

Information Retrieval and Web Search Project - Group 43

Team Members:

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4. Shubhank Joshi
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Data Source:

Reddit : "r/travel," "r/japanesetravel," "r/europetravel," and other location specific subreddits

Collaboration Details:

During phase 2, the team collaborated to decide on the general workflow. Anjana and Prathik developed the BERT indexer and retriever, comparing its indexing time with Lucene's. Vivek created a flask web application that accepts a query and an index type preference and outputs the top-k results. Shubhank and Nishanth developed the web application, adding more features and ensuring it can be installed on a web server. Vivek also displayed the results on a map. All team members participated in testing, integrating the system's parts, resolving issues, and preparing the report, which documented the architecture, specifics of how BERT was applied, overall system design, and presentation.

Overview of system:

Architecture:

Our system architecture comprises two fundamental components: the BERT indexer and the web application interface. The BERT indexer utilizes a pre-trained BERT model, specifically distilroberta, to generate dense embeddings from input data. These embeddings are created by ingesting data in batches, tokenizing it, and encoding it using the BERT tokenizer. The resulting embeddings are then indexed using FAISS, facilitating fast retrieval of relevant information based on similarity metrics. Indexed embeddings are stored in a file for future retrieval.

The web application, developed using React JS for the frontend and Flask for the backend server, offers users the flexibility to choose between two indexing methods: Pylucene or BERT. Users can also specify the fields they want to search within, such as title, content, or URL. Upon entering a query and clicking the search icon, the query parameters, along with the index type, are sent to the Flask server. The flask server serves the already built react app in the "/" endpoint, hence there is no need to build and run the react app.

The Flask server hosts two endpoints, one for Pylucene and the other for BERT, enabling retrieval of results based on the selected indexing method. For Pylucene queries, results are

fetched directly from the Lucene indexer. However, for BERT queries, the BERT indexer retrieves relevant embeddings from the FAISS index and ranks them based on cosine similarity. Users receive the top 20 results, presented in a card format via the web application interface for easy viewing and exploration.

In addition to search functionality, our web application enriches the user experience by including additional information. Alongside the title, users can view images from the Reddit post (if available) and a snippet of the post content. This combination of multimedia and textual content enhances the context and relevance of the search results. Furthermore, the latitude and longitude of the tourist destination mentioned in the post are provided, making the data highly informative and accessible for users.

If users wish to explore further, they can click on the card to view the full content, which opens a new tab with the Reddit post displayed. This allows for a more comprehensive understanding of the information presented. Additionally, users have the option to enlarge the Google map displayed with a marker to view other nearby places surrounding the tourist destination. This feature enhances the spatial context of the search results, enabling users to better visualize and explore related locations. Together, these features contribute to a comprehensive and user-friendly experience, empowering users to efficiently access and engage with the provided data.

Details of how BERT was used:

We have utilized a BERT-based model, specifically "all-distilroberta-v1", to generate embeddings for Reddit posts. This model, accessed through the Hugging Face Transformers library, played a pivotal role in our process. Leveraging the FAISS library, we efficiently navigated through extensive collections of embeddings, indexing those produced by BERT. These embeddings were already indexed using FAISS, as we loaded the index from a pre-existing file.

When a user inputs a search query, the same BERT model converts it into an embedding. Subsequently, FAISS employs this embedding to search through the indexed embeddings. The top 20 most similar embeddings, corresponding to the most comparable Reddit posts in the collection, are retrieved and presented in the user interface along with their post text and matching distance score (similarity score).

Our methodology relies on Faiss for finding related documents based on a query. Faiss is a library designed for similarity search and clustering of dense vectors. We imported the transformers library for BERT and Faiss for similarity search. After loading the BERT model and tokenizer from the Hugging Face transformers library, we created a Faiss index for similarity searching.

Using the BERT model, we processed Reddit posts in batches, transforming each post into an embedding vector. We then updated the Faiss index to include these embeddings for similarity

search. Additionally, our script incorporates a method for converting a query into an embedding vector, which is then used to search the Faiss index for documents comparable to the query. Finally, the top 20 Reddit posts most similar to the query are printed for user reference.

BERT Indexing:

We create an index of BERT embeddings for a dataset consisting of Reddit posts, employing the FAISS package for efficient indexing. Utilizing the "all-distilroberta-v1" BERT model and tokenizer, we generate embeddings from the input posts. The "distilroberta-base" model and tokenizer are a compact and efficient variant of the RoBERTa architecture developed by Hugging Face. The final hidden state output from the model serves as the basis for these embeddings.

When a user enters a search term, we convert it into a BERT embedding using the same model and tokenizer. Subsequently, we compute the cosine similarity between the query embedding and the embeddings of all indexed posts to identify the most relevant documents. The documents with the highest cosine similarity scores are considered the most pertinent to the query and are presented accordingly.

To optimize processing, we segment the input documents (post titles and content) into passages based on a specified batch size. These passages are then encoded in batches using a transformer model from the Hugging Face library. The resulting embeddings are used to construct a FAISS index, which is subsequently written to disk along with the embeddings. This process continues until all posts have been processed.

For search queries, we encode the input query using the same transformer model and utilize it to search the FAISS index for passages with the highest similarity. These passages are retrieved and presented as the search output. By employing a nearest neighbor search technique, we efficiently segment input documents into passages, facilitating faster retrieval and analysis.

Lucene Indexing:

The Lucene-based search functionality within our application serves the purpose of retrieving relevant information from the indexed Reddit posts. When a GET request is made to the '/lucene' endpoint, the `searchlucene()` function is invoked. This function begins by initializing the Lucene environment and extracting the user's search query and the specified field to search within (defaulting to 'TITLE' if not provided) from the request parameters.

Users interact with the React Web UI to initiate searches, where they have the capability to conduct searches within either the 'TITLE' or 'CONTENT' fields, both of which are indexed for efficient retrieval. This selection is facilitated through the query parameter named 'search'. When a search is initiated, the chosen field and the search query itself are passed as parameters in the request. This allows users to specify the field they want to search within, whether it's the title or the content of the Reddit posts, ensuring flexibility and precision in the search process.

Next, the function constructs the path to the Lucene index directory and initializes a SimpleFSDirectory object to represent the index directory on the filesystem. An IndexSearcher instance is created to search the index, utilizing a DirectoryReader to open the Lucene index stored in the specified directory.

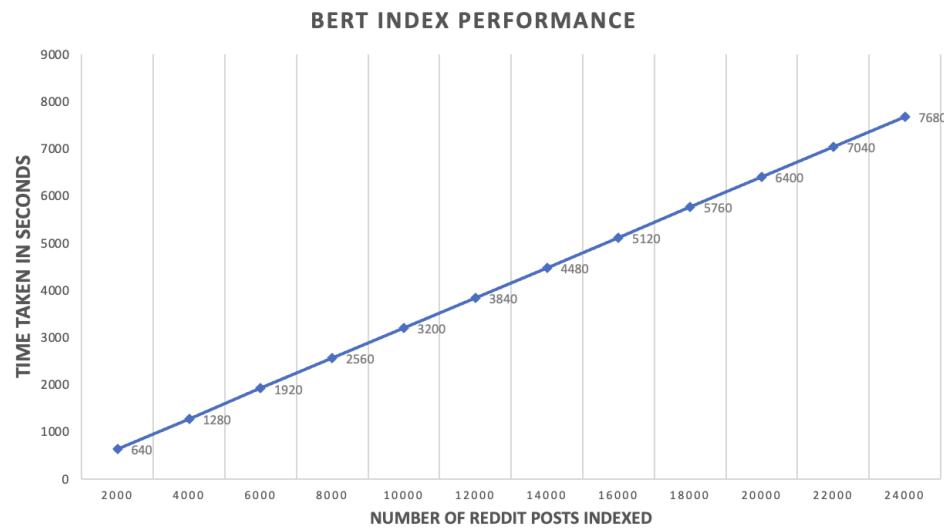
To parse the user's query and search within the specified field, a QueryParser is instantiated with the chosen field and an EnglishAnalyzer for text analysis. The user's query string is then parsed using this parser to generate a parsed_query object.

With the parsed query in hand, the searcher executes the search against the Lucene index, retrieving the top 20 documents (or fewer if there are fewer matching documents). For each document in the search results, relevant information such as the document's ID, title, content, URL, latitude, longitude, author, and subreddit is extracted from the Lucene index and assembled into a list of dictionaries (topkdocs).

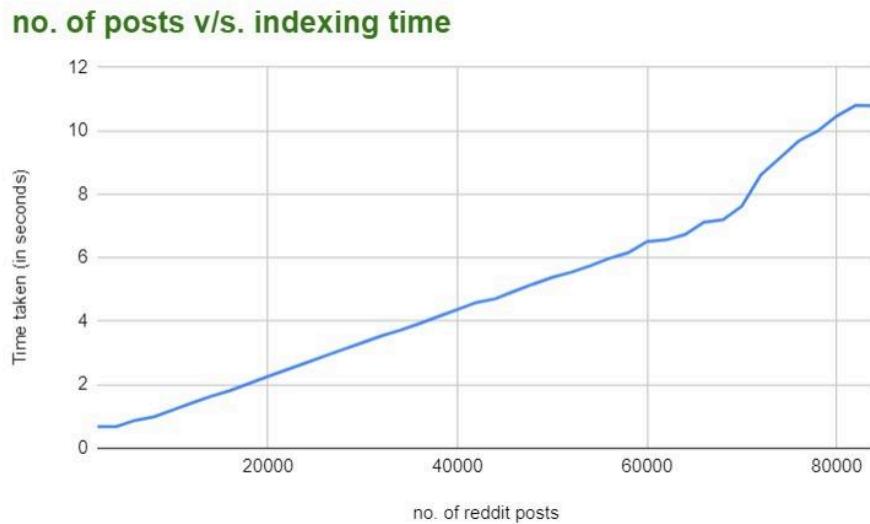
Finally, the search results are returned as a JSON response, containing the list of dictionaries representing the top matching documents, along with their respective scores and metadata such as title, content, URL, and geographic coordinates. This response provides users with the relevant information retrieved from the indexed Reddit posts based on their search query and chosen field.

Runtime of the BERT index construction:

Graph for Bert index performance (no of posts vs indexing time):



Graph for PyLucene index performance:



Discussion explaining the differences between the run times:

Bert indexing:

- BERT indexing involves transforming textual inputs into high-dimensional vectors utilizing a pre-trained BERT model. Through the BERT model's processing, textual data is transformed into embeddings, forming the basis for constructing a similarity search index.
- This process is computationally demanding, particularly as the volume of records to index increases.
- For instance, indexing approximately 6000 documents consumes around 2000 seconds or 33 minutes, showcasing its comparatively slower speed when compared to PyLucene.

PyLucene Indexing:

- PyLucene is constructed upon the foundation of Apache Lucene, leveraging its inverted indexes for fast term lookup within documents
- Additionally, PyLucene adeptly manages tokenization, breaking text into tokens, and stemming, reducing words to their root forms, thereby facilitating quicker retrieval of pertinent documents.
- Indexing roughly 6000 documents with PyLucene requires approximately 6 seconds, showcasing its significant advantage over BERT in terms of indexing speed.

In summary, BERT indexing transforms text into high-dimensional vectors for similarity search but faces computational challenges with larger datasets, taking around 2000 seconds to index 6000 documents. In contrast, PyLucene, leveraging efficient inverted indexes and tokenization, indexes the same documents in just 6 seconds, highlighting its superior speed over BERT.

Comparing the quality of the rankings of Lucene and BERT:

We have noticed that the effectiveness of Lucene and BERT rankings for travel-related Reddit data varies depending on the specific project objectives and the nature of the data being analyzed. However, to compare the advantages and disadvantages of Lucene and BERT for WanderWisdom, we assessed the results using specific example queries.

The following are the search results for the QUERY: united states

LUCENE

INDEXER

RESULTS:



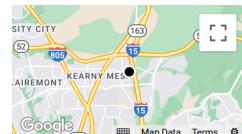
United States Festivals?

So I'll be in Indiana working this summer from May 31-August 22. Does anyone here know of any fun/interesting festivals (Music, art, whatever) taking place in Indiana on those dates? Also, I am trying to find a place to do a bit of a road trip to before making the trek back to the East coast after August 22, so if anyone has any suggestions for US travel (sights, festivals, hikes, etc.) that can be done in about a week it would be greatly appreciated.



Southwestern United States

hey guys! planning a brief roadtrip, just a day or two, and was wondering if you guys had any suggestions for places to visit? I'm going to be driving out of San Diego, trying to fit it all into one day, maybe two. So far I'm planning to Visit Palm Springs, Salvation Mountain, and Joshua Tree.



United States to Europe

Hello everyone! I am brand new to this sub so I apologize if this is not an appropriate question or if I'm in the wrong place. I am from the Eastern part of the United States and haven't done too much traveling in my lifetime, but I am fascinated with WW1 and have been wanting to visit some battlefields. I have a few questions that I would love to be answered. 1. How hard is it to get around in Europe? Does buses regularly travel between towns? 2. Is English well understood in the Belgium/ Netherlands region? 3. I from a small, rural place in the country would the big cities in Europe be overwhelming? 4. Are battlefields open to the public or would a tour be the best bet in Europe? Thanks! and hopefully someone can help me out.



Renting a car in the United States?

So I'm traveling to the states from Australia in January and I've never been one for public transport. It might seem a cheap way out of 'real travel' but I feel I can see more and do more and feel completely free if I have a car at my disposal. The problem is that it costs a lot, in LA I have found a place that gives really good deals for under 25 drivers. But once I fly to Detroit and get a 4wd (I assume I'll need it for the snow) it costs about \$1500 for 2 weeks. That's literally the cheapest I can get after searching a ton of rental car places. It's a big hit in my budget for sure... I just don't know what else I can do, I'm planning on seeing friends in Northern Michigan, Chicago, Toledo.. I'm packing a fair amount of clothes, boots, laptop etc... so using a backpack and public transport isn't the most



BERT

INDEXER

RESULTS:



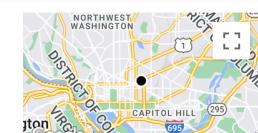
Switzerland

For my mom's 70th birthday, I'm taking her on the Rhine River Cruise via Viking Cruises. I'm not really one for cruises, I like having freedom but she's older and would be more comfortable having a lot of structure which I understand. The cruise starts in Basel, Switzerland and my mom agreed to fly in a few days earlier so I could have some of the freedom to plan and do whatever. I'm doing the research on what cities we could do nearby and I'm torn. Part of me wants Zurich but Lucerne looks so beautiful. Interlaken also looks amazing but that's a little further, but I'm torn on where we should visit. Where would you highly recommend?



northeast US

Planning to take a week to travel around Vermont/Maine/NH, especially Burlington (for the Lake Champlain bike path), Mt Washington, and Acadia National Park. Could I have any other suggestions for places to visit, especially mountains/vistas/beaches? I WAS also planning to hike Mt Katahdin but I don't think it's in the cards for me since it seems to be crowded and popular especially so this summer :)



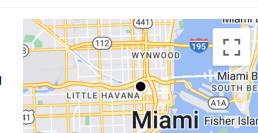
Places usa

For within USA Where do you remember as places where most people are friendly? Just preparing for holiday travels. Looking for ideas. Where have you visited where most people are much happier and friendlier, what can you think of? Looking for ideas of nice places to visit. And where were most people rude and unfriendly, doesn't say hi or smile to others outside, and just overall unhappy? So can stay away from those places



The states?

Me and my mom are maybe planning a trip to the states in the summer/fall of '24. My mom is considering for us to visit New York, but is open for suggestions. I've never been to the states, my mom has lived in Miami and visited New York once or twice, but that was 30 something years ago. She's not interested in going back to Miami. We want to meet friendly people and I really want to experience those happy, talkative and nice people the states are known for abroad, but also obviously do something touristy and experience, well, the place we're at. We still want to visit a place bigger than our hometown here, but that probably won't be an issue as I guess we're around 500k people living here, so it's a pretty small place. Where should we go? Any ideas?



The following query example indicates that Lucene performs better than BERT when it comes to exact match queries. If a user searches for a specific term or phrase related to a location, such as "united states", Lucene can accurately fetch documents that contain that exact term or phrase. However, BERT may struggle to retrieve the exact term or phrase if it has not encountered that specific sequence of words during its training.

Now, the below shows the results for the QUERY: best places to visit during spring break in Cali

LUCENE INDEXER RESULTS:

WanderWisdom best places to visit during spring break in Cali

NYC during spring break

Hey all, I've been planning a trip to New York during spring break (second week of March) but I just realised how cold the weather could be like. For people who live there or have visited at a similar time, is mid March a suitable time to explore the city on foot? I'm not someone who likes the cold and am not from the US so not used to it either. I want to check out a few museums and maybe a show so those are indoors but other than that most of my plans are outdoors (parks, walks across neighbourhoods, outdoor attractions etc). I googled the weather of course (range of -1 to 10 degrees Celsius) but those are numbers that don't give me a feel of how cold/ windy/ rainy or comfortable it is to walk around as a tourist and see the city. Am I overthinking and it's just fine? Or am I better off rescheduling things and altering my plans? Thanks!

Best place to go in New England for Spring break

Like the title says, I'm looking for a place to go on the east coast for spring break. I will be going with my boyfriend who is a few years older than I am. I am male and a senior in high school, and would like some help with planning a romantic getaway with him for a week. We chose the east coast because it can be beautiful and quiet, which we would like. I understand Maine is very cold in late March. The dates are from march 25 to April 3. Thanks for the help!

Best places in Cali, Colombia

I'm (40M) heading to Colombia for work this spring, and will be spending a few days in Cali. My apartment will be in the San Cayetano neighborhood. Any recommendations or warnings are welcome. Restaurants, bars, cafes, markets, street food, sights, hikes, districts/neighborhoods, museums. I can speak a little Spanish. I usually walk the streets, see cool architecture. Stop and have a beer and people watch or read a book. So, pretty casual. ​ Thanks in advance

Best place to stay in Mazatlan Mexico over spring break

Anyone have any pointers on a good place to stay. Preferably a nice resort right on the beach close to the malecon in Mazatlan Mexico?

BERT INDEXER RESULTS:

WanderWisdom best places to visit during spring break in Cali

Best places in Cali, Colombia

I'm (40M) heading to Colombia for work this spring, and will be spending a few days in Cali. My apartment will be in the San Cayetano neighborhood. Any recommendations or warnings are welcome. Restaurants, bars, cafes, markets, street food, sights, hikes, districts/neighborhoods, museums. I can speak a little Spanish. I usually walk the streets, see cool architecture. Stop and have a beer and people watch or read a book. So, pretty casual. ​ Thanks in advance

California travel recommendations

I'll be going to California in late April and I have three to four weeks to spend there. I'll have access to a car and I'm open to doing anything. I'll be visiting San Francisco for more than a week, then Lake Tahoe for a few days, and after that I'm wide open. I'm really keen on seeing some of the national parks and doing some hiking there. I plan to go see the waterfalls in Yosemite, the sequoias in Sequoia National Park. Are there any other park experiences that are recommended? I also plan to spend Cinco De Mayo in LA. I've heard there isn't much to see in LA, especially over a short time. The celebrity stuff doesn't interest me much. I also plan to go to Pismo Beach and relax there for a day. I'll also drive the 101 along the coast to soak in the scenic view while I head back to SF. Are there any other recommended places to visit? Thanks!

California Trip Recommendation

Hi guys, I'm planning for a trip in California and was wondering if I could get some recommendations. My current itinerary looks like this: Apr 17: Arrive in San Francisco at noon, rent a car, drive around Napa Valley via Silverado Trail, and drive to Lake Tahoe for the evening (6 hrs of driving) Apr 18: Leave Lake Tahoe after lunch, drive to Yosemite National Park (4 hrs of driving) Apr 19: Drive from Yosemite to Big Sur and then drive down to LA via Pacific Coast Highway (10 hrs of driving) Apr 20: Spend time in LA Apr 21: Drive from LA to San Diego (2hr 30 min driving) Apr 22: Departure from San Diego I can see Apr 19 will be brutal as we have to cover a lot of KMs on that day, but I really don't want to miss either of Big Sur or Yosemite. If you could please recommend alternate plan or driving route, I'd really appreciate it! Thank you

Best places in SoCal for a girls trip

A group of 5-6 girlfriends will fly into LAX from various locations for a girls trip this summer. Planning to stay 3-5 nights in an airbnb. We are all turning 40 this year. We partied when we were in college and early 20s but now are all married with kids. Looking for recs on best locations, neighborhoods to stay in the LA / greater LA or even down to San Diego area for this type of trip. It will be a mix of chill time at the beach or pool, shopping and going out to fun restaurants and

The query in question is long and has multiple interpretations, making it semantically complex. BERT accurately retrieves relevant documents that are related to the query, even if the documents contain phrases with longer forms, such as "california" instead of "cali". On the other hand, Lucene only matches exact phrases and keywords, which means it only provides results that contain those exact terms. BERT performs better than Lucene for natural language queries and queries with semantic similarity.

In summary, Lucene is better suited for exact phrase and keyword-based queries, while BERT is better suited for longer, more complex natural language queries.

Limitations of the system:

1. The BERT indexer relies on a pre-trained model to perform indexing. However, this model may not be optimized for certain use cases or language specific to a particular area, despite having been trained on a significant amount of data.
2. BERT indexer may face difficulties when processing long passages or documents since it is designed to handle input sequences of a specific length only. Therefore, using BERT for indexing lengthy papers or passages can be limited due to its constraints.
3. Due to its limited vocabulary, BERT indexer may struggle with out-of-vocabulary words, leading to inaccurate indexing and retrieval of documents.
4. Processing and indexing large volumes of text data using the BERT indexer can be computationally costly and resource-intensive. This process can also be time-consuming and may require significant storage space.

Obstacles and Solutions:

1. Overfitting:

If the training data fed into the BERT indexer is not appropriately regularized, it may result in overfitting. This, in turn, may lead to poor performance while testing or producing new data. To avoid this, regularization strategies like dropout, weight decay, or early stopping can be employed. These methods prevent the model from memorizing the training data, thereby enabling it to generalize better.

2. Scalability:

Due to its computational complexity and resource requirements, the BERT indexer may not be scalable for processing very large datasets or high-traffic applications.

One solution to scale the BERT indexer is to implement distributed training approaches, such as data parallelism or model parallelism on large datasets or in high-traffic applications. This involves training the model over multiple processors or nodes to reduce the computational burden.

3. Tuning Hyperparameters:

The BERT indexer may not be suitable for large datasets or high-traffic applications due to its computational complexity and resource requirements. One possible solution to this issue is to implement distributed training approaches, such as data parallelism or model parallelism. This involves training the model on multiple processors or nodes to reduce the computational load. By doing so, it is possible to scale the BERT indexer for use in such scenarios.

4. Availability of Training Data:

BERT indexer is a powerful tool that requires a significant amount of training data to function at its best. However, obtaining enough training data can be challenging for some languages or specialized topics. To overcome this challenge, transfer learning could be used. This involves optimizing a pre-trained BERT model using a smaller domain-specific dataset to achieve better results.

Instructions on how to deploy the system:

1. Download the zip file in the server and extract.
2. Run the command “pip install -r requirements.txt” to install the required packages.
3. Run the main.py file which is present in the root file using the command “python3 main.py”.
4. The flask server will serve the already built react app in the “/” route. You can access it using “<http://localhost:8080/>”.
5. The same application can also be found at the server given to us. Run the main.py file which is present in “/spanv/final/”. You can access it using “<http://class-043.cs.ucr.edu:8080/>”. Please ensure that you are connected to the UCR VPN to access this.

Alternatively, if you want to run the frontend code separately you can follow the below instructions:

1. Download the zip file in the server and extract.
2. Run the command “pip install -r requirements.txt” to install the required packages.
3. Run the main.py file which is present in the root file using the command “python3 main.py” and ensure you are connected to UCR VPN as we are trying to access the server in port 8080 from the frontend.
4. cd into the front-end directory and type the command “npm i”
5. Once the packages are installed run the react app with command “npm run dev” and enter the following url in the browser: <http://localhost:5174/>

Screenshots showing the system in action:

Please find the demo video using the below link:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Fix_T7wRqXD2s0Son3y5iCR0KihDcYy-/view?usp=drive_link

Taj Mahal in December 2023

Was in India for 2 weeks - 5 days in Rajasthan and flew to Delhi and stayed for 8 days. Took a day trip to Agra just to see Taj Mahal. Totally worth it! We had a local tour guide who was so helpful. He even helped me to say no to locals who asked for selfies lol

**Taj Mahal,Agra, India**

View from the Taj Mahal Palace Hotel in Mumbai



Getting to Taj Mahal before dawn was totally worth it!

**Looking for suggestions for July vacation!**

Me and my wife (we're in our mid twenties) wanna go for a vacation this summer. Our initial plan was to go to California but flight tickets have risen for the dates we're looking for and we kinda decided we might need more of a relaxing vacation this year and we would do California (would let us more time to prepare and have better rates) So : We're from Montreal. We dont want to spend too much on transport...flight is an option but i know july isn't a good month for decent fare rates. So road trippin' is a possibility for sure... I guess East Coast would be a possibility...we just dont want to go to a place where it's too crowded or too expensive. Date of travel would have to be between July 12 to 27 (return) We'd like to be near a beach but also at a place where there is nice things to visit too. Budget would be around 2500\$ USD for 10 days if doable. Could extend to 3000\$.... So far, i tought about Virginia, Florida maybe but i think...

**Summer trip advice**

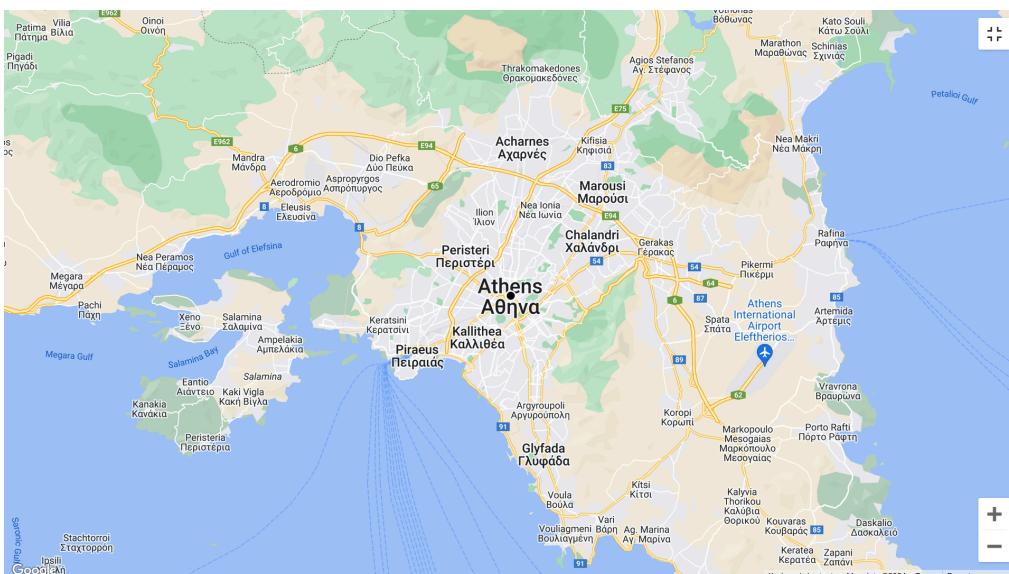
Hello fellow travelers, I am looking for some advice for traveling in the month of June. A quick background, I am from the US but currently living in Europe. I have been here for 3 years and have done a lot of trips, visiting 24 countries. I am finally calling it quits on Europe for the foreseeable future and have some extra money to spend before going home. So I'm open to anything just has to be somewhere new. I will be traveling in the month of June. Some places I was thinking about were A week in Egypt (Cairo/Alexandria) A week in Israel/Jordan Bulgaria/Romania/Albania Norway or Sweden for a week Or any other places Thanks for any advice!

**Summer party destination**

Hi, My friend and I (23 and 24) are currently looking for a good summer destination to party mid-July. We're hesitating between Mykonos in Greece, and three places in Bulgaria : Golden Sands, Sunny Beach and Varna. What do you all like about these 3 places ? Quality of the beaches, prices, night-clubs, kind of people that goes there (lot of bnts ?), food ? If you have other ideas, I'm listening :) Thanks in advance !

**Summer vacation in Sicily, Nice or Greece?**

Hii! I'm planning a summer vacation in like late august/early september. I can't decide if to go to Greece, Sicily or Nice. I WONT have a car so I want to be able to walk mostly everywhere. Looking for nice beaches but also a nice city with pretty buildings, churces, maybe museums, just a lot of life and people. Not a party person. Wanna stay for like 10 days-ish. For Greece I think i would go for Naxos, Paros and/or Santorini. Greece seems nice since I can go Island hopping if I want to. For Sicily I'm not sure yet where to stay, but not Palermo. I would however like to visit Palermo but not stay there. For Nice, it's a plus that it's so close to Cannes and Monaco so I can go on day trips to both if I want. What do you think would suit me better? Thank you and love from Switzerland!



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