Ibn Muqlah was very well positioned to undertake the development of proportioned writing, which he carried out successfully. He identified the need for a system of proportion that would make Arabic writing more attractive and easier to read. With his knowledge of mathematics and geometry, Ibn Muqlah was able to develop a system of proportioned writing that was both aesthetically pleasing and functional.

Ibn Muqlah's work began to take on a creativity of its own when he developed the yaquti script. This script was characterized by its fluidity and elegance, and it became one of the most popular scripts in Islamic writing. The yaquti script was a major advancement in the history of Arabic calligraphy and it has had a lasting impact on Arabic writing.

Ibn Muqlah's precise and mathematical Khatt al Mansub system, first mentioned by well-known authors and calligraphers in his talk, Dr Ziad Rajab chose to highlight calligraphers that have had a profound impact on Arabic writing and the study of the writing as well as other calligraphers represented in the museum.

Ibn Muqlah's works survive, and they are found in the Iraqi Museum in Baghdad. While most of his career was spent in Baghdad, he did also serve as librarian and a mentor to Prince Baysanghur. The Timurids were interested in culture and the arts, partly because they wanted to promote their prestige by making their courts centres of culture. They were interested in the arts and due to the fact that he was not considered to be in line to the Timurid throne, was able to devote much of his time to study and intellectual pursuits. He became a master in the style of calligraphy of Ibn al-Bawwab and became part of their upbringing and lifestyle and the arts became innately important. He was also involved in various artistic projects. In fact, he himself who wrote a famous manuscript of the Quran in his fine hand and his descendants followed in his footsteps, thus making his works known to the world.

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Baysanghur had a very keen interest and had a real talent for various disciplines and was known as a patron of various arts and sciences, and a mentor to Prince Baysanghur. Sayrafi is also known as the author of an important work on calligraphy called Rasul al Khatt, in which he describes how to prepare pens, paper and ink and to approach calligraphy properly. He advises constant study, experimentation and practice, especially from his treatise on calligraphy, called Ra'iyya fil Khatt, a beautiful manuscript of his writings and calligraphy, which is considered by some to be the most talented of Shah Rukh's sons. He held several positions before he became the ruler, including governor general of several provinces, as well as being on the high council of state. He also held the agency when his father was absent from the capital. Along with the number of kings, Timurid language-Rajab was born in 1457 AD, the son of Shah Rukh the second ruler. His mother, Gowhar-eh, was a great patron of the arts herself. Baysanghur was also a great patron of the arts and due to the fact that he was not considered to be in line to the Timurid throne, was able to devote much of his time to study and intellectual pursuits. He became a master in the style of calligraphy of Ibn al-Bawwab and became part of their upbringing and lifestyle and the arts became innately important. He was also involved in various artistic projects. In fact, he himself who wrote a famous manuscript of the Quran in his fine hand and his descendants followed in his footsteps, thus making his works known to the world.

Dr Rajab informed that during that period, the Timurid lateries were very interested in culture and arts, partly because they wanted to promote their prestige by making their courts centres of culture. They were interested in the arts and due to the fact that he was not considered to be in line to the Timurid throne, was able to devote much of his time to study and intellectual pursuits. He became a master in the style of calligraphy of Ibn al-Bawwab and became part of their upbringing and lifestyle and the arts became innately important. He was also involved in various artistic projects. In fact, he himself who wrote a famous manuscript of the Quran in his fine hand and his descendants followed in his footsteps, thus making his works known to the world.

Dr Rajab shared that the famous Baysanghur Quran is a very large book that was copied in seven lines on one side of each volume. The book is to be the inscription of Timur in Samarqand when he removed Nadir Shah and his troops invaded the city in the 19th century. The book was taken apart and sent to 1208 pieces either lost or destroyed. In Baysanghur's personal possession, it was referred to as the manuscript of the Quran, Qur'an, written in the maghribi script in Expeditionary Times.