the most profound appearance of 6 is in the very building blocks of life.

- **Carbon:** The fundamental element of all organic life on Earth is Carbon.
- **Atomic Number:** The Atomic Number of Carbon is **6** (it has 6 protons).
Whether it is our DNA, the food we eat, or our own bodies, everything organic is built upon Carbon chains. It is a beautiful coincidence—or perhaps design—that the "Element of Life" carries the number 6.

6. 6 in Religion and the Quran

Finally, this number is central to the structure of creation and the Quran itself.

- **The Creation:** The Torah, the Gospel, and the Quran all agree that God created the heavens and the earth in **6 Days** (or time periods).
- **The Quran's Structure:** As noted, the Quran has **114** Surahs, which is 6×19 .
- **The Basmala:** The opening phrase of the Quran (*Bismillah Ar-Rahman Ar-Rahim*) has a numerical value of **786 = 6×131** .

The number 6 is not just a digit; it appears to be the "ground floor" or the foundational number upon which our time, biology, geometry, and scripture are built.

Part 3: The Prime Numbers: The "Atoms" of Mathematics Holding Up the Internet

Prime Numbers: The "Atoms" of Mathematics Holding Up the Internet

Prime numbers are literally the invisible giants carrying the weight of the internet. In short, they are the "atoms" of arithmetic; stubborn numbers locked within themselves, refusing to be divided by anything other than themselves and one. It may seem like a naive, simple concept, but it is the engine running the entire digital world.

1. In Encryption (The Core Secret):

Internet security relies on one genius idea: Multiplying two huge prime numbers together is incredibly easy, but taking the result and breaking it back down to find those two original numbers? That is nearly impossible!

This "impossibility" is the lock guarding your bank funds, your private messages, your social media accounts, and your digital identity. Without these numbers, the internet would be an open book (Chaos), where anyone could read anything and access any secret. Simply put, there would be no privacy online.

2. In Engineering (Disaster Prevention):

These numbers are used in design to break patterns. Engineers use them to prevent a phenomenon called "Resonance" (imagine waves stacking up to bring down a building). Prime numbers distribute loads and prevent vibrations from aligning destructively to collapse structures.

3. In Computing:

In programming, Prime numbers govern data storage (Hash Tables) to prevent data from crashing into each other (Collisions). They are also the foundation of Random Number Generators. They ensure the system runs smoothly without "conflicts" between data packets.

In Short:

Prime numbers are "wild" numbers with no catalog; no one can predict exactly where the next one will appear. Yet, their unpredictability is the backbone of the global order.

Without them? There would be no encryption, no cryptocurrency, no secure phones, and no safe chats. The entire modern world is built upon numbers that... **"refuse to divide."**

Chapter One: The Numerical Structure of The Basmala

The Generator Number (11):

If we calculate the sum of numbers from 1 to 11 using this formula:

$$S=n \times (n+1) \div 2$$

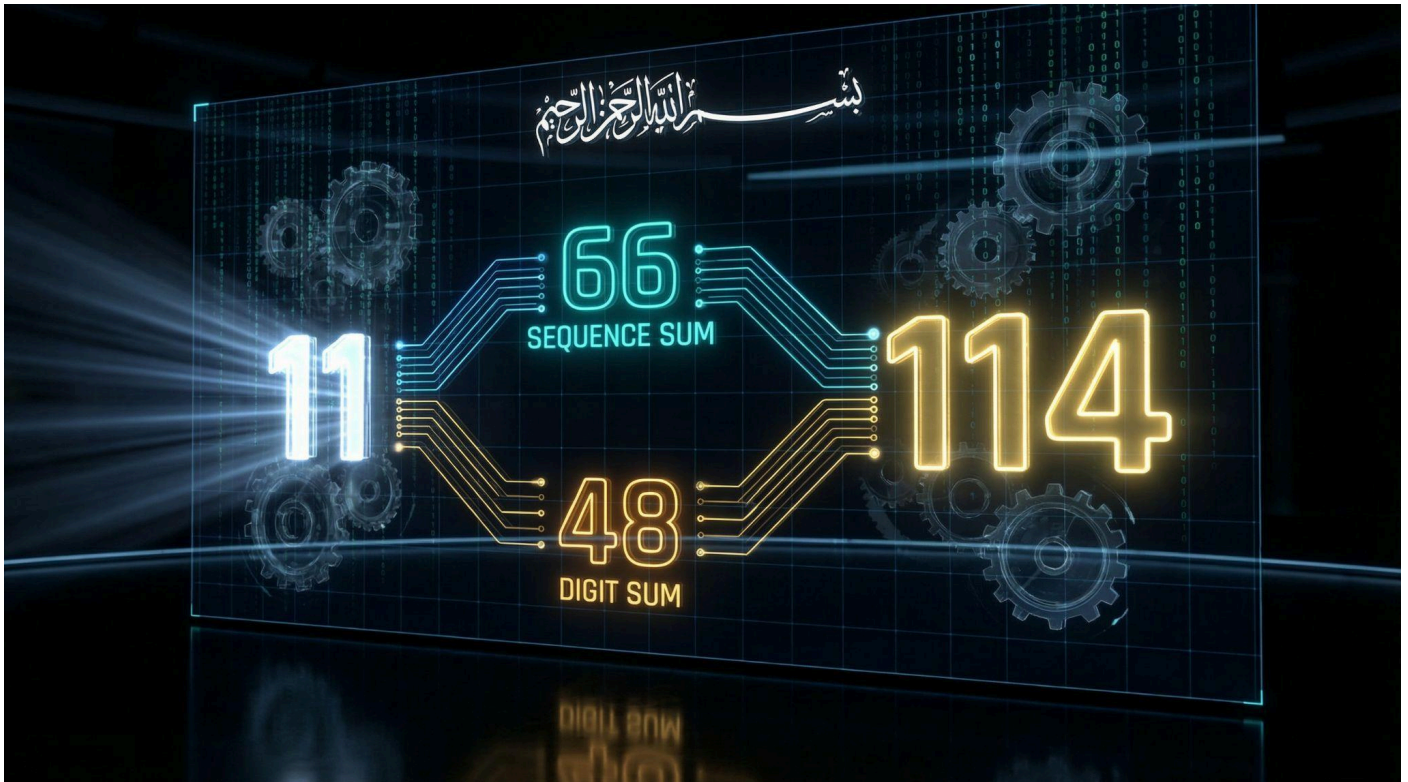
$$S=11 \times (11+1) \div 2 = 11 \times 12 \div 2 = 11 \times 6 = 66$$

We will find the result is:

$$1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10 + 11 = 66 \text{ (or } 6 \times 11)$$

And the sum of the digits (treating 10 as 1+0 and 11 as 1+1):

$$1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 1 + 0 + 1 + 1 = 48 \text{ (or } 6 \times 8)$$



The sum of the two numbers generated is:

$$66 + 48 = 114 \text{ (or } 6 \times 19)$$

This is the exact number of Surahs in the Quran. Furthermore, we find that the Prime Number ranked **114th** is **619**, which is visually an image of the two numbers 6 and 19.

We also find that the sum of **11 + 8 = 19**. (11 is the multiplier of **6** for the sequence sum and 8 is the multiplier of **6** for the digit sum)

These are numerical facts that, up to this point, seem unrelated to the Basmala itself. So, let's now see how these facts are represented with precision and ingenuity **inside** the Basmala.

The Basic Structure of the Basmala:

The Basmala consists of 19 (11+8) Arabic letters:

ب	س	م	ا	ل	ل	ه	ا	ل	ر	ح	م	ن	ا	ل	ر	ح	ي	م
2	60	40	1	30	30	5	1	30	200	8	40	50	1	30	200	8	10	40
B	S	M	A	L	L	H	A	L	R	H	M	N	A	L	R	H	Y	M

We find the letters of the Basmala consist of 11×3 or **33** digits, and the sum of these digits is **66**.

If we represent each word by the sum of its letters:

بسم Bism 102	الله Allah 66	الرحمن Alrahman 329	الرحيم Alraheem 289
------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------------	-------------------------------

We find the number of digits is **11** digits, and the sum of these digits is **48**.

We saw that **6** is the fundamental number for creation through the number of Carbon atoms, and it is the basis for the number of Quranic Surahs (6×19).

- It is also the basis for the numbers **66** (6×11) and **48** (6×8) which were generated from the number 11,
- and the difference between them is **18** (6×3),
- and their sum is **114** (6×19),
- and the sum of their digits is **6+6+4+8 = 24** (6×4), which were linked to the Basmala numerically.

And the basis for the numerical value of the word "**Allah**" is also the number **6**.

Sum of numbers: $1 + 30 + 30 + 5 = 66$ (or 6×11), and the sum of $6 + 6 = 12$ (6×2).

Sum of digits: $1 + 3 + 0 + 3 + 0 + 5 = 12$ (or 6×2).

The Basmala consists of 10 distinct letters used to construct a sentence of 4 words and 19 letters.

- Of these **10 distinct letters**, **5 letters** are used only once in the Basmala: (**B, S, H, N, Y**).
- The other **5 letters** are: (**M, A, L, R, H** [ha])

Numerical Values:

- The numerical value of the **19 letters** of the Basmala: **786**.
- The numerical value of the **10 distinct letters** composing the Basmala: **406**.
- The numerical value of the **5 letters** that appear only once: **127**.



Now, let's apply the Prime-Counting Function $\pi(x)$ to these three numbers:

- $\pi(127)=31$ (which is the **11th** prime number).
- $\pi(406)=79$ (which is the **22nd** prime number).
- $\pi(786)=137$ (which is the **33rd** prime number). (Note: The final chapter is dedicated to the numbers 114 and 137)

(Notice the sequence: 11, 22, 33).

The Basmala also basically consists of hexagonal cells like this:

- The word "Bism" value is **102** (or 6×17).
- The word "Allah" value is **66** (or 6×11).
- The combination "Al-Rahman Al-Rahim" value is **618** (or 6×103).

بسم Bism 17×6	الله Allah 6×11	الرحمن الرحيم Alrahman Alraheem 6×103
------------------	--------------------	---

This means that all the Names of Allah in this combination "Allah Ar-Rahman Ar-Rahim" have a value of **684** (or 6×114), and the number **114** is the same as the number of Surahs in the Quran (or 6×19).

بسم Bism 17×6	الله الرحمن الرحيم Allah Alrahman Alraheem 6×114
------------------	---

When we split it into two halves, the first half sums to **168** (6×28), and the second half sums to **618** (6×103).

بسم الله Bism Allah 28×6	الرحمن الرحيم Alrahman Alraheem 6×103
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And naturally, the entire Basmala value is 6×131 .

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم Bism Allah Alrahman Alraheem 6×131
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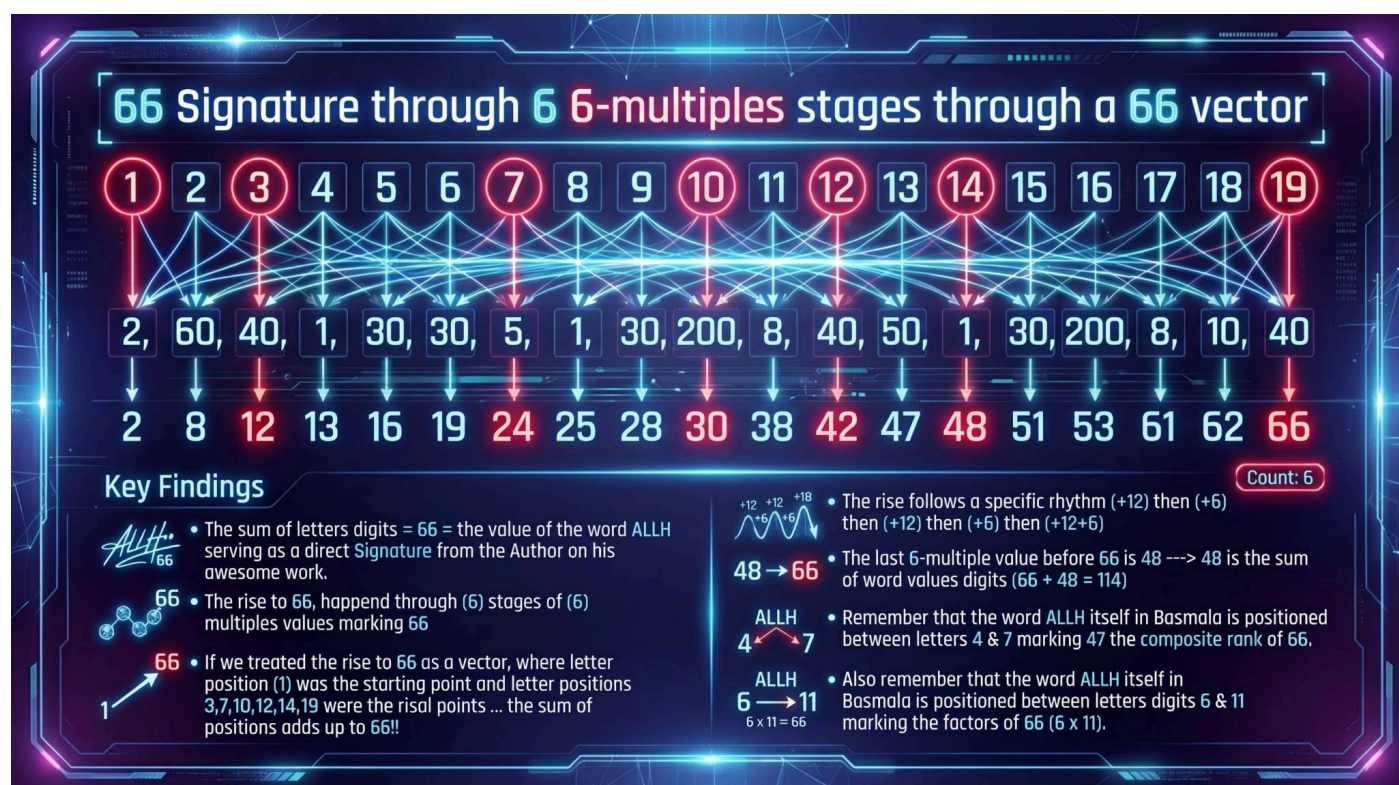
The Basmala starts with the letter Ba: **2**

The Basmala ends with the letter Meem: **40**

ب B 2	م M 40
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- The two numbers 2, 40 sum to **42** (or 6×7).
- The two numbers 240 side-by-side are $6 \times 4 \times 10$.
- The two numbers 2, 40 have a digit sum of $2+4+0 = 6$.

We said that the digit sum of the 33 digits is **66**:



This image visualizes the "Journey of Ascent" towards the number **66** (the numerical value of the name *Allah*) within the Basmala. It reveals that reaching this number is not random; it is governed by a precise geometric system based on the number **6** and the specific positions of the letters.

How to Read This Map:

1. **Top Row (1-19):** Represents the order of the Basmala letters from 1 to 19.
2. **Middle Row:** Displays the numerical value of each letter (B=2, S=60, M=40, etc.).
3. **Bottom Row (The Path):** This is the **Cumulative Sum of Digits**.
 - *Example:* The letter **B** (Value 2) → Sum is **2**.
 - The letter **S** (Value 60, digits 6+0=6) → Add 6 to the previous 2, Sum becomes **8**.
 - The letter **M** (Value 40, digits 4+0=4) → Add 4 to the previous 8, Sum becomes **12**.
 - This process continues until the final letter, where the grand total hits **66** (The Signature of the Divine Name).

Key Findings in the Image "The 6 Stages":

During the journey from the first to the last letter, the cumulative sum passes through many numbers, but it "touches" multiples of the number 6 at exactly **6 specific stations** (marked in Red circles):

(12, 24, 30, 42, 48, and finally 66).

The "66 Vector" Mystery:

If we treat this journey as a "Vector" and look for the coordinates (positions) where these multiples of 6 appeared, we find a mind-blowing surprise.

These stations appear at letter positions: **(3, 7, 10, 12, 14, 19)**.

If we sum these positions + the Starting Point (1): $1+3+7+10+12+14+19=66$. The positions of the stations themselves point back to the number 66!

Note that the word "Allah" starts at position 4 and ends at position 7 and its value is 66. The 47th composite number is 66.

The Rhythm:

The distance between these stations follows a geometric rhythm:

- From 12 to 24 (**+12**)
- From 24 to 30 (**+6**)
- From 30 to 42 (**+12**)
- From 42 to 48 (**+6**)
- And finally, the leap to 66 is (**+18**), which is essentially (12+6)

Conclusion:

This system proves that the 19 letters are not just characters strung together; they are "gears" in a numerical machine. Moving a single letter or changing its position would break the sum of 66, disrupt the 6 stages, and collapse the position vector. It is an unforgeable digital fingerprint.

The Basic Structure of the word "Allah":

The basis for the numerical value of the word "Allah" is also the number 6.

ا A 1	ل L 30	ل L 30	ه H 5
1 + 3 + 0		3 + 0 + 5	
4		8	

If we focus on the numerical values of the word "Allah" alone: We find the first half of it has a sum of digits $1 + 3 + 0 = 4$, and the second half has a sum of digits $3 + 0 + 5 = 8$. Meaning the sum of the numerical values for all 4 letters is **66**, the sum of the digits of the first half (2 letters) is **4**, and the second half (2 letters) is **8**. The sum of these two numbers is **12** (or 6×2), and next to each other, they form **48** (or 6×8) as we mentioned before. So, the total sum of digits for the word "Allah" is **12** (or 6×2).

However, if we look at the first half as the sum of the numbers of the first half, $1 + 30 = 31$, and the sum of the second half is $30 + 5 = 35$, and finding the two numbers next to each other forms **3135**, or 19×165 . And **165** is the numerical value of the phrase "La ilaha illa Allah" (There is no god but Allah), which we will look at in a moment.

The word Allah consists of 4 letters in Arabic: A, L, L, H with the numerical values: 1, 30, 30, 5.

- Sum of numbers: $1 + 30 + 30 + 5 = 66$ (or 6×11).
- Sum of digits: $1 + 3 + 0 + 3 + 0 + 5 = 12$ (or 6×2).

However, if we divide it into "Edges" and "Core" (Heart), we find the Core in the center consists of **30** and **30**, and the Edges consist of **1** and **5** like this:

1	30 30	5
---	-------	---

- The Edges: 1, 5 sum to **6**

- The Center or Core, 30, 30 sum to **60** (or 6×10).
- The sum of the digits of the Center is **6**.

If we put the sum of the digits like this in the text instead of the Core:

1	6	5
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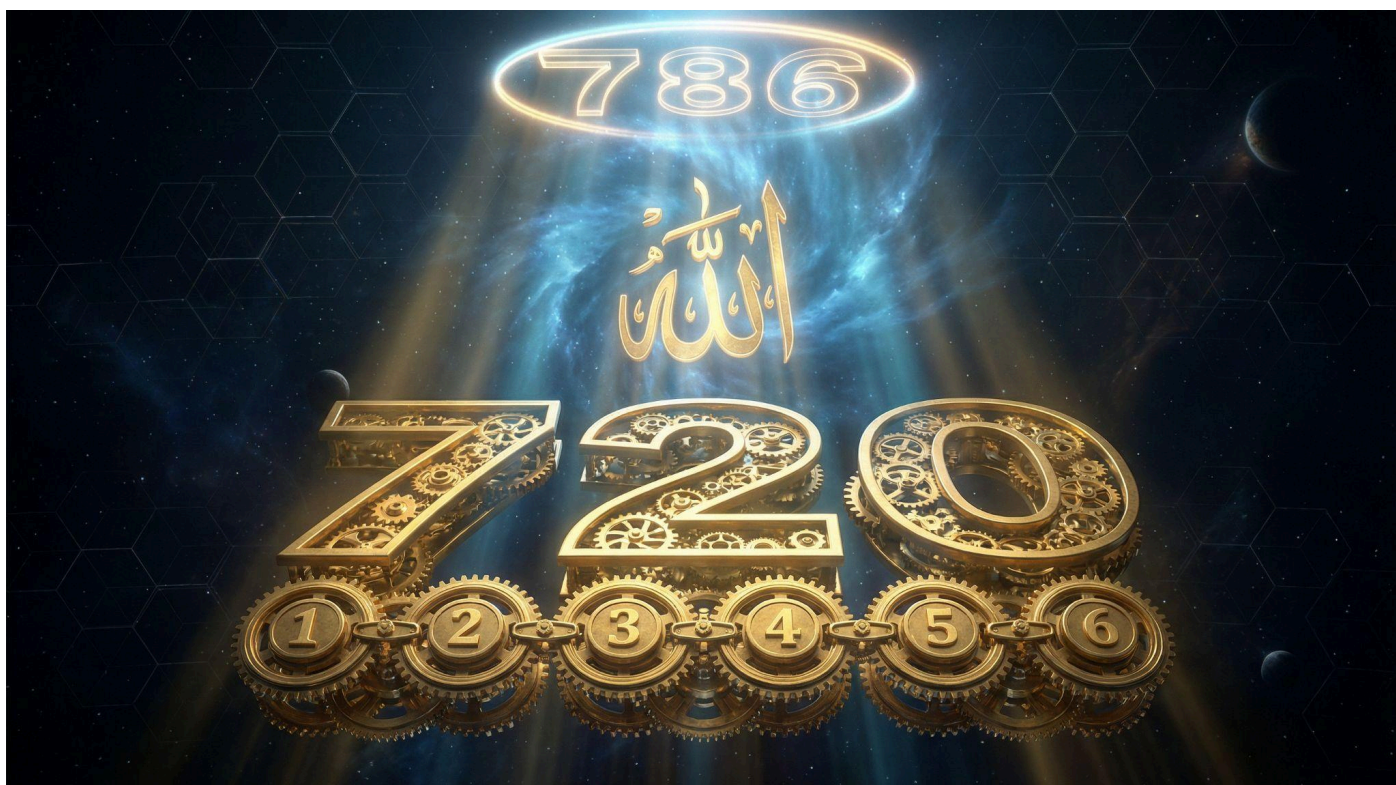
We find the number **165** is formed, and this is the sum of the letter values of the phrase "La ilaha illa Allah": $30+1+1+30+5+1+30+1+1+30+30+5 = 165$. (As it was mentioned before)

- If we add the two numbers $130305 + 165 = 130470$ (or 6×21745).
- And we find the number 165 ranks in the composite numbers as the **126th** (or 6×21).

"La ilaha illa Allah" breakdown:

ل	ا	ا	ل	ه	ا	ل	ا	ا	ل	ل	ه
30	1	1	30	5	1	30	1	1	30	30	5
L	A	A	L	H	A	L	A	A	L	L	H

We find them to be **12** letters (or 6×12), and we find that the sum of the digits of these numbers is $3+1+1+3+5+1+3+1+1+3+3+5 = 30$ (or 6×5).



The Factorial Revelation: 6!

In our exploration of the number 6 as the structural foundation of the Quran, one final equation emerges to seal the argument with absolute mathematical precision.

If we take the Total Value of the Basmala (786) and remove the value of the letters of the Divine Name "Allah" (66), what remains?

$$786 - 66 = 720$$

At first glance, 720 is just a number. But in the language of mathematics, 720 is the Factorial of 6 (denoted as **6!**). $6! = 6 \times 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 720$

This means that the Basmala is literally composed of:

"The Name of God (66) + The Full Potential of the Hexagonal Structure (6!)."

The factorial function represents the total number of ways a set of items can be arranged. By embedding **6!** within the opening verse, the Code declares that the entire "Order of Creation" (represented by the number 6) is contained within this sentence, acting as the mathematical vehicle for the Name of God.

Furthermore, **720** equals 360×2

It represents **Two Full Circles** (Double 360°), mirroring the concept of "The Creator" (High Degrees/360) encompassing "The System" (Saqr/360).

The numerical value of the Basmala

The standard numerical value of the Basmala is 786 (or 6×131).

However, we will explore another method to calculate its value based on the Alphabetical Order (from 1 to 28), assigning each letter a value from 1 to 28 according to its standard order in the alphabet.

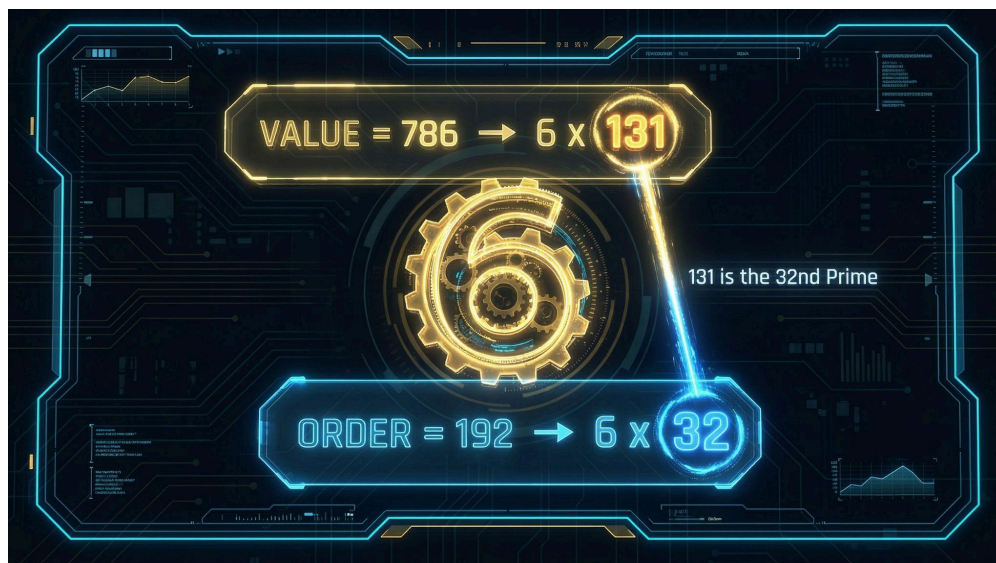
ب	س	م	ا	ل	ل	ه	ا	ل	ر	ح	م	ن	ا	ل	ر	ح	ي	م
2	15	13	1	12	12	5	1	12	20	8	13	14	1	12	20	8	10	13
B	S	M	A	L	L	H	A	L	R	H	M	N	A	L	R	H	Y	M

We find that the total sum using this order is **192**.

Interestingly, the value of the letters of the word "Allah" is **30** (which aligns with the "repeated heart" concept we saw in the standard calculation) and is also a multiple of **6**.

But what is truly remarkable here is the sum **192**.

$$192 = 6 \times 32$$



Recall that the standard Abjad value is 6×131 .

And **131 is exactly the 32nd Prime Number!**

(This point requires a clever design to illustrate the formula: Value = $6 \times \text{Prime (P)}$, and Order Value = $6 \times \text{Rank of Prime (P)}$).

Now, let's move to another point: arranging the letters according to their **Frequency (Density)** in the entire text of the Quran. We will assign a value from 1 to 28, ranking from the most frequent to the least frequent.

ب	س	م	ا	ل	ل	ه	ا	ل	ر	ح	م	ن	ا	ل	ر	ح	ي	م
9	15	4	1	2	2	7	1	2	8	18	4	3	1	2	8	18	5	4
B	S	M	A	L	L	H	A	L	R	H	M	N	A	L	R	H	Y	M

We notice two things here:

1. The total sum is **114**, which is the number of Surahs in the Quran (and is a multiple of **6**).
2. The value of the letters of the word "Allah" remained **12**, which is also a multiple of **6**.

The Encryption of the Basmala

The Basmala consists of **4 words**. The following table illustrates the numerical value of the letters in each word and the total numerical value for each word.

102	2,60,40	Bism بسم
66	1,30,30,5	Allah الله
329	1,30,200,8,40,50	Alrahman الرحمن
289	1,30,200,8,10,40	Alraheem الرحيم

Now, if we want to form numerical sequences such that the numbers **1 to 4** remain fixed in their positions (representing the four words of the Basmala), and we replace the **Question Marks** with numbers representing the basic elements of the Basmala using the following format:

1 ? 2 ? 3 ? 4 ?



Method 1: Letter Count

If we consider the question marks to be the "Number of letters in the word":

- Word 1: 3 letters.
- Word 2: 4 letters.
- Word 3: 6 letters.
- Word 4: 6 letters.

We represent this in the numerical sequence as follows:

$$1\ 3\ 2\ 4\ 3\ 6\ 4\ 6 = 19\ x\ 697034$$

Method 2: Reversed Letter Count

If we consider the question marks to be the "Number of letters in the word written in reverse":

- Word 1: 3 (Reverse is 3).
- Word 2: 4 (Reverse is 4).
- Word 3: 6 (Reverse is 6).
- Word 4: 6 (Reverse is 6).

We represent this in the numerical sequence as follows:

$$1\ 3\ 2\ 4\ 3\ 6\ 4\ 6 = 19\ x\ 697034$$

It is the same number as the first number, but if we reverse the formula, we can represent it as follows:

$$4\ 6\ 3\ 6\ 2\ 4\ 1\ 3 = 19\ x\ 2440127$$

Method 3: Cumulative Letter Count

If we consider the question marks to be the "Number of letters from the start of the Basmala to the end of the word":

- Word 1: 3 letters (from start to end of "Bism").
- Word 2: 7 letters (from start to end of "Allah").
- Word 3: 13 letters (from start to end of "Ar-Rahman").
- Word 4: 19 letters (from start to end of "Ar-Rahim").

We represent this in the numerical sequence as follows:

$$1\ 3\ 2\ 7\ 3\ 13\ 4\ 19 = 19 \times 69858601$$

Method 4: Total Word Value

After looking at the "Letter Counts" in three different ways, let's look at the **Total Value** of each word. If we consider the question marks to be the **"Sum of numerical values for all letters of the word"**:

- Word 1 Value: 102.
- Word 2 Value: 66.
- Word 3 Value: 329.
- Word 4 Value: 289.

We represent this in the numerical sequence as follows:

$$1\ 102\ 2\ 66\ 3\ 329\ 4\ 289 = 19 \times 5801401752331$$

Method 5: Reversed Total Word Value

If we consider the question marks to be the **"Sum of numerical values for all letters of the word written in reverse"**:

- Word 1: 102 (Reverse is 201).
- Word 2: 66 (Reverse is 66).
- Word 3: 329 (Reverse is 923).
- Word 4: 289 (Reverse is 982).

We represent this in the numerical sequence as follows:

$$1\ 201\ 2\ 66\ 3\ 923\ 4\ 982 = 19 \times 6322454696578$$

Method 6: Cumulative Word Value

If we consider the question marks to be the **"Sum of numerical values of letters from the start of the Basmala to the end of the word"**:

- Word 1: 102.
- Word 2: 168 (102 + 66).
- Word 3: 497 (168 + 329).
- Word 4: 786 (Total value).

We represent this in the numerical sequence as follows:

$$1 \ 102 \ 2 \ 168 \ 3 \ 497 \ 4 \ 786 = 19 \times 58011412367094$$

Method 7: Sequential Individual Letter Values

After looking at "Letter Counts" and "Total Word Values," we now look at the **individual value of each letter**. If we consider the question marks to be the **"Numerical value of each letter of the word concatenated sequentially"**:

- Word 1 (2, 60, 40) becomes: 26040.
- Word 2 (1, 30, 30, 5) becomes: 130305.
- Word 3 (1, 30, 200, 8, 40, 50) becomes: 13020084050.
- Word 4 (1, 30, 200, 8, 10, 40) becomes: 13020081040.

We represent this in the numerical sequence as follows:

$$1 \ 26040 \ 2 \ 130305 \ 3 \ 13020084050 \ 4 \ 13020081040 = 19 \times 6633695.....$$

Method 8: Reversed Sequential Letter Values

If we consider the question marks to be the **"Numerical value of each letter concatenated sequentially and then reversed"**:

- Word 1 (26040) reversed: 04062.
- Word 2 (130305) reversed: 503031.
- Word 3 (13020084050) reversed: 05048002031.
- Word 4 (13020081040) reversed: 04018002031.

We represent this in the numerical sequence as follows:

$$1 \ 04062 \ 2 \ 503031 \ 3 \ 05048002031 \ 4 \ 04018002031 = 19 \times 5476960.....$$

Method 9: Cumulative Sequential Values from Start

If we consider the question marks to be the **"Numerical value from the start of the Basmala to the end of each letter in the word concatenated sequentially"**:

- Word 1: 262102.
- Word 2: 103133163168.
- Word 3: 169199399407447497.
- Word 4: 498528728736746786.

We represent this in the numerical sequence as follows:

$$1 \ 262102 \ 2 \ 103133163168 \ 3 \ 169199399407447497 \ 4 \ 498528728736746786 = 19 \times 6642643.....$$

Method 10: Applying the Prime-Counting Function $\pi(x)$

If we consider the question marks to be the "Prime Count of each word's numerical value" (denoted as $\pi(x)$):

- Word 1: 102, $\pi(102) = 26$
- Word 2: 66, $\pi(102) = 18$
- Word 3: 329, $\pi(102) = 66$ (Remarkably, this matches the numerical value of the word "Allah")
- Word 4: 289, $\pi(102) = 61$.

Note that $26+18+66+61=171$, or 19×9 . We represent this in the numerical sequence as follows:

$$1 \ 26 \ 2 \ 18 \ 3 \ 66 \ 4 \ 61 = 19 \times 6643071919$$

Beyond the Ten Examples

It is important to note that these 10 examples are merely the tip of the iceberg. We could generate dozens of other numerical sequences using direct mathematical rules derived from the exact same data—such as the sum of the first and last digits of each word, the highest and lowest digits within each value, or even complex numerical permutations between positions. However, the scope of this book does not permit listing them all. We have limited ourselves to these nine fundamental examples to demonstrate the undeniable pattern. The remaining examples, proofs, and detailed datasets will be made available on our official website and our social media platforms for those who wish to delve deeper.

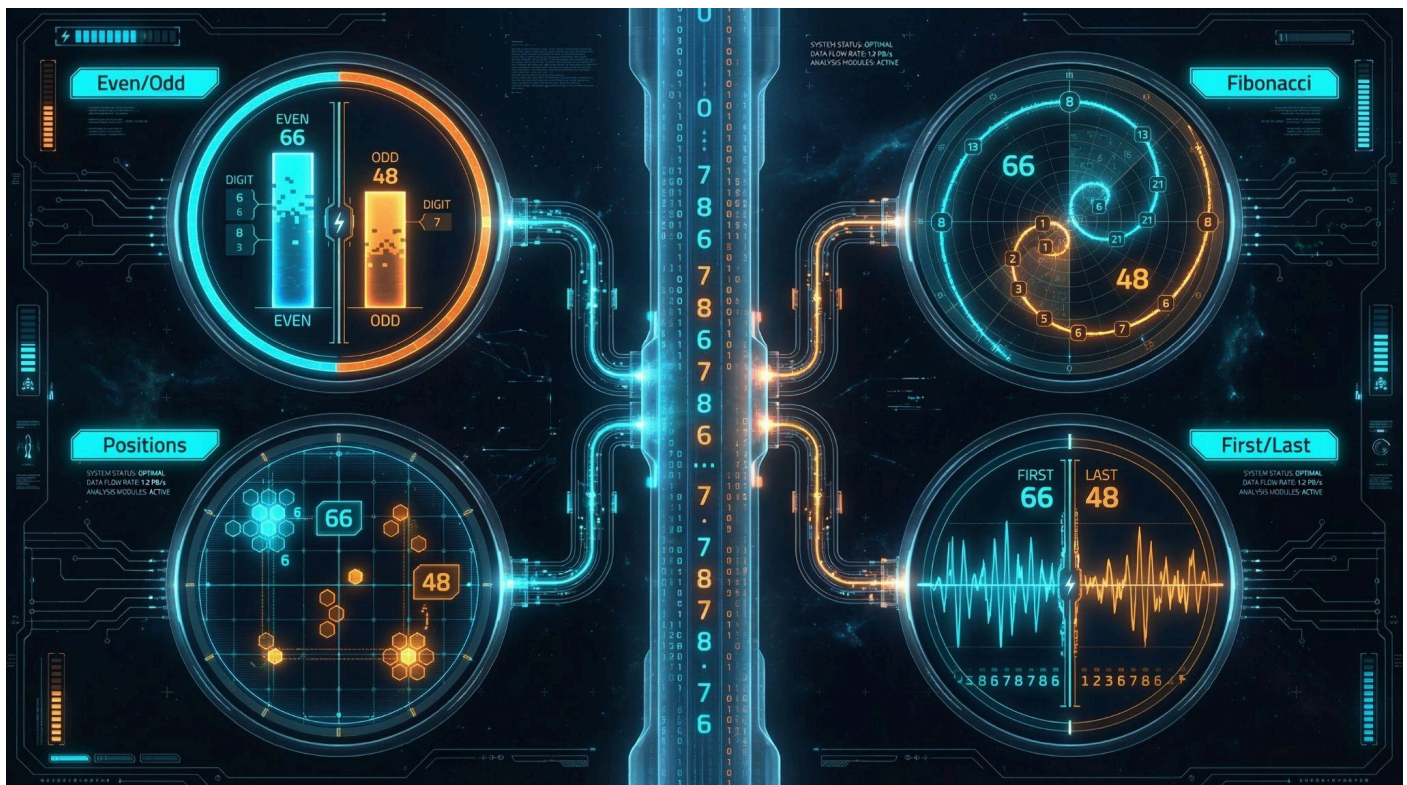
The Impossibility of Reverse Engineering

From a cryptographic and mathematical perspective, "Reverse Engineering" a sentence like the Basmala is exponentially complex. Why? Because we are not dealing with random numbers, but with a coherent, meaningful linguistic structure (4 specific words, 19 specific letters).

To force a "Brute Force" solution—trying to invent a new sentence that satisfies *all* these diverse numerical layers simultaneously—would require navigating astronomical probabilities. You would need a sentence that makes perfect grammatical and semantic sense, yet when converted to numbers using any of these varied methods (counts, values, cumulative, sequential), it consistently produces vast integers (some spanning dozens of digits) that are perfectly divisible by **19**. The probability of this happening by chance, or being constructed by human trial and error in the 7th century, is mathematically negligible. It acts as an unforgeable "Digital Fingerprint."

The Complex Numerical Symphony in the Basmala (66 & 48)

In our journey exploring the Basmala, the great opening verse, we dive deep into precise mathematical details hidden between its letters and words. This journey not only reveals numerical elegance but also manifests profound spiritual indications. We must notice something important: The **"Sum of digits of Letter Values"** equals **66**, while the **"Sum of digits of Word Values"** equals **48**.



This stunning distribution of even and odd digits extends to the letter values and word values within the Basmala sequence, adding significant depth to the Basmala's importance in a mathematical context.

Sum of First and Last Digits:

When we examine the first and last digit of every word and its total value in the Basmala, we discover new layers of symmetry:

- **"Bism"**: Letter values (2, 60, 40) and Total Value (102). We take the First digit of the 2, and the Last of the 40 (which is 0). From the Total Value (102), we take the First (1) and the Last (2).
- **"Allah"**: Letter values (1, 30, 30, 5) and Total Value (66). We take the First (1) and the Last (5). From the Total Value (66), we take the First (6) and the Last (6).
- **"Ar-Rahman"**: Letter values (1...50) and Total Value (329). We take the First (1) and the Last (0). From the Total Value (329), we take the First (3) and the Last (9).
- **"Ar-Rahim"**: Letter values (1...40) and Total Value (289). We take the First (1) and the Last (0). From the Total Value (289), we take the First (2) and the Last (9).

The amazing thing here is that the sum of these specific digits (2, 0, 1, 2, 1, 5, 6, 6, 1, 0, 3, 9, 1, 0, 2, 9) equals **48**. Meanwhile, the sum of the remaining digits in the entire text equals **66**. This reconfirms the mysterious repetition of the numbers **66** and **48** inside the Basmala.

The 1, 3, 5, 6 Connection:

The word "Allah" shows a distinct pattern across the letter and word sequences. If we take the numbers **1, 3, 5** from the letter values of "Allah" (1, 30, 30, 5), and the number **6** from its total value (66), and we sum all the digits that match these values throughout the entire Basmala (6, 1, 3, 3, 5, 1, 3, 5, 1, 3, 1, 1, 6, 6, 3), the sum comes out to **48** again. The sum of the remaining digits is **66**.

Fibonacci Harmony:

Our previous discovery regarding the Basmala's relationship with the Fibonacci sequence (1, 3, 5, 8, 13...) is confirmed here. The sum of all digits belonging to Fibonacci numbers in both the letter and word sequences equals **66**. The sum of the remaining digits equals **48**.

Middle Digits and Beyond:

- **Word Values** consist of 11 digits (10266329289). The Middle Digit (number 6) lies exactly in the center, with 5 digits to the right and 5 to the left.
- **Letter Values** consist of 33 digits. The Middle Digit (number 17) is also exactly in the center, with 16 to the right and 16 to the left.
- If we sum the values of all digits from the start of each sequence up to the Middle Digit, the result is **48**. This implies that the sum of the remaining digits equals **66**.
- Even if we merge the two sequences (44 digits), the Central Digits (number 22 and 23) have 21 digits before and after them. The sum of digits up to the last middle digit (number 23) equals **48**, and the rest sum to **66**.

More Harmony:

When we deepen the sub-distributions within each group, a repeating pattern appears:

- Sum of digits of Letters (**66**) is divided into: **40** (Even) and **26** (Odd).
- Sum of digits of Words (**48**) is divided into: **26** (Even) and **22** (Odd).
- If we look at Even Numbers as a whole (sum 66), we find them divided into **26** in Words and **40** in Letters. And Odd Numbers as a whole (sum 48), are divided into **22** in Words and **26** in Letters.
- Even in the Fibonacci numbers (sum **66**), the distribution is Even (**36**) and Odd (**30**). And in the Non-Fibonacci numbers (sum **48**), the distribution is Even (**30**) and Odd (**18**).
- Furthermore, the sum of digits that lie "between" the other numbers equals **66** (48 Even and 18 Odd). And the sum of the Start and End digits equals **48** (18 Even and 30 Odd).

Letter Positions:

When we look at the positions of the **19 letters** amidst the **33 numerical digits**:

- The sum of the positions of the First and Last letter equals **66**. (The first letter [2] occupies position 1 and the last letter [40] occupies positions 32 & 33).
- The Middle Letter [200] (the 10th letter) occupies positions 15, 16, and 17, and their sum is **48**.

And there are other links:

- **1** (Position of the First Letter) vs **32+33** (Positions of the Last) gives us a signal for the number **165** (Value of "La Ilaha Illa Allah").
- **15** (Start of the Middle) vs **16+17** (End of the Middle) gives us a signal for the numbers **15** and **33**, whose sum is **48**, representing the distinct numbers (**1, 3, 5**) in the word "Allah".

The Amazing Relationship of the Basmala with ϕ & π

The "Golden Ratio," also known as the "Divine Proportion," is a stunning irrational number approximately equal to **1.618**. This baffling number is found abundantly in nature, art, and mathematics, and is famous for its special aesthetic appeal.

We arrive at this number when we divide a line into two parts such that the ratio of the longer part to the smaller part is equal to the ratio of the whole line to the longer part. Mathematically, it is calculated as:

$(a+b) / a = a / b = \phi$, where ϕ represents the Golden Ratio.

This amazing constant appears in many fields:

- **The Fibonacci Sequence:** In this series, every number is the sum of the two preceding ones. As the series extends, the ratio between any two consecutive numbers gets very close to the Golden Ratio.
- **The Human Body:** Proportions within the human body, such as the ratio between "the distance from the navel to the ground" and "the distance from the navel to the top of the head," often closely approximate the Golden Ratio.
- **Nature:** The Golden Ratio appears in the proportions of many plants and animals, such as the spirals of a sunflower and the helical horns of a ram.
- **Art and Architecture:** Great artists and architects used the power of the Golden Ratio for centuries to create works that are pleasing to the eye, such as the Parthenon in Greece and the Mona Lisa by Leonardo da Vinci.

Beyond its prevalence in nature and art, the Golden Ratio confirms the idea that beauty and order exist in the world around us, and mathematics is the tool that explains these patterns and allows us to appreciate them.

Furthermore, the **"Inverse"** of the Golden Ratio, which is **0.618**, is just as important. This inverse (sometimes called the Silver Ratio or reciprocal phi) complements the presence of the Golden Ratio in nature and art.

The Mystery of π

The number π which represents the ratio of a circle's circumference to its diameter, is usually approximated to the value **22/7**. This is a famous and very accurate approximation in mathematics and engineering. However, in reality, π is an irrational number, meaning it cannot be represented by a simple fraction of two integers with absolute precision.

Mathematicians use complex methods to calculate π to amazing accuracy, reaching trillions of decimal places (currently over 62.8 trillion digits). Therefore, although 22/7 is an excellent approximation for practical purposes, scientists use the Greek letter π to elegantly express this mathematical constant, as it encapsulates the essence of the number's infinite decimal expansion.

The Mathematical Miracle in the Basmala

Surprisingly, the Basmala—the great opening verse of the Quran—reflects both the "Golden Ratio" and "Pi" in a mind-blowing way:

- The first two words (**Bism, Allah**) have numerical values of **102** and **66**.
- While the last two words (**Ar-Rahman, Ar-Rahim**) have numerical values of **329** and **289**.
- The sum of the values of the **First Half** (102+66) equals **168**, a distinctive mathematical number.
- More amazingly, the sum of the values of the **Second Half** (329+289) equals **618**, a number with significant mathematical implications (reminding us of the inverse Golden Ratio **0.618**).
- The **Total Value** of the Basmala is **786**. This number is strangely linked to the "**Square Root**" of the number **0.618**, which equals approximately **0.786**.

This mathematical convergence within the Basmala invites contemplation. It appears as evidence of the precise composition of the Quran, which transcends the boundaries of language and faith to reveal the mathematical patterns governing our understanding of the world.

In another profound gesture, the sum of digits aligns with the number **19** (the number of letters in the Basmala) and **114** (the number of times it is mentioned in the Quran). If we combine these two numbers, they form **19114**, highlighting the unique numerical significance of the Basmala.

A Magical Final Link:

The ratio **66/21**, which we derived from the "Sum of digits of the Total Value of the Basmala" (7+8+6=21) and the "Sum of digits of its Letters" (66), as explained previously), equals exactly **22/7**. This is the most famous approximation for the constant "**Pi**" (π).

And remember: **2166 = 19 × 114**. This means that the 19 letters of the Basmala, in this sequential order, appear a total of 2166 times in the fabric of the Quran, because the Basmala itself is repeated exactly 114 times.

In our journey to explore the mathematical secrets of the Basmala, we find an exciting fusion between the Holy Text and eternal cosmic constants like "Phi" (ϕ) and "Pi" (π), and the boundless wonders of the mathematical universe. This is a deep and illuminating attempt, and it is truly "The Basmala Challenge," inviting us to explore the deep harmony between language, faith, and mathematics in the divine verses of the Quran.

Numerical Complexities in the Basmala (The Connection to 66, 33, and 19)

In our exploration of the Basmala, the grand opening verse of the Quran, we dive into the precise mathematical details hidden within its letters and words. This journey reveals not only numerical elegance but also profound spiritual significance.

We begin by noting that the sum of the **33 digits** representing the numerical values of the Basmala's letters equals **66**. This is exactly the total numerical value of the letters in the word **"Allah"**. This amazing link between the Basmala and the Divine Name "Allah" confirms the divine harmony within the Quran.

Furthermore, the number **33** is exactly half of **66**, demonstrating a perfect symmetry between the two numerical groups.

If we look at the sum of the digits of the letter values for the word "Allah" alone, we find it is **12**, whereas the sum of the digits of the letter values for the other three words in the Basmala equals **54** ($12+23+19$). This relationship is embodied as follows: $12+54=66$ and $1254=19\times 66$.

Moreover, if we place the digits of the letter values of "Allah" within the sequence of the 33 digits, we find that they occupy **6 digits**, leaving **27 digits** for the other letters.

This configuration can be written as: $6+27=33$ and $627=19\times 33$

Moving on to the Cumulative Digit Count:

The total values of the words combined contain **12 digits** (e.g., 102, 168, 497, 786... etc.).

While the sum of the letter values contains **54 digits**.

The sum of these can be written as follows: $12+54=66$ and $1254=19\times 66$.

Also, the sum of digits of the letter values of the words always starts with the set **(2, 1)** and ends with the set **(4, 5)**, which gives us: $21+45=66$.

Furthermore, the letter values and word values in the Basmala are intricately linked to the number **11** as the largest prime factor. Notably, the **Triangular Number T₁₁** (which is the sum of numbers from 1 to 11) equals **66**, confirming this mathematical elegance.

Why 168? The Mystery of the Reciprocal Bases

At first glance, the number **168** appears simply as the sum of the gematria values of the first two words: "*Bism*" (**102**) + "*Allah*" (**66**) = **168**.

However, when we subject these values to a conversion between different Numeral Systems, a unique, non-repeating mathematical phenomenon emerges.

1. The Hexadecimal-Octal Mirror

If we convert these specific values between the Decimal (Base-10), Hexadecimal (Base-16), and Octal (Base-8) systems, we find a perfect reciprocal swap:

- **102** (Decimal) converted to **Hexadecimal** becomes **66**.
- **66** (Decimal) converted to **Octal** becomes **102**.

It is noteworthy that the two systems allowing this phenomenon are Base-**16** and Base-**8**—the very digits that visually compose the number **168**. Furthermore, the numbers involved in this swap are **66** and **102**, which sum to exactly **168**.

2. The Six Unique Pairs

This phenomenon is mathematically exclusive to a very narrow range of integers. There are only **6 pairs** of numbers in existence that exhibit this specific cross-base behavior.

These pairs are:

- **Group A:** 64, 65, **66**, **67**, 68, 69.
- **Group B:** 100, 101, **102**, **103**, 104, 105.

The Center of the System:

If we look at the exact center of these groups, we find our key values:

- **66 & 67:** **66** is the value of "*Allah*", and **67** is the **19th Prime Number**.

102 & 103: **102** is the value of "*Bism*", and **103** is the prime factor multiplied by 6 to yield "*Ar-Rahman Ar-Rahim*" ($6 \times 103 = 618$)

3. The Architectural Blueprint of the Basmala

Is this merely a numeric curiosity? No. This mathematical phenomenon dictates the physical segmentation of the Basmala itself.

Let us sum the pairs of Group A:

$$64+65=129$$

$$66+67=133$$

$$68+69=137$$

Now, let us analyze the 19 letters of the Basmala by dividing them into segments of **5 letters** (following the rhythm of the unique initial letters):

1. **First 5 Letters (Unique Start):** ("Bism Al" بِسْمِ اَل)
Value: 133 (133×1). Matches the sum of the Central Pair.
2. **Second 5 Letters (Reaching the Center):** ("lah Alr" لَهِ اَلر)
Value: 266 (133×2). A precise doubling of the first segment.
3. **Third 5 Letters:** ("hman Al" حَمٰنِ اَل)
Value: 129 (129×1). Matches the sum of the First Pair.
4. **Final 4 Letters:** ("rahim" رَحِيْمِ)
Value: 258 (129×2). A precise doubling of the third segment.

The Final Seal (137):

The only pair sum remaining is **137** ($68+69$). Where is it?

It is the **Container** of the entire system.

- The Total Value of the Basmala is **786**.
- The count of Prime Numbers up to 786 is exactly **137**.

Conclusion:

The Basmala is constructed upon the exclusive mathematical properties of the "Base-Swap" phenomenon. Its values are distributed according to the sums of these unique pairs (133,129), and its total boundary is sealed by the Cosmic Constant (137).

Examining Specific Words:

When we examine the word "**Allah**", we find that its letters (1, 30, 30, 5) start with digit 1 and end with digit 5. Amazingly, the sum of the digits of the numbers from 1 to 15 is **66**.

Sum of the Smallest and Largest Digit in Each Word:

When we calculate the sum of numbers derived from the "smallest and largest digit" within the values of each word, a consistent pattern appears.

- **Word "102"**: Smallest digit 0, Largest 2 → Number "**02**".
- **Word "66"**: Smallest & Largest digit 6 → Number "**6**".
- **Word "329"**: Smallest digit 2, Largest 9 → Number "**29**".
- **Word "289"**: Smallest digit 2, Largest 9 → Number "**29**".

This process confirms we reach the sum **66** when adding these deduced numbers:
 $02+6+29+29=66$.

Sum of Start and End of Digits (Starting from 1):

Let's create new numbers by taking the first digit (starting from 1) up to the last digit in the values of each word:

Word "102": Taking the number from 1 to 2 → Result "**12**".

Word "66": Taking the number from 1 to 6 → Result "**16**".

And so on for the rest.

Amazingly, the sum of all these numbers, from the start (1) to the end of the digit range for each word, reaches **66**: $12+16+19+19=66$

Letter Positions (1-19):

If we look at the ordinal values (positions) for each letter in the Basmala (from 1 to 19). When we sum the position of the letter with the "lowest value" and the position of the letter with the "highest value" in each word, we always get a total of **66**.

In addition to this symmetry, the sum of the positions of the letters with the lowest and highest values across all words also equals **66**. We can see it like this: $(1+2)+(4+5+6)+(8+10)+(14+16)=66$

Amazing facts about the Basmala

- If we sum the "**digits**" of the letter value numbers, the total comes to **66**, which is the sum of the numerical value of the letters of the Divine Name "Allah". This is considered a gentle reminder of the Divine Presence and the importance of the Basmala in the Quran.
- If we continue our arithmetic journey and focus on the sum of the values of the four words in the Basmala: 102, 66, 329, 289. The surprise is that the sum of the "**digits**" of these word values equals **48**. The excitement increases when we find that the sum of 66 and 48 equals **114**, the number that has huge significance in the Quran (the number of Surahs). It is exactly the product of **19 times 6**, reflecting the number of Surahs and the number of times the Basmala is repeated in the Quran.
- While searching in the same area regarding the sum of digits. As we saw, the number 114 appeared directly from the sum of the digits of letters and words. If we look one step further at the total sum of the Basmala (**786**) and sum its digits, we find the number (**21**). If we write the number 21 next to the number 66 (which is the sum of the letter digits), we get the number **2166**. Imagine what this number is? It is **19 × 114!!**
- Sum of digits of the total Basmala value = **21**
- Sum of digits of letter values = **66** (Sum of numerical values of the letters of the word "Allah")
- Sum of digits of word values = **48** (The 4 is the sum of digits of the first half of the word Allah, and the 8 is the sum of digits of the second half of it).
- **48 + 66 = 114**
- **21 next to 66 = 19 × 114**
- The number **33 = 11 × 3** (The only mathematical factorization for number 33). These 3 numbers correspond to the count of digits of letter values (**33 digits**), digits of word values (**11 digits**), and digits of the total value (**3 digits**). And the numerical value of the letters of the word "Allah" is **66** (which is 33×2).

The **19** numbers representing the Basmala letters consist of **10 distinct values** (non-repeating), which are: **2, 60, 40, 1, 30, 5, 200, 8, 50, and 10**. If we sum these values, the total is **406**.

What is amazing is that this **406** matches the cumulative sum of the number of Arabic alphabet letters, which are **28 letters**. (Meaning the sum of numbers from 1 to 28 equals 406), creating a very strong link between the Basmala and the entire Arabic alphabet system.

- Distinct letters in Word 1 = (2, 60, 40) -> Sum **102**
- Distinct letters in Word 2 = (1, 30, 5) -> Sum **36**
- Distinct letters in Word 3 = (200, 8, 50) -> Sum **258**
- Distinct letters in Word 4 = (10) -> Sum **10**

If we sum the digits of these totals: $(1+0+2) + (3+6) + (2+5+8) + (1+0) = 28$.

And if we sum the values themselves: $102 + 36 + 258 + 10 = 406$ (which is the sum of the sequence of 28).

Although the Basmala is prominently present at the beginning of every Surah, it noticeably disappears in Surah 9, known as "At-Tawbah". This absence, despite its constant presence in the rest of the Quran, opened the door for discussions and interpretations among scholars. Some say this absence confirms the special nature of Surah At-Tawbah, which deals with issues of war and fighting, while others see the reason as a difference in the style and content of this Surah.

Aside from its religious importance, the Basmala holds a special place in Islamic culture and daily life. It is said at the start of everything, from the simplest tasks to the biggest events, as a way of seeking success and blessing from God. This shows us how much the Quran influences the lives of Muslims, with its verses entering every detail of their day.

The Basmala's distribution is precise: Numbered only in Surah 1, absent in Surah 9, and mathematically compensated for in Surah 27:30. This placement underscores the text's undeniable structural precision.

Chapter Two: The Distribution of Basmala Words in the Quran

The Basmala consists of **19 Arabic letters**. It appears in the Quran **114 times**, despite its absence in Surah At-Tawbah (Surah 9).

It is notable that all Basmalas appear at the beginning of Surahs without a verse number, with two significant exceptions:

1. In the **First Surah** (Surah 1), it appears numbered as **Verse 1**.
2. In the **Ninth Surah** (Surah 9), it is completely absent.
(It is well known that the number Nineteen consists of the digits 1 and 9).

The Three-Part Division Based on "Bism" Occurrences

Part One:

From the word "Bism" in the first Surah of the Quran up to Verse 40 of Surah Hud (Surah 11).

- Number of Unnumbered Verses (Basmalas): **9**
- Number of Numbered Verses: **1511**

Total Verses:

$$9+1511=15209 + 1511 = 15209+1511=1520 \text{ (or } 19 \times 80 \text{)}$$

Part Two:

From the word "Bism" in Verse 41 of Surah Hud (Surah 11) up to Verse 29 of Surah An-Naml (Surah 27).

- Number of Unnumbered Verses (Basmalas): **16**
- Number of Numbered Verses: **1675**

Total Verses:

$$16+1675=169116 + 1675 = 169116+1675=1691 \text{ (or } 19 \times 89 \text{)}$$

Part Three:

From the word "Bism" in Verse 30 of Surah An-Naml (Surah 27) to the end of the Quran.

- Number of Unnumbered Verses (Basmalas): **87**
- Number of Numbered Verses: **3048**

Total Verses:

$$87+3048=313587 + 3048 = 313587+3048=3135 \text{ (or } 19 \times 165)$$

(Remember that **165** is the numerical value of the phrase "La ilaha illa Allah").

The 1919 Phenomenon

If we examine every verse in the Quran that contains *any* of the four words of the Basmala ("Ism", "Allah", "Ar-Rahman", "Ar-Rahim"), we find that the total count of these verses is **1919 verses** (or 19×101).

These **1919** verses are distributed between Surahs with Initialed Letters (Initial Letters) and Surahs without them:

- In Surahs **with** Initialed Letters: **836 verses** (or 19×44).
- In Surahs **without** Initialed Letters: **1083 verses** (or $19 \times 19 \times 3$).

Further 19-Based Statistics:

- The total frequency (recurrence) of these four words is **2888** (or $19 \times 19 \times 8$).
 - The word "Ism" appears **19** times in the Quran.
 - The word "Allah" appears 2698 or 19×142 times in the Quran.
 - The word "Alrahman" appears 57 or 19×3 times in the Quran.
 - The word "Alraheem" appears 114 or 19×6 times in the Quran.
- The sum of the numerical values for *all letters* in these 1919 verses is **10,765,495** (or $19 \times 566,605$).

The 2622 Phenomenon

If we search the entire Quran for *any* word whose numerical value—regardless of its specific Arabic letters—matches one of the four values found in the Basmala, we find a total of 2622 words.

Naturally, this is not an ordinary number, for several reasons:

- **Visually:** It appears composed of **26** and **22**, and their sum is **48**.
- **Mathematically:** It is divisible by **6** and **19**, and consequently by **114**.

This number is divided into two sections:

1. Words with a numerical value of 66: Their count is 2211 words.
2. The remaining words: 411 words.

Regarding the number 2211, the same logic applies:

- **Visually:** It appears composed of **22** and **11**, whose sum is **33**.
- **Prime Function:** If we apply the Prime-Counting Function $\pi(x)$ to it, the result is **329**, which is the exact numerical value of *Ar-Rahman*.
- **Factorization:** It equals **33×67** . It is a known fact that the rank of the number **67** among Prime Numbers is **19**.
- The number **2211** is the Composite Number with the rank **1881** (or **$3 \times 33 \times 19$**).

As for the number 411:

- It is the **Reverse** of **114**.
- It equals **137×3** . (*Note: The final chapter is dedicated to the numbers 114 and 137*)

Chapter Three: The Structure of the Quran

Part 1: The Order of the Surahs and the Verse Count

The Quran consists of **114** Surahs (6×19).

The sum of numbers from 1 to 114 is **6555**.

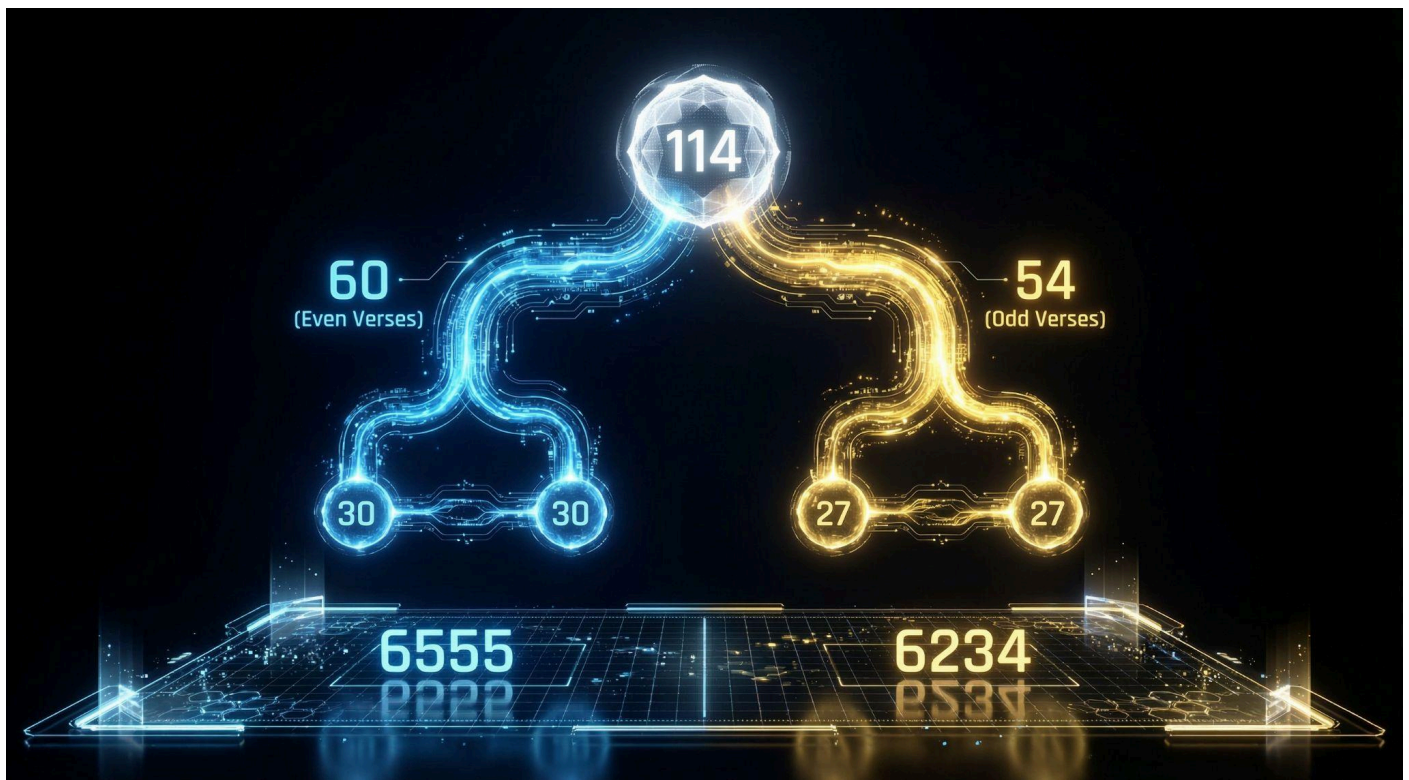
The total number of verses we have arrived at in this research is **6234** (6×1039).

Each Surah has a specific number of numbered verses assigned to it.

The distribution of Surahs and the Quran itself is not random. It is evident that the first part of the Quran contains significantly longer Surahs than the second part.

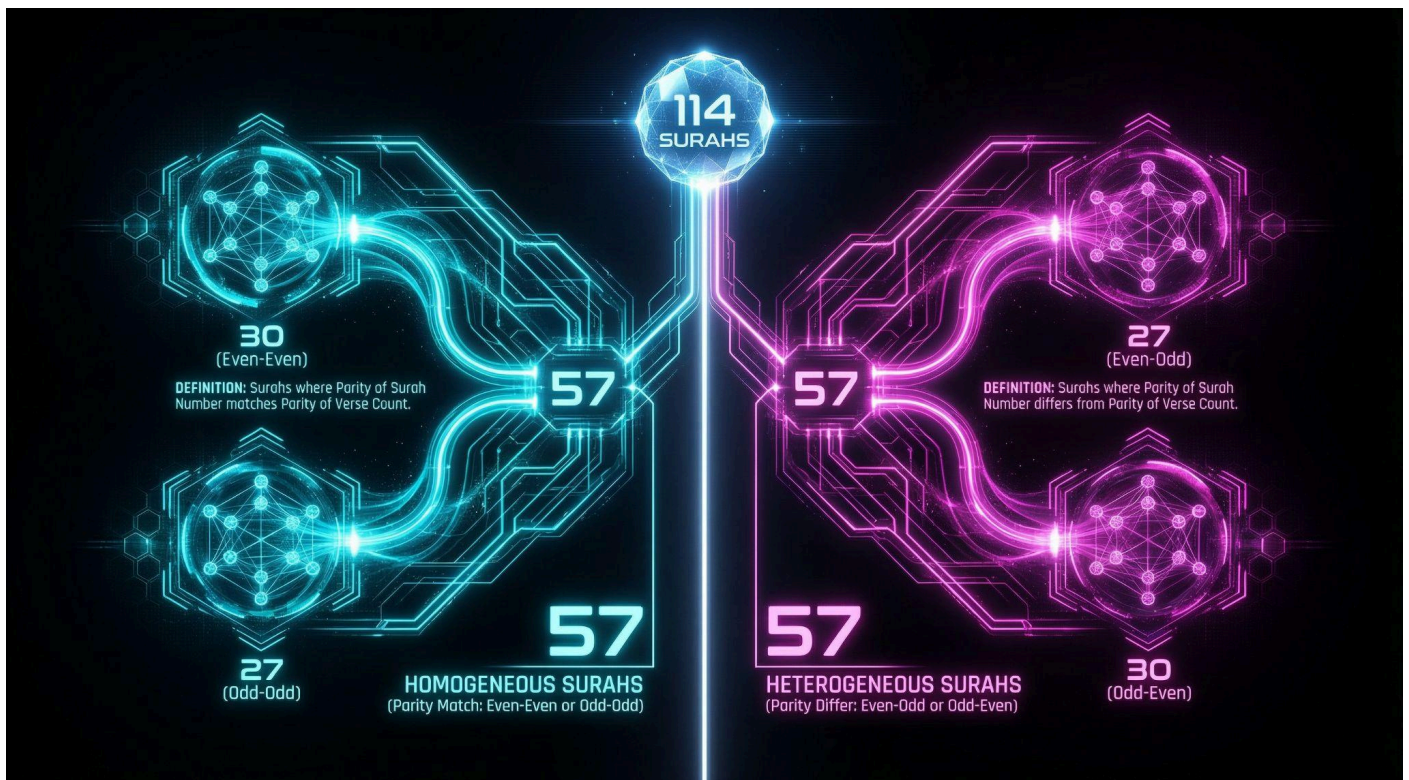
However, when we analyze this distribution, we find a strange balance that confirms the two totals we have seen: **6555** (Sum of Surah Numbers) and **6234** (Total Verse Count).

- There are **60 Surahs** with an **Even** number of verses.
 - **30** of them have an Even Surah Number.
 - **30** of them have an Odd Surah Number.
- There are **54 Surahs** with an **Odd** number of verses.
 - **27** of them have an Even Surah Number.
 - **27** of them have an Odd Surah Number.



This means:

- We have **57 Homogeneous Surahs**.
 - **Definition:** Surahs where the Parity (Even/Odd) of the Surah Number matches the Parity of its Verse Count (Even-Even or Odd-Odd).
 - **Distribution:**
 - 30 Surahs (Even-Even).
 - 27 Surahs (Odd-Odd).
- Naturally, we have **57 Heterogeneous Surahs**.
 - **Definition:** Surahs where the Parity of the Surah Number differs from the Parity of its Verse Count.
 - **Distribution:**
 - 27 Surahs (Even-Odd).
 - 30 Surahs (Odd-Even).



The Core Idea:

The point here isn't just about the distribution, but rather:

- If we sum all the **Surah Numbers** and **Verse Counts** in the **Homogeneous Group**, we get **6234**, which is exactly the total number of verses in the entire Quran.
- If we sum all the **Surah Numbers** and **Verse Counts** in the **Heterogeneous Group**, we get **6555**, which is the sum of numbers from 1 to 114 (the total number of Surahs).

Final Sum for Homogeneous Groups: $3460+2774=6234$ (Total Verses in Quran).

Final Sum for Heterogeneous Groups: $3504+3051=6555$ (Sum of Surah Numbers 1-114).

This arrangement confirms that there has been no manipulation in the number of Surahs or their intended order.

Hemispherical Symmetry

First Half (Surahs 1-57):

- 29 Surahs have Odd Numbers.
- 28 Surahs have Even Numbers.
- 29 Homogeneous Surahs.
- 28 Heterogeneous Surahs.
- Sum of Surah Numbers: **1653** (or 19×87).

When we reach the middle of the Quran, Surah **57** has **29** verses. Let's multiply:
 $29 \times 57 = 1653$. This is exactly the sum of numbers from 1 to 57.

Second Half (Surahs 58-114):

- 28 Surahs have Odd Numbers.
- 29 Surahs have Even Numbers.
- 28 Homogeneous Surahs.
- 29 Heterogeneous Surahs.

If we check how many times a **Switch** occurred (meaning a Homogeneous Surah followed by a Heterogeneous one, or vice versa), we find **54 switches**.

This leaves **60 non-switches**, which matches the division we started with: 60 Surahs with Even verses and 54 Surahs with Odd verses. There are **6054** unique verses in the Quran.

Also notice that the Sum of Surah Numbers in the Homogeneous Group equals the Sum of Verse Counts in the Heterogeneous Group, which is **3303**.

This balanced composition is not a coincidence; it is intended to clarify the final count of Verses and Surahs, and the geometric arrangement is designed to highlight this property. If we arranged the Surahs in a different, random order, this system would collapse immediately, and we wouldn't see the totals that appeared.

Part 2: The internal structure of the content of the Quran

The entire structure of the Quran is built upon numbers that are multiples of **6**.

- **Number of Surahs:** 114 (or 6×19).
- **Sum of Initialed Surah Numbers:** 822 (or 6×137).
- **Number of Verses:** 6234 (or 6×1039).
- **Number of Verses (No Repeats):** 6054 (or 6×1009).
- **Number of Words:** 77406 (or 6×12901) or (114×679).
- **Number of Letters:** 326028 (or 6×54338).
- **Total Numerical Value of all Letters in the Quran:** 23,374,986 (or $6 \times 3,895,831$).

Now, let's look at the letters and divide them into two groups: a group used as **Initial Letters**, which constitutes half the Arabic alphabet (14 letters), and another group comprising the remaining letters not used as Initials.

- **Initialed Letters Recurrence:** Repeated 243,984 times in the Quran (or $6 \times 40,664$).
- **Remaining Letters Recurrence:** Repeated 82,044 times in the Quran (or $6 \times 13,674$).

Note: The sum of digits for the first number ($2+4+3+9+8+4$) is **30**, and for the second number ($8+2+0+4+4$) is **18**. The sum of these two totals is **48**.

Now, let's look at the letters within two groups of Surahs: The Surahs that begin with Initials (29 Surahs), and the second group of 85 Surahs that do not start with Initials.

- **Initialed Surahs used:** 154,242 letters (or 114×1353).
- **Remaining Surahs used:** 171,786 letters (or $6 \times 28,631$).

Note: The sum of digits for the first number ($1+5+4+2+4+2$) is **18**, and for the second number ($1+7+1+7+8+6$) is **30**. The sum of these two totals is **48**.

As for the **Unique Words** (without repetition) in the Quran, we find their letter count is 78,948 (or $6 \times 13,158$).

If we write the numbers of the Initialed Surahs next to each other like this:

2 3 7 10 11 12 13 14 15 19 20 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 36 38 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 50 68

If we remove the spaces, a long number is formed which is a **multiple of 6**. Consequently, the numbers of the remaining Surahs will also form a long number that is a **multiple of 6**.

If we write the **114 numbers** representing the **Verse Count** of every Surah next to each other like this:

**7 286 200 176 120 165 206 75 127 109 123 111 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**

This number is also a **multiple of 6**.

If we consider the Quran as a stream of letters and write the **Numerical Value** for every letter from the first to the last letter in the Quran, a massive number of **571,113 digits** is formed. This massive number is also a **multiple of 6**.

And if we split this number by placing the **Total Numerical Value** of each verse *before* the numerical value of that verse's letters (e.g., for the first verse):

786 260401303051302008405013020081040

The resulting number will be longer than the previous one, but it is still a **multiple of 6**.

However, if we look at the **four words of the Basmala** as numerical values and count how many words in the Quran have a numerical value of exactly **102, 66, 329, or 289** (just like the Basmala values), we find **2622 words**.

This number equals 6×437 , or 19×138 , or 114×23 .

(Note that we can express the number 48 again as $26 + 22$).

But the amazing thing is that the count of words with the value **66** is **2211 words**.

- The number **2211** is the Composite Number with the rank **1881** (or $3 \times 33 \times 19$).
- The number **2211** itself equals $3 \times 11 \times 67$, and the number **67** is the **19th** Prime Number.
- The function $\pi(2211)=329$, which is the exact value of the word **Ar-Rahman**.
- The number **33** (the digits count of the numeric values of the letters of the Basmala) is composed of $22 + 11$.

This leaves **411 words** for the rest of the values, which is 137×3 , and it is the reverse of **114**.

Chapter Four: The Initial Letters (Al-Muqatta'at)

Notes on the Initialed Letters in the Quran:

We find that the Initialed Letters appear in **29 Surahs** (distributed across **30 verses**, because each Surah contains them once, except for Surah Ash-Shura (Surah 42), where they appear in two separate verses: *Ha-Mim* and *Ain-Sin-Qaf*). The first Initial letter used is Alif which is the first letter and the last initial letter used is Nun which is the 14th letter. Note that 1 and 14 are the visual components of 114.

The Surahs are:

- 2. *Alif-Lam-Mim* (1)
- 3. *Alif-Lam-Mim* (1)
- 7. *Alif-Lam-Mim-Sad* (1)
- 10. *Alif-Lam-Ra* (1)
- 11. *Alif-Lam-Ra* (1)
- 12. *Alif-Lam-Ra* (1)
- 13. *Alif-Lam-Mim-Ra* (1)
- 14. *Alif-Lam-Ra* (1)
- 15. *Alif-Lam-Ra* (1)
- 19. *Kaf-Ha-Ya-Ain-Sad* (1)
- 20. *Ta-Ha* (1)
- 26. *Ta-Sin-Mim* (1)
- 27. *Ta-Sin* (1)
- 28. *Ta-Sin-Mim* (1)
- 29. *Alif-Lam-Mim* (1)
- 30. *Alif-Lam-Mim* (1)
- 31. *Alif-Lam-Mim* (1)
- 32. *Alif-Lam-Mim* (1)
- 36. *Ya-Sin* (1)
- 38. *Sad* (1)
- 40. *Ha-Mim* (1)
- 41. *Ha-Mim* (1)
- 42. *Ha-Mim* (1) ... *Ain-Sin-Qaf* (2)
- 43. *Ha-Mim* (1)
- 44. *Ha-Mim* (1)
- 45. *Ha-Mim* (1)
- 46. *Ha-Mim* (1)
- 50. *Qaf* (1)
- 68. *Nun* (1)

Sum of Surah Numbers: 822 or (6 x 137).

This means there are **85 Surahs** in the Quran that do not begin with Initialed Letters.

First, we find a strange parallel with the word "Allah" in the Quran, because the word "Allah" appears in **85 Surahs**, meaning there are **29 Surahs** that do not contain the word "Allah".

The Initialed Letters first appeared in **Surah 2** and last appeared in **Surah 68**.

Difference: $68 - 2 = 66$

Starting from the first verse containing Initialed Letters in Surah 2, which is the **8th** numbered verse from the beginning of the Quran.

And the last verse containing Initialed Letters in Surah 68 is the **5270th** numbered verse from the Initialed Letters. **Calculation:** $5270 - 8 = 5262$ (or 6×877)

The Initialed Letters utilize **14 letters** of the Arabic alphabet, and they all appear together in the same verse **114 times** (or 6×19), which is the exact number of Surahs in the entire Quran.

Since there are 29 Surahs, **Surah 29 (Al-Ankabut)** is the exact middle Surah among those with Initialed Letters. There are **14 Surahs** starting with Initialed Letters above it, and **14 Surahs** starting with Initialed Letters below it. Note that the number of Initialed Letters is also **14**.

We also notice that almost all of them speak directly about the "Verses of the Book," "Verses of the Quran," "The Reminder," or "The Quran of the Reminder," indicating that these letters are the miracles of the Book/Quran, followed by a confirmation that the revelation is from Allah with His attributes and without any doubt (*La Rayba Fih*).

As mentioned, they are 29 Surahs distributed across 30 verses. We find the exception in Surahs **29 and 30**.

- In **Surah 29 (Al-Ankabut)**, the text states that anyone claiming to be a believer must pass through a trial to reveal their truth before themselves and God, distinguishing the truthful from the liar.
- **Surah 30 (Ar-Rum)** speaks of a prophecy.
- The last Surah among them is a response to writings opposing the Message and the Messenger, attempting to distort the message of the Quran.

The idea that these **14 letters** appear all together in exactly **114 verses**—the same number as the Quran's Surahs—removes any doubt for any unbiased thinker that this Book cannot be of human origin. This is especially true knowing it appeared at a time when statistics were not easy, writing itself was not easy, and the numbers we use today (developed long after the Quran) did not even exist. However, because humans are argumentative by nature, God placed many phenomena in these letters to erase any doubt completely. These phenomena can be explained, but they are

impossible to replicate, just as we can explain the sun's composition and function but cannot manufacture one.

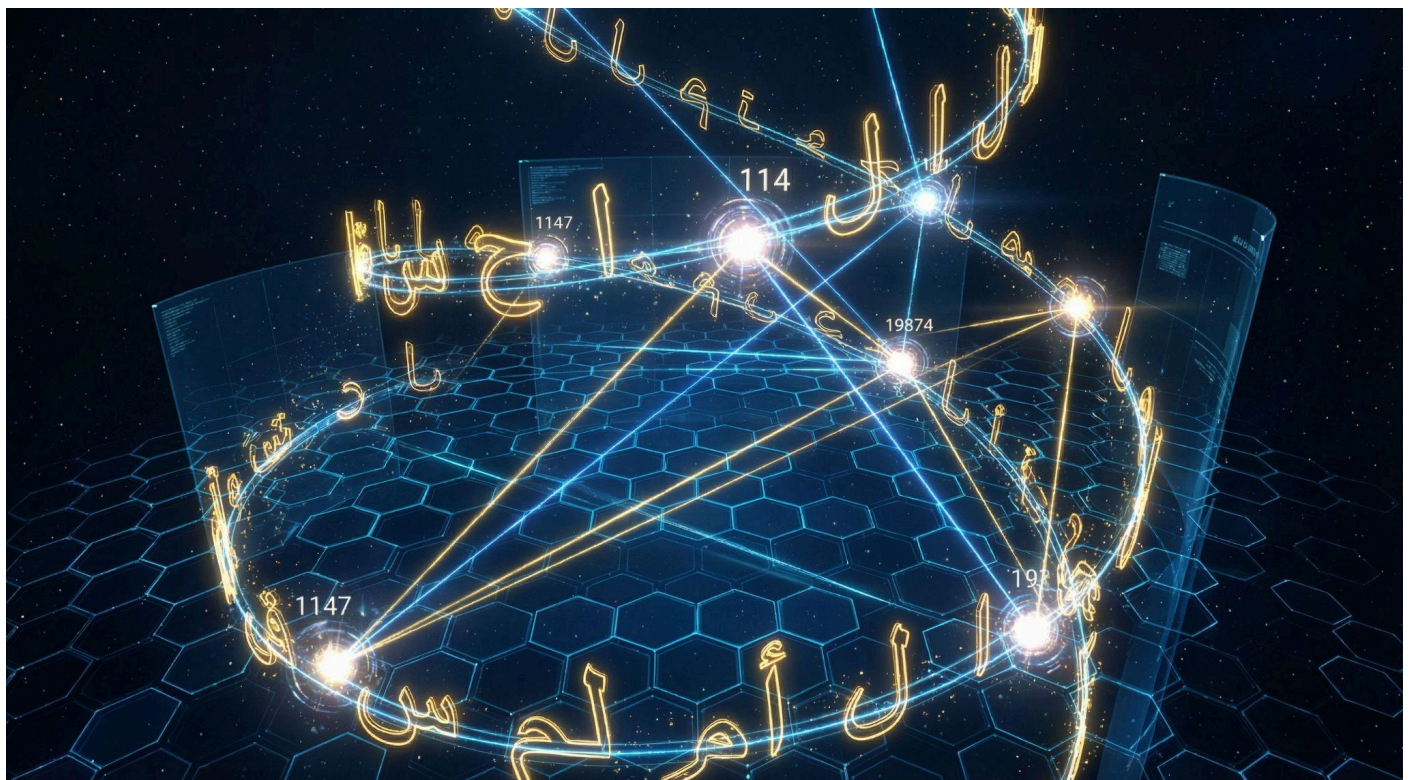
Letter Frequency Analysis

Counting letters in the Quran depends on the following:

- The count is based on the **drawn shape** of the letter, regardless of pronunciation, diacritics, etc., following the Uthmani script.
- **Alif** appears as: ا إ ؤ
- **Ya** appears as: ي ى ؤ
- **Waw** appears as: و ؤ
- **Ha** appears as: ه ؤ

Examples:

- *Manafi' wa Masharib*: The word *Manafi'* has no written Alif, but *Masharib* has a fixed Alif. Thus, there are 10 written letters.
- *Ala al-Ara'ik Muttaki'un*: *Ara'ik* has a Hamza on a Ya (counted as Ya), but *Muttaki'un* has it on the line (counted as Alif). Total 16 written letters.
- *Wa waqahum*: The pronoun is added to the root ending in Ya (*Waq* + *Hum* becomes *Waqahum*). Total 16 written letters.



1. ALM (Alif-Lam-Mim)

Appears in 6 Surahs: Al-Baqarah, Ali 'Imran, Al-Ankabut, Ar-Rum, Luqman, As-Sajdah.

	ا A	ل L	م M	Total
Al-Baqarah	4503	3202	2195	9900
Ali 'Imran	2511	1892	1249	5652
Al-Ankabut	771	554	344	1669
Ar-Rum	542	394	317	1253
Luqam	353	297	173	823
As-Sajdah	264	155	158	577
Total	8944	6494	4436	19874

Result: The grand total **19874** is a multiple of 19.

2. ALMS (Alif-Lam-Mim-Sad)

Appears in 1 Surah: Al-A'raf.

	ا A	ل L	م M	ص Sad	Total
Al-A'raf	2510	1530	1164	97	5301

Result: The total **5301** is a multiple of 19.

3. ALR (Alif-Lam-Ra)

Appears in 5 Surahs: Yunus, Hud, Yusuf, Ibrahim, Al-Hijr.

	ا A	ل L	ر R	Total
Yunus	1321	913	257	2491
Hud	1373	795	325	2493
Yusuf	1315	812	257	2384
Ibrahim	589	452	160	1201
Al-Hijr	493	323	96	912
Total	5091	3295	1095	9481

Result: The total **9481** is a multiple of 19.

4. ALMR (Alif-Lam-Mim-Ra)

Appears in 1 Surah: Ar-Ra'd.

	ا A	ل L	م M	ر R	Total
Ar-Ra'ad	605	480	260	137	1482

Result: The total **1482** is a multiple of 19.

5. KHYAS (Kaf-Ha-Ya-Ain-Sad)

Appears in 1 Surah: Maryam (Surah 19).

It is a multiple of **19** and **6** (Total 114). The verse following it has exactly 19 letters.

	ك K	ه H	ي Y	ع Ayn	ص Sad	Total
Maryam	137	175	343	117	26	798

Result: The total **798** is a multiple of 19 and 6. ($798 = 6 \times 19 \times 7$)

Note: Writing the values sequentially produces a multiple of 19: 205107090=19×10795110

Weighted Sum: 17575=19×925

6. The Ta-Ha / Ta-Sin-Mim Group

This group forms an interconnected network. Surahs: 19, 20, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32.

19	20	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
كهيعص	طه	طسم	طس	طسم	الم	الم	الم	الم
KHYA'S	TH	TSM	TS	TSM	ALM	ALM	ALM	ALM

Properties:

- All start with **Ta**.
- Share **Ha (ه)** with the preceding group (1 Surah) and **Mim (م)** with the following group (4 Surahs).
- Consists of 4 letters: Ta, Ha, Sin, Mim. Values: 9, 5, 60, 40. Sum = **114**.

Intersection with Preceding Surahs:

	ط Ta	هـ H	س S	م M	Total
Maryam		175			175
Ta-Ha	28	251			279
Ash-Shu'ara	33		94	484	611
An-Naml	27		94		121
Al-Qasas	19		102	460	581
Total	107	426	290	944	1767

Total count of letters (Ta, Ha, Sin, Mim) in the 5 Surahs (Maryam, Ta-Ha, Ash-Shu'ara, An-Naml, Al-Qasas) is **1767** or **19x93**.

Intersection with Following Surahs:

	ط Ta	هـ H	س S	م M	Total
Ta-Ha	28	251			279
Ash-Shu'ara	33		94	484	611
An-Naml	27		94		121
Al-Qasas	19		102	460	581
Al-Ankabut				344	344
Ar-Rum				317	317
Luqman				173	173
As-Sajdah				158	158
Total	107	251	290	1936	2584

Total count in the 8 Surahs (Ta-Ha, Ash-Shu'ara, An-Naml, Al-Qasas, Al-Ankabut, Ar-Rum, Luqman, As-Sajdah) is **2584** or **19x136**

The connection letter **Ha** (Value 5) links "Ta" to the previous, and **Mim** (Value 40) links "Ta" to the next, and $540 = 6 \times 6 \times 15$.

7. YS (Ya-Sin)

Appears in 1 Surah: Ya-Sin.

	ي Y	س S	Total
Ya-Sin	237	48	285

Result: The total **285** is a multiple of 19.

8. S (Sad)

Appears in 3 Surahs: Al-A'raf, Maryam, Sad.

	ص Sad
Al-A'raf	97
Maryam	26
Sad	29
Total	152

Result: The total **152** is a multiple of 19.

9. HM (Ha-Mim)

Appears in 7 Surahs: Ghafir, Fussilat, Ash-Shura, Az-Zukhruf, Ad-Dukhan, Al-Jathiya, Al-Ahqaf.

	ح H	م M	Digits sum	Total
Ghafir	64	380	$6+4+3+8+0=21$	444
Fussilat	48	276	$4+8+2+7+6=27$	324
Ash-Shura	53	300	$5+3+3+0+0=11$	353
Az-Zukhruf	44	324	$4+4+3+2+4=17$	368
Ad-Dukhan	16	150	$1+6+1+5+0=13$	166
Al-Jathiya	31	200	$3+1+2+0+0=6$	231
Al-Ahqaf	36	225	$3+6+2+2+5=18$	261
Total	292	1855	113	2147

Result: The grand total **2147** (**19** x 113) is a multiple of 19.

The 127 Combinations:

Since there are 7 Surahs, we can form 127 different subset combinations. Besides the full set (all 7), only 4 other combinations yield a multiple of 19.

Group 1 (First 3 Surahs):

	ح H	م M	Digits sum	Total
Ghafir	64	380	6+4+3+8+0=21	444
Fussilat	48	276	4+8+2+7+6=27	324
Ash-Shura	53	300	5+3+3+0+0=11	353
Total	165	956	59	1121

Result: The grand total **1121** (**19** x 59) is a multiple of 19.

Total 1121 (19×59)

Group 2 (Last 4 Surahs - Inverse of Group 1):

	ح H	م M	Digits sum	Total
Az-Zukhruf	44	324	4+4+3+2+4=17	368
Ad-Dukhan	16	150	1+6+1+5+0=13	166
Al-Jathiya	31	200	3+1+2+0+0=6	231
Al-Ahqaf	36	225	3+6+2+2+5=18	261
Total	127	899	54	1026

Result: The grand total **1026** (**19** x 54) is a multiple of 19.

Group 3 (Middle 3 Surahs - Surrounding HM-ASQ):

	ح H	م M	Digits sum	Total
Fussilat	48	276	4+8+2+7+6=27	324
Ash-Shura	53	300	5+3+3+0+0=11	353

Az-Zukhruf	44	324	4+4+3+2+4=17	368
Total	145	900	55	1045

Result: The grand total **1045** (19×55) is a multiple of 19.

Group 4 (Outer 4 Surahs - Inverse of Group 3):

	ح H	م M	Digits sum	Total
Ghafir	64	380	6+4+3+8+0=21	444
Ad-Dukhan	16	150	1+6+1+5+0=13	166
Al-Jathiya	31	200	3+1+2+0+0=6	231
Al-Ahqaf	36	225	3+6+2+2+5=18	261
Total	147	955	58	1102

Result: The grand total **1102** (19×58) is a multiple of 19.

Observation:

Notice that in **all five groups**, without exception, the **Sum of the Digits** of the letter counts equals the **Multiplier** (the factor multiplied by 19) of the total count.

This is **not a mathematical necessity**. Mathematically, just because a total sum is divisible by 19, there is no rule requiring the sum of the digits of its components to equal the quotient.

Group 1 (All Surahs): The total occurrence of "Ha-Mim" is **2147** or 19×113 and the sum of the digits for this group is also **113**. This exact system applies to all the five groups.

10. ASQ (Ain-Sin-Qaf)

Appears in 1 Surah: Ash-Shura.

	ع Ayn	س S	ق Q	Total
Ash-Shura	98	54	343	209

Result: The total **209** is a multiple of 19.

11. Q (Qaf)

Appears in 2 Surahs: Ash-Shura, Qaf.

	ق Q
Ash-Shura	57
Q	57
المجموع	114

Result: The total **114** is a multiple of 19 (and 6).

12. N (Nun)

As for the final Initial Letter "**Nun**", it represents the **Final Signature** of the entire Initials network. It appears in 1 Sura: Al-Qalam.

- The letter **Nun** is repeated **132** times in Surah Al-Qalam (The Pen).
- This count equals 66×2 .
- Furthermore, the sum of the digits of 132 is $1 + 2 + 3 = 6$.

The Mathematical Architecture of the Initial Letters

The "Initial Letters" (or Quranic Initials) represent a complex numerical system based on the prime number 19.

1. The 5-Letter Sets & The Split

The maximum length of an Initial Letter set is 5, appearing only in Surah 19 (*Maryam*: K-H-Y-'A-S) and Surah 42 (*Ash-Shura*: H-M-'A-S-Q). Uniquely, the set in Surah 42 is split across two verses—a deliberate structural choice linked to the complex "H-M" network, which defies computational replication.

2. The Rule of 38 (19×2)

The number 38 acts as a checksum for the entire system across three different dimensions:

- By Set Length: There are 14 distinct sets (e.g., A-L-M, A-L-M-S, Y-S). Summing the letter count of each set yields: 38.
- By Surah Frequency: Summing how many times each set appears in the Quran (e.g., A-L-M appears 8 times, H-M appears 7 times) yields: 38.
- By Letter Frequency: Summing the occurrence of each individual letter within the sets (e.g., *Mim* appears in 6 sets, *Ya* in 2 sets) yields: 38.

3. The 114 Connection

The 14 Initial Letters appear collectively in exactly 114 verses (matching the total number of Surahs, which is 19×6).

This distribution is framed by specific coordinates:

- First occurrence range start: Surah 2, Verse 19.
- Last occurrence range end: Surah 73, Verse 20.
- The Sum: $2+19+73+20=114$

4. The Pivot Point: Surah 19

Ordering the 29 Initialed Surahs sequentially reveals Surah *Maryam* (19) as the mathematical pivot:

- The Split: The unique sets appearing *before* Surah 19 contain exactly 19 letters, and the sets from Surah 19 *onwards* contain exactly 19 letters.
- The Coordinates: Within the list of 29 Initialed Surahs, there are exactly 19 Initialed Surahs following Surah *Maryam* (19), and 19 Initialed Surahs preceding Surah *Sad* (38).

Chapter Five: 114 & 137

Part One: The Grand Seal 114 & 411

The Convergence of Structure, Code, and Cosmos

The number **114** is not merely the count of Surahs in the Quran. It is the inevitable mathematical destination where the Code (19), the Structure (6), and the Generator (11) converge. When reflected in the mirror of mathematics, it reveals the cosmic constant (137), proving that the Book and the Universe share the same Source Code.

1. The Inevitability of 114 (The Offspring of 11)

We previously established that the number **11** is the "Base Generator" of the Basmala's numerical architecture. The number 114 appears as the natural sum of the Generator's two primary outputs:

- **66** (The Value of "Allah")
- **48** (The Sum of Basmala Word Digits)
- **Result: $66 + 48 = 114$.**

2. The Hexagonal Code (6×19)

The number 114 perfectly embodies the unified theory of this research:

- **Mathematically:** $114 = 6 \times 19$
- It is the fusion of the Base Geometry (**6**) and the Base Prime (**19**).
- **Visually (Prime Indexing):** The **114th Prime Number** is **619**. This is a "Self-Referential" property: The rank (114) points to a value (619) that visually displays its own factors (**6** and **19**).

3. The Internal Signatures of 114 in the Basmala

The Basmala is encoded with the number 114 in multiple layers:

- **Word Length:** The total length is **19** letters, and the maximum length of a single word is **6** letters. $19 \times 6 = 114$
- **Digit Count:** The values of the letters span **33** digits, and the words span **11** digits. Total: **44** digits. (11×4 signs for 114).
- **The Binary of Zeros:** In the numerical values, **1** Zero is used in the word values, while **14** Zeros are used in the letter values. Placing them together reveals **114**.
- **The 11-based Equation:**
 - Sum of digits for "Allah" letters = **12**.
 - Sum of digits for the rest = **54**.
 - Total = **66**.
 - The concatenated value **1254** is divisible by 19 (19×66) and can be expressed as 114×11 (The Structure $\times$ The Generator).

4. The Divisor Verification (Geometric Bounds)

The number 114 acts as the "Bounding Box" for the values of the opening:

- **"Bism" (102):** The sum of its proper divisors is exactly **114**. The first word holds the map of the entire book.
- **The Full Basmala (786):** The sum of its proper divisors is 114×7

The Cosmic Mirror: 411 and the Mystery of 137

When we invert the structure of the Quran (**114**), we get **411**. This reflection is not random; it unlocks the connection to the Fine-Structure Constant (**137**).

1. The Triple Cosmic Constant $411=3 \times 137$

The mirror of the Quran's structure is a triangulation of the physics of the universe.

2. The Rank Amplification (33 vs. 330)

There is a precise "Decimal Amplification" between the Prime and Composite orders:

- **137** is the **33rd** Prime Number. (Matches the 33 digits of Basmala).
- **411** is the **330th** Composite Number.
- **The Link:** The Composite Rank (330) is exactly **10 times** the Prime Rank (33). The structure of the Quran (411) amplifies the structure of the Universe (137) by the perfection of the decimal system (10).

Part Two: The Choice of 137

The Characteristics of the Number 137

- The sum of its digits is **11**.
- It visibly contains four prime numbers: **3, 7, 13, and 37**.
- The ranks of these primes in the sequence of prime numbers are: **2, 4, 6, and 12**.
- The sum of these four prime numbers is **60**, and the sum of their ranks is **24**. **Both numbers are multiples of 6**.
- The difference between 1 and 3 is **2 steps**.
- The difference between 3 and 7 is **4 steps**.
- The total is **6 steps**. Placing these numbers (2 and 4) side-by-side forms **24** (or 6×4), and reversing them forms **42** (or 6×7).

Connection to the Basmala

We established that the value of the Basmala is **786** and that $\pi(786)=137$.

Furthermore, the **Starting Positions** of the four words in the Basmala are **1, 4, 8, and 14**. Since the number **1** is neither composite nor prime, it is excluded. The remaining 3 numbers are **4, 8, and 14**. The **Ranks** of these numbers among **Composite Numbers** are: **1, 3, and 7**. (*Visually forming 137*).

We also know that **411** (the reverse of 114) is a multiple of 137 (137×3)
And $411 \times 2 = 822$, which is the **Sum of the Surah Numbers** containing Initial Letters.

The Cumulative Verse Table

If we look at the following table (representing Surah Number, Verse Count, and the Cumulative Sum of numbers 1 to Verse Count):

	Surah	Verse Count	Triangular Number of Verse Count
	1	7	28
	2	286	41041
	3	200	20100
			
			
	113	5	15
	114	6	21
Total	6555	6234	333410

We find that the **Grand Total** of the all columns is $6555 + 6234 + 333410 = 346,199$.
This number equals $19 \times 19 \times 7 \times 137$.

The Final Surah (An-Nas)

As for the very last Surah in the Quran:

- It consists of **6 verses**.
- The last word in it has **6 letters**.
- The last letter in it (*Sin*) has a numerical value of **60**.
- If we write out the numerical value of every letter in this Surah sequentially, we find it consists of exactly **137 digits**.

Deconstructing 137: The Coordinates of "Allah"

If we disassemble the components of the cosmic constant 137, they point directly to the name of the Author (Allah):

- **Segment 1 (1 & 37):** $1 \times 37 = 37$
 - 37 is the **12th Prime**.
 - **12** is the Sum of Digits of "Allah" ($1+3+3+5$).
- **Segment 2 (13 & 7):** $13 \times 7 = 91$.

- 91 is the **66th Composite Number**.
- **66** is the Numerical Value of "Allah".

Conclusion:

The Fine-Structure Constant (137) is physically defined by the **12** (Digit Sum) and **66** (Value) of the name **Allah**.

The Quran's structure (114) and its mirror (411) are mathematically designed to lock this truth into place.

Error Correction

The Error Correction Code: From "Hamming" to the "Preserved Tablet"

How does the Quran digitally protect itself from scribal errors?

In the late 1940s, computer scientists faced a critical problem. As digital data began to travel over long distances, "noise" and interference would often corrupt the signal. A zero (0) would accidentally flip to a one (1), or vice versa, rendering the message unintelligible.

Enter **Richard Hamming**, a mathematician at Bell Labs. In 1950, he introduced a revolutionary concept that would become the backbone of modern telecommunications, computer memory (ECC RAM), and data transmission. He invented "**Error-Correcting Codes**."

The most famous and elegant of these is known as the **Hamming(7,4)** code.

How does it work?

The genius of Hamming(7,4) lies in its specific ratio of "Data" to "Protection." To transmit a message securely, the algorithm breaks the data down into blocks:

1. **4 Data Bits:** These are the actual information (the payload) you want to send.
2. **3 Parity Bits:** These are calculated "check" bits added to the data.
3. **7 Total Bits:** The final block size transmitted.

By adding those 3 extra bits to the 4 data bits (making the total length 7), the system achieves a mathematical "redundancy." If a single bit gets corrupted during transmission, the receiver can perform a calculation on the block, identify exactly which bit is wrong, and **correct it automatically**.

The Verdict:

The numbers **4** and **7** became the standard for "Data Integrity."

- **4** represents the core content.
- **7** represents the complete, protected structure.

The Divine Application (610 AD)

Fourteen centuries before Richard Hamming, the Quran was revealed with a built-in challenge to humanity: *"This is nothing but the word of a human being."* The divine response to this accusation was not just a statement, but a **Digital Lock** referenced in **Surah 74**.

The research of **Project Alkitabium** has uncovered that the Quran utilizes a "Parity Check" system that mirrors the logic of Hamming(7,4) with astonishing precision, specifically within the "Master Key" of the book: **The Basmala** (*Bism Allah Ar-Rahman Ar-Rahim*).

1. Surah 74: The Code Header

The Surah that explicitly introduces the checksum number "Nineteen" (*Over it is Nineteen*) is **Surah 74**.

The number **74** visually carries the two critical components of error correction: **7** and **4**. It acts as the "Protocol Header," signaling that the text contains a self-verifying mathematical structure.

2. The Coordinates of "Allah" (4 to 7)

The Basmala consists of **19** letters. When we map the position of the Divine Name, **"Allah"**, within this string, we find a precise match to the Hamming ratio:

- The word "Allah" **starts** at letter position **4**.
- The word "Allah" **ends** at letter position **7**.

This is not random placement. The name of the Author is positioned exactly within the **(4-7)** range, fulfilling the function of the "Parity Bit"—it is the stabilizer that protects the integrity of the opening sentence.

3. The Generator Matrix (Decoding 4 and 7)

The relationship between the start (4) and end (7) of the Divine Name generates the fundamental constants of the Quran's numerical architecture:

- **The Addition (The Digital Generator):** $4+7=11$

(The number 11 is the "Base Generator" that mathematically produces the Basmala's internal values of 66 and 48).

- **The Multiplication (The Linguistic Base):** $4 \times 7 = 28$

(The number 28 is the total count of Arabic alphabet letters, the structural limit of the language).

- **The Concatenation (The Pointer):**

Placing 4 next to 7 gives **47**.

In the mathematical order of Composite Numbers, the **47th Composite Number** is exactly

66 (the numerical value of "Allah").

(The position 47 points directly to the value 66).

4. The "Parity Check" Calculation (190 vs 168)

To prove this position is a functional "Check," we calculate the sum of positions for the entire 19-letter string:

- Sum of positions (1 to 19) = **190**.
- Sum of positions for the word "Allah" (4, 5, 6, 7) = **22**.
(Note: 22 is exactly double the Generator 11).
- **The Subtraction:** $190(\text{Total}) - 22(\text{Allah}) = 168$

The Result:

The remainder **168** is the exact Gematria value of the phrase "**Bism Allah**" (102+66)

By isolating the coordinates of the Divine Name, the system outputs the value of the "Key" itself.

Conclusion

The correspondence is undeniable.

- **Science (1950):** Used the **4:7** ratio to protect digital data from corruption.
- **Quran (610):** Used the **4:7** position for the name of God, in Surah **74**, to protect the text from corruption.

The Quran is not merely a book; it is a "**Fault-Tolerant System**", engineered with the same laws of information theory that govern our digital world today. The Author of the code knew the laws of data integrity long before humanity discovered them.

It is crucial to draw a distinct line between the exclusion of the two interpolated verses in Surah At-Tawbah (9:128-129) and the orthographic restorations applied to the rest of the text.

The remaining corrections strictly involve **variable vowels** (Alif, Waw, Ya)—characters that are characteristically omitted or retained in the Uthmani script based on a specific divine logic, not scribal randomness. It must be emphasized that:

1. These restorations **do not alter the meaning** of the text.
2. They **do not affect the received pronunciation** (Recitation).

3. Every correction is validated by **historical authority** (ancient manuscripts like the Gold Quran) and **internal consistency** (similar orthographic patterns found elsewhere in the Quran).

When these precise constraints are respected, a highly complex numerical system emerges—one that defies coincidence, randomness, or cherry-picking. The correction process was never arbitrary; it was bound by the dual restrictions of historical evidence and scriptural parallels.

The Ultimate Validation:

A pivotal realization is that **Dr. Rashad Khalifa was completely unaware of the "Hexagonal Structure (6)"** when he identified the anomaly of the At-Tawbah verses. Yet, when these specific corrections were applied to the Initialed Surahs, they did not merely satisfy the **Code 19**; they simultaneously and automatically aligned the entire text with the **Hexagonal Structure** of the Quran.

This spontaneous synchronization of multiple, independent phenomena—fixing the global letter counts, the prime networks, and the geometric structure all at once—is a mathematical impossibility under any hypothesis other than deliberate, divine design.

What the **Alkitabium** project is discovering today is that the Holy Quran contains a cosmic "Hamming" system, preceding its time by 1400 years. A system that relies on the numbers **19** and **6** as a **Checksum** to detect any extra or missing letter, correcting the path of the text to return exactly as it was in the "Preserved Tablet" (*Al-Lawh Al-Mahfuz*).

Rashad Khalifa and the First Immunity Test (Surah At-Tawbah)

In the 1970s, Dr. Rashad Khalifa (the Egyptian-American chemist) was the first to draw attention to the "Code 19 System." During his research, he discovered that the Quran's digital system works with 100% efficiency, but always hits an "obstacle" at the end of Surah At-Tawbah (Surah 9).

Calculations proved that the two verses (9:128-129) are a "Human Injection" that occurred during the compilation of the Quran, evidenced by:

- They break the Code 19 system in the repetition of the word "Allah".
- They break the Code 19 system in the repetition of the word "Rahim".
- Their structural difference from the rest of the Surah (Meccan vs. Medinan).

When these two verses were "isolated" (**Error Correction**), the digital body of the Quran healed, and the equations aligned. This was the first practical proof that mathematics can "purify" the text.

Alkitabium: Surgical Correction (Uthmani Script)

The Alkitabium project takes this principle a step further. We are not just talking about intrusive verses, but about **"Scribal Errors"** in the drawing of letters (Spelling Errors) inside the correct verses.

By using "**Code 19**" and comparing it with ancient manuscripts (such as the *Gold Quran*), we were able to detect and correct words written with extra *Alifs* or *Yas*, returning the text to its precise atomic weight as described previously.

Here is the list of "Verses Corrected by the Code," which are confirmed in the oldest manuscripts:

Location	Word (Common Script)	Correction (Original Script)	Reason (Digital & Archeological Evidence)
2:31	أَنْبِئُونِي	أَنْبِئُونِي	Writing the Hamza on a <i>Nabrah</i> (chair) instead of the line to adjust the letter count.
7:38	ادَّارَكُوا	ادَّرَكُوا	Removal of the explicit Alif to match the <i>Gold Quran</i> manuscript.
7:46	الْأَعْرَافِ	الْأَعْرَفِ	Removal of the Alif after the Ra (Repeated in verse 48 as well).
7:66	سَفَاهَةٍ	سَفَهَةٍ	Removal of the Alif. (Repeated in verse 67 as "Safahatun").
7:133	وَالضَّفَادِعِ	وَالضَّفَدِيعِ	Removal of the Alif to adjust the total letter count of the verse.
7:145	الْأَلْوَحِ	الْأَلْوَحِ	Removal of the Alif. (Repeated in verses 150 and 154).
7:150	ابْنُ أُمٍّ	أَبْنُومَ	Connected writing (<i>Yabna'umm</i>) as in Surah Ta-Ha to adjust word and letter counts.
7:163	حِينَئِذِهِمْ	حِينَئِهِمْ	Removal of the middle Alif.
10:15	آيَاتِنَا	ءَايَاتِنَا	(Pivotal Correction) . Removal of the extra Alif in Surah Yunus detected by the Code and confirmed by the manuscript.
10:21	آيَاتِنَا	ءَايَاتِنَا	Removal of the extra Alif.
13:4	صِنُونُ	صِنُونُ	Removal of the Alif in both instances (<i>Sinwan</i> and <i>Ghayru Sinwan</i>).
13:5	أَعْنَاقِهِمْ	أَعْنَقِهِمْ	Removal of the Alif.
13:14	دُعَاءُ	دُعَاوُا	Special spelling (adding Waw and Alif) matching the script in Surah Ghafir (40:50).
13:17	الْأَمْثَلِ	الْأَمْثَلِ	Removal of the Alif.

14:5	بَيَّامِ	بَيِّمِ	Removal of the Alif after Ya, becoming (A Y M) + B. This deletion saved the (ALR) code in Surah Ibrahim.
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These corrections are not a "personal opinion," but a **return to the original**.

When we delete these "Extra Alifs" (which scribes added to aid reading/pronunciation):

1. The sum of the **Initial Letters (Muqatta'at)** aligns perfectly to be divisible by **19** and **114**.
2. The **Grand Total** of the Quran's letters aligns perfectly to be divisible by **6**.
3. The Data matches the earliest **Archeological Manuscripts**.

The Quran is a **"Self-Correcting Book."**

Mathematics is the tool God has granted us in this era to dust off the "Original Copy."

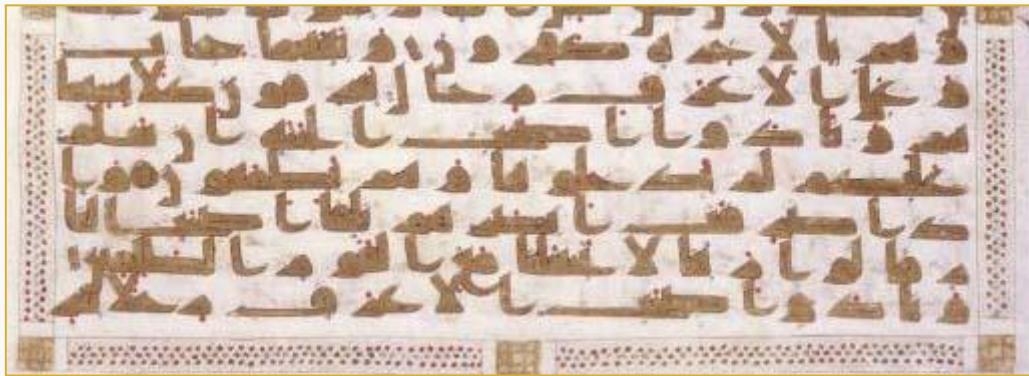
List of Verified Restored Verses

7:38 ادركوا



7:46 and 7:48 الأعراف





سفرة 7:66 and 7:67



الضفدع 7:133



الألوح / ابنؤم 7:145 and 7:150



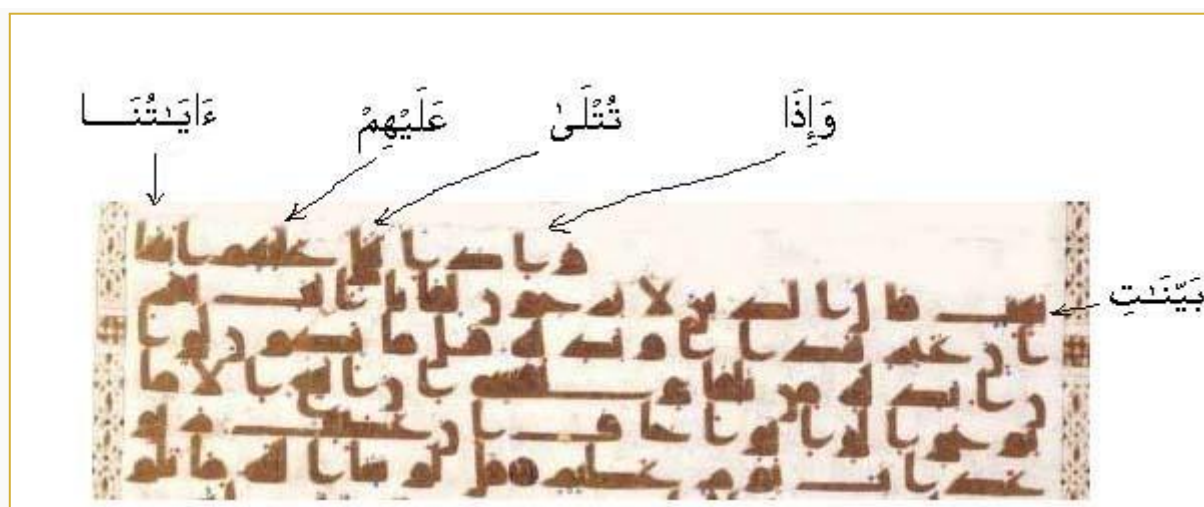
الألوح 7:154



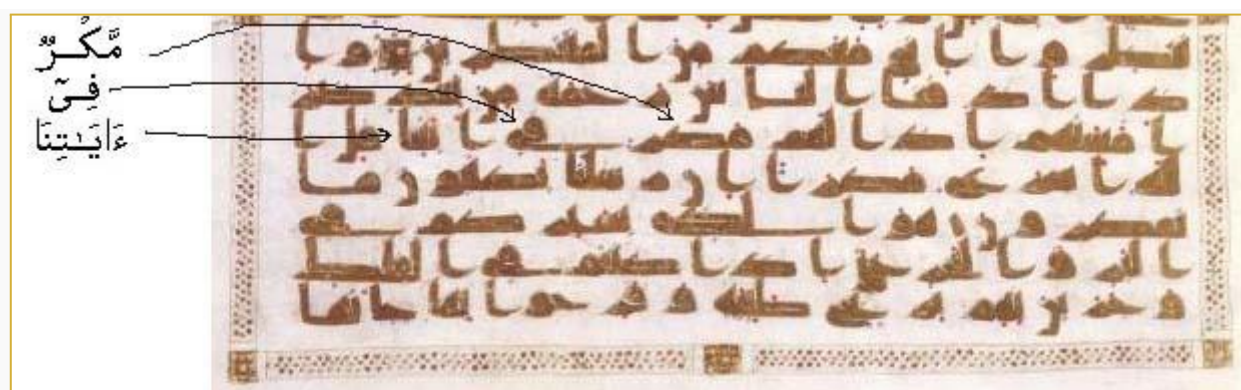
حيثهم 7:163



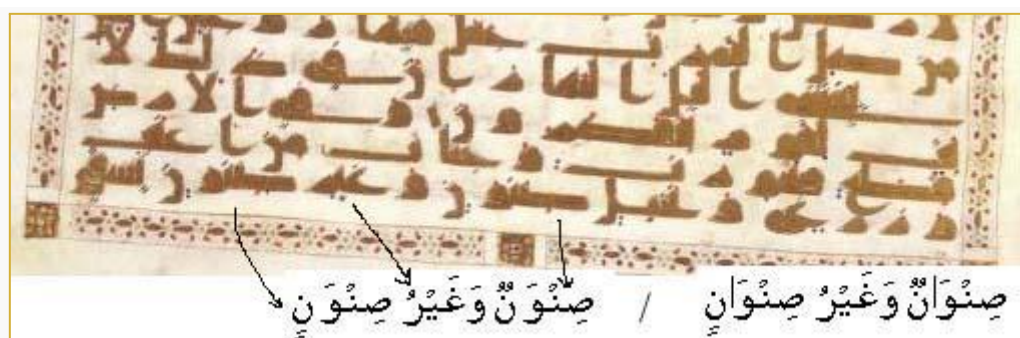
ءايتنا 10:15



ءايتنا 10:21



صنون و غير صنون 13:4



أَعْنَقِهِمْ 13:5



دَعَا 13:14



الْأَمْثَل 13:17



Resources & Digital Ecosystem

"Verify, Don't Just Read."

This book is merely the documentation of a living, breathing digital system. To truly grasp the magnitude of the mathematical structure of the Quran, you must interact with the data yourself. We have developed a suite of digital tools to allow every reader—whether a programmer, a mathematician, or a seeker of truth—to audit the numbers, run the algorithms, and witness the architecture firsthand.

1. The Core Platform: Alkitabium

URL: <https://www.alkitabium.com>

This is the central hub of the project and the home of the "Digitally Restored Database." Unlike standard online Qurans that rely on later orthographic conventions, Alkitabium offers:

- **The Pure Uthmani Text:** A verified database cleansed of scribal inconsistencies, adhering strictly to the mathematical structure (e.g., the correction of the "Alif" in Surah Yunus).
- **Advanced Numerical Search:** A powerful engine that allows you to search not just by keywords, but by root words, numerical values (Gematria), and specific structural positions.
- **The 19 & 6 Validator:** Real-time tools to check the divisibility of Surahs, Verses, and Words against the Master Code.
- **Statistical Dashboard:** Live counters for letters, words, and prime number distributions across the entire text.

2. The Visual Laboratory

URL: <https://www.alkitabium.com/demo>

Data visualization is key to understanding complex patterns. This section transforms the raw numbers from this book into interactive visual models.

- **See the Matrix:** Interactive charts displaying the hexagonal structure of the Quran.
- **The 114 Network:** Visual graphs connecting the Initialed Surahs, the Basmala, and the Prime Numbers.
- **Heatmaps:** Color-coded distributions of the letter "Qaf," "Nun," and the word "Allah" throughout the text, proving the impossibility of coincidence.

3. The Basmala Research Project

URL: <https://www.quran-challenge.com>

A specialized platform dedicated exclusively to decoding the mathematical singularity of the opening verse, *Bismillah Al-Rahman Al-Rahim*. Curated by **Mahmoud Elmalt**, this project offers deep analytical insights into the numerical architecture of the Basmala.

- **Connect & Follow:** For ongoing updates and discussions, visit the official Facebook page: facebook.com/basmala786.
- **Further Reading:** Mahmoud Elmalt's comprehensive book on the subject provides an exhaustive breakdown of the Basmala's structural secrets and is available through the website.

4. Historical Foundations

URL: <https://www.submission.org>

The home of the original research by the late **Dr. Rashad Khalifa**.

- This archive contains the foundational work that first alerted the world to the existence of the **Number 19** as the Quran's mathematical code.
- While *Alkitabium* expands into the Cosmic Constant (137) and the Structural Base (6), we acknowledge this source as the historical trigger for the digital age of Quranic analysis.

A Note to the Reader:

All data presented in this book and on the websites is **Open Source**. We encourage you to visit these platforms, download the datasets, and run your own calculations. The truth does not fear the calculator.

Author



Mohammad Almallat is a Senior Software Engineer and Database Specialist based in Switzerland, with over 27 years of professional experience in Java architecture and Oracle systems. But beyond the code, he is a man on a quest to decode the most complex dataset in history.

Born into a lineage that bridged discipline and eloquence—his father was a pilot and his grandfather an Arabic linguist—Mohammad was raised with a unique dual perspective: the rigorous precision of navigation and the profound depth of language. His education in the German school system further instilled a strict logical framework, training his mind to accept nothing without proof.

For the past quarter-century, Mohammad has treated the Quran not merely as a religious text, but as a **"Data Object"**. Working in the quiet isolation of the German, Polish and Swiss landscapes, he utilized advanced data mining techniques and custom-built algorithms to perform a complete "digital restoration" of the Quranic text. His goal was simple yet ambitious: to strip away centuries of human error and scribal noise to reveal the pristine, mathematical structure underneath.

He is the discoverer of the **"Grand Unified Theory of the Quran,"** which mathematically links the **Carbon-6 structure of life**, the **19-based encryption code**, and the **Cosmic Constant (137)** into a single, cohesive framework.

Mohammad does not claim to be a cleric or a philosopher. He describes himself simply as a **"Digital Archaeologist"** or a "Postman"—one who uses the tools of the modern age to deliver an ancient message.

His mission through **Alkitabium** is to prove that science and faith are not enemies, but parallel lines originating from the same Source. He believes that the language of numbers is the only universal language capable of uniting humanity, transcending sects, borders, and biases, to guide us toward a rational, peaceful, and scientifically grounded understanding of the Creator.

Mohammad currently resides in Switzerland, where he continues to develop the Alkitabium platform, driven by the hope of leaving a legacy of truth for his daughters.