

What does the world feel about

TRUMP-KIM SUMMITP



Introduction

Held in Singapore on June 12, 2018, the Trump-Kim summit is regarded to be of immense importance to regional and global security. We observed that articles by local press seem to be optimistic about its outcome. We seek to validate whether this is reflected within the ground sentiments in other countries through Twitter.

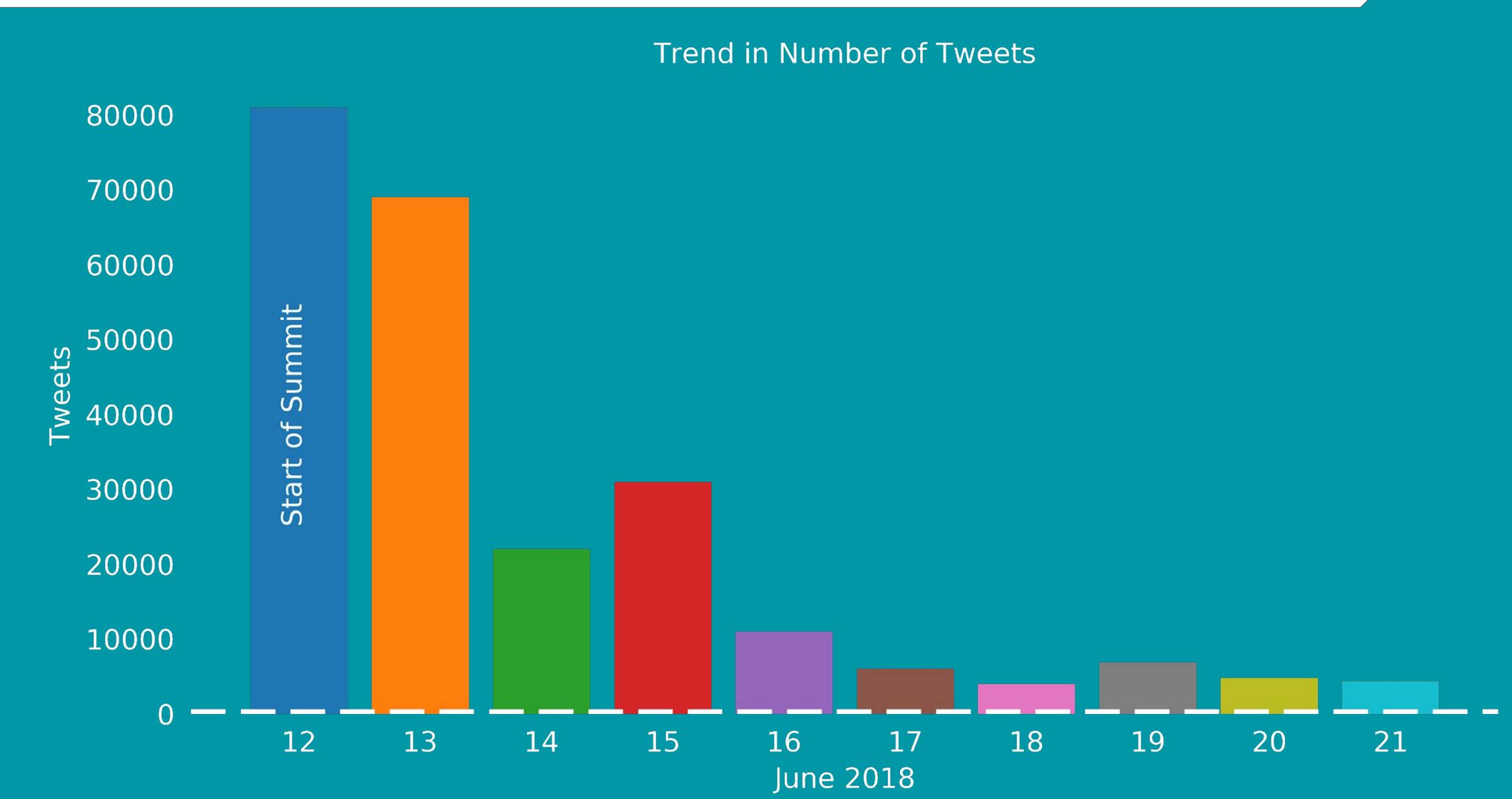
To investigate the sentiments of people in various countries around the world regarding the summit and observe any interesting trends, similarities and differences.

Methodology

Osing Python, we collected English tweets for 10 days, starting from Jone 12. The results were analysed using Orange data mining tool and Python.

General Overview Of The Summit

South



There was a sharp decrease in the number of tweets collected overtime, as the hype of the Tromp Kim Sommit dwindled. The limited data available could potentially reduce the reliability of average sentiments investigated doring Jone 14–21. The notable increase in the number of tweets on June 15 could be due to the climate of post-summit reflection, where the tangible impacts of the summit and the immediate follow up actions taken were being reviewed by the global audience.



Top 10 Most Responsive Countries United States (87.0%) Canada (4.3%) United Kingdom (3.6%) India (1.5%) Australia (1.4%) Singapore (0.7%) Germany (0.5%) Ireland (0.4%) Japan (0.4%) France (0.3%)

The doughnut chart shows the breakdown of the country profiles of various tweets responding to the sommit. As expected, the United States ranked the highest in responsiveness, with a smaller proportion of tweets from Asia. European countries, 'arguably' with the exception of the United Kingdom, seemed to be unresponsive towards the summit.

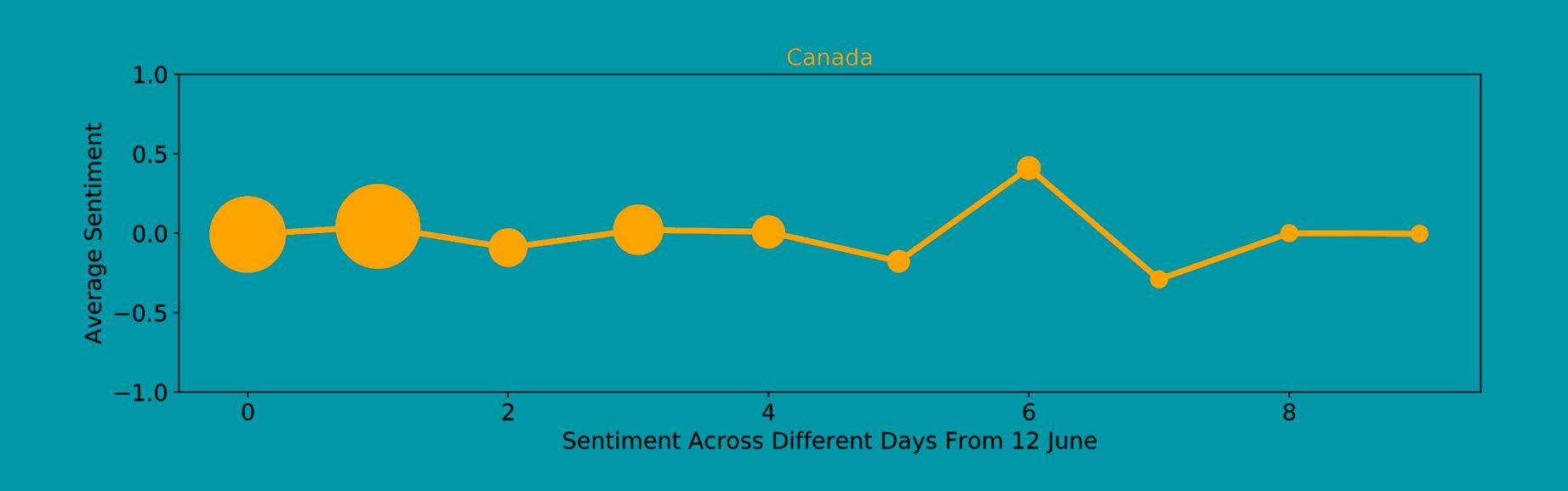
Sentiment Analysis Of Tweets

Based on the global sentiments analysis of tweets collected across all days, the responses were largely positive or neutral as represented by the green and yellow regions in many parts of the world, such as the United States of America and China. In fact, China, as the economic rival of the United States, seemed to have a more positive view on the summit as compared to Rossia, the political rival of the United States. Generally, countries appeared to have similar sentiments as their neighbouring countries in the region, manifested in the clostering of green and yellow regions that reflected positive and moderately positive sentiments respectively in the Americas as well as Asia.

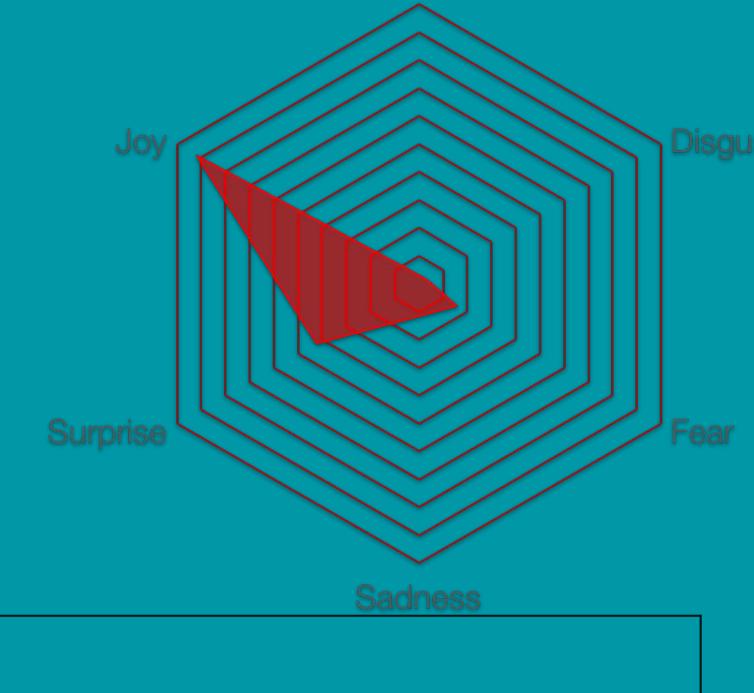
Major sentiments reflected by the radar graph were those of joy, surprise and slight

The sentiments remained neutral throughout different days, with the exception of an anomalous increase in positive sentiments from tweets collected on Day 6.

The number of tweets declined sharply after the first two days as represented by the decrease in the size of circular dot on the



Major sentiments reflected by the radar graph were those of joy, sorprise and fear and slight sadness.



Sentiment Across Different Days From 12 June The sentiments remain relatively neutral throughout different days.

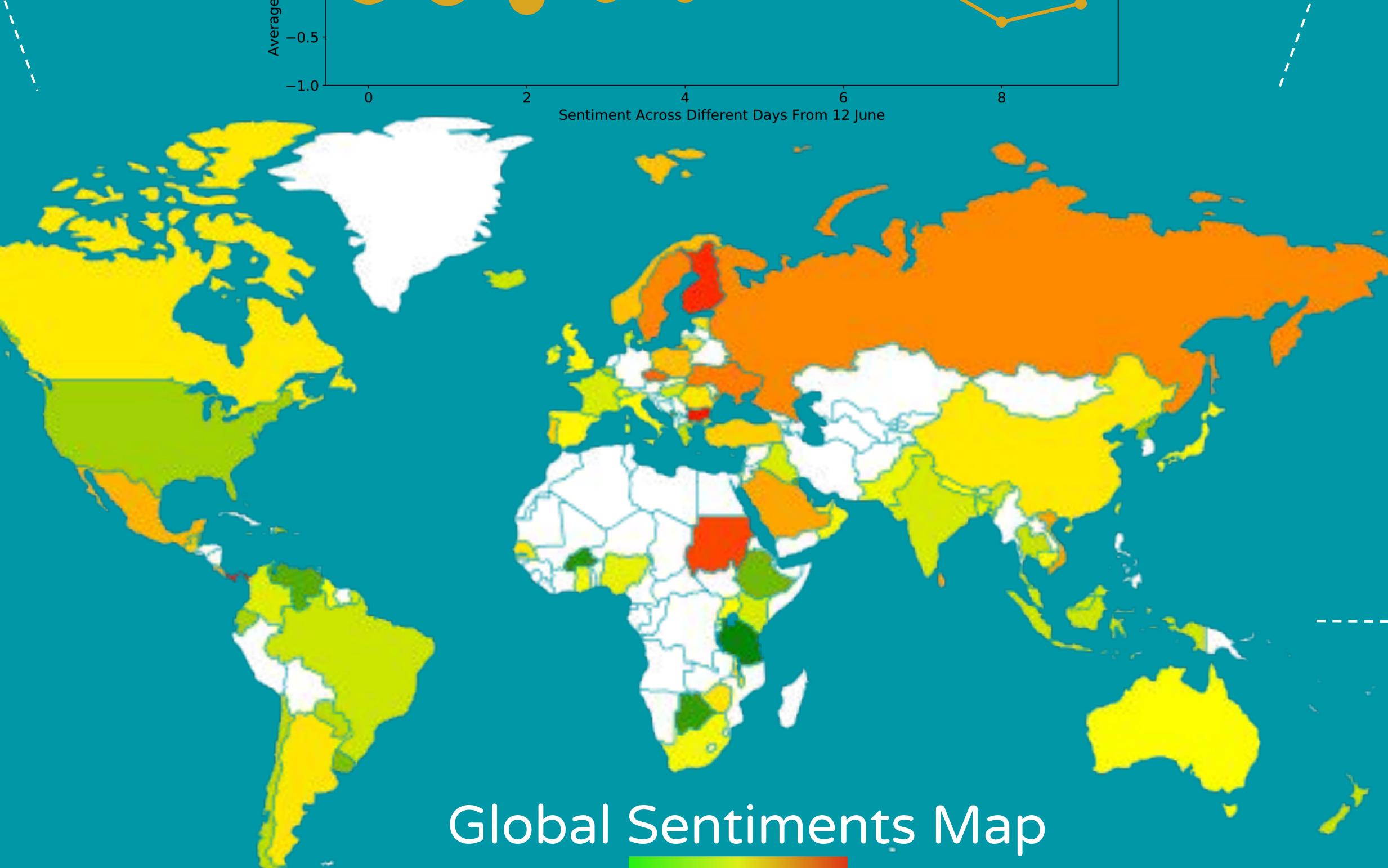
Despite the hoge nomber of tweets initially, the gradual decrease in the size of circular dots on the graph shows that the responses had become lokewarm from Day 5 onwards.



Major sentiments reflected by the radar graph were those of joy, surprise and fear.

There was general decrease in sentiments, with only slight increases from Days 4 to 5, 6 to 7 and 8 to 9.

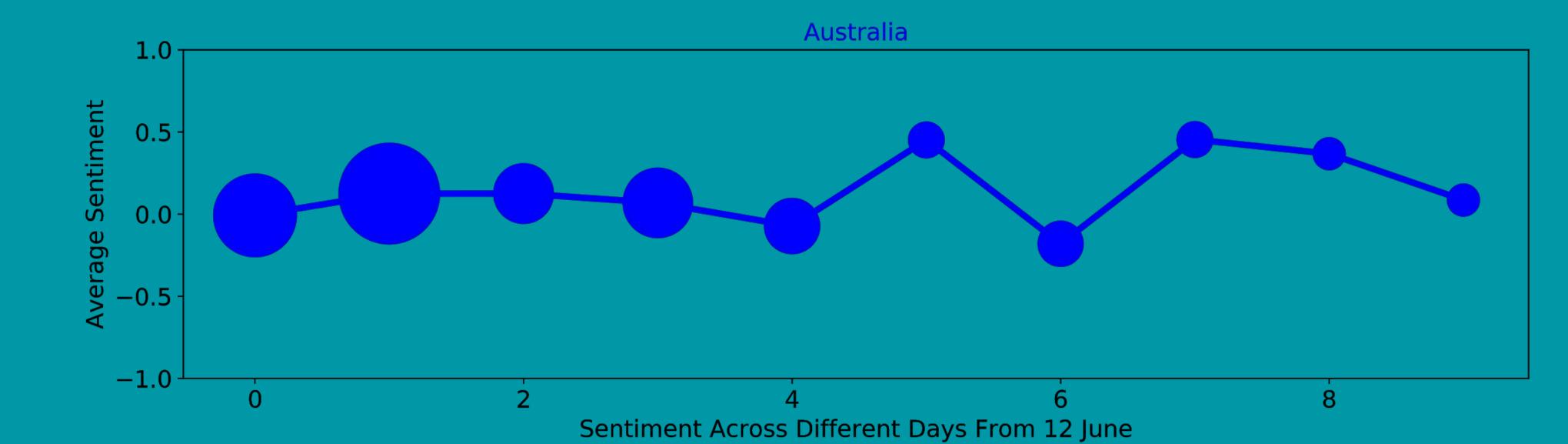
The number of tweets decreased slowly over the days as shown by the size of the dots.





Major sentiments reflected by the radar graph were those of joy, surprise, slight fear and slight sadness.

There was general increase in sentiments, with anomalous sharp increases from Days 4 to 5 and 6 to 7, with sharp decrease from Days 5 to 6

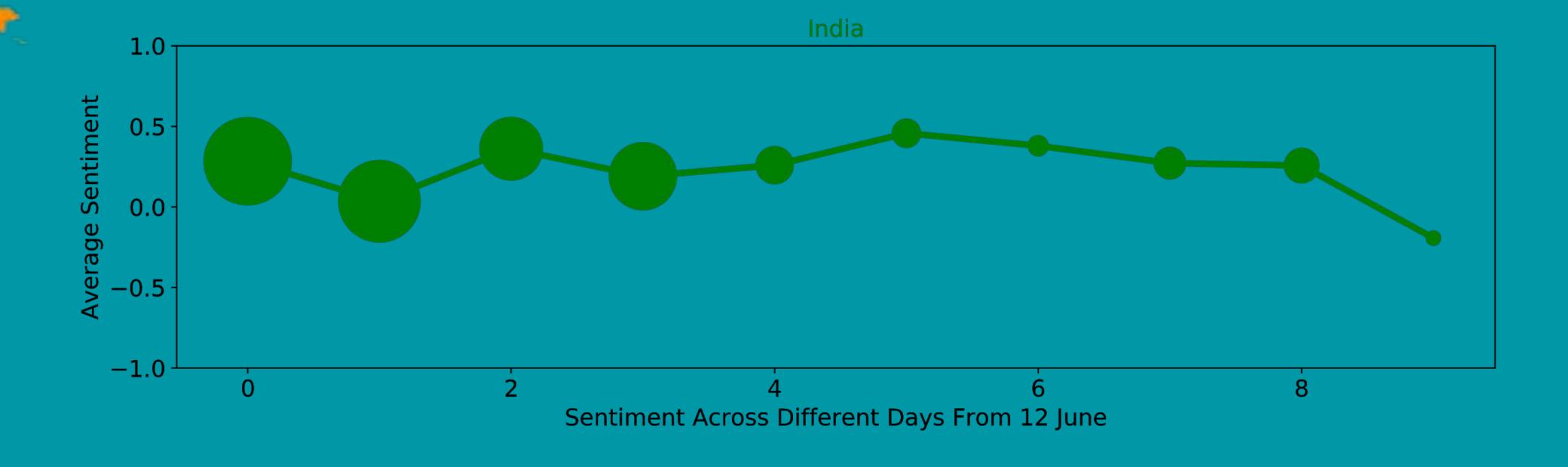




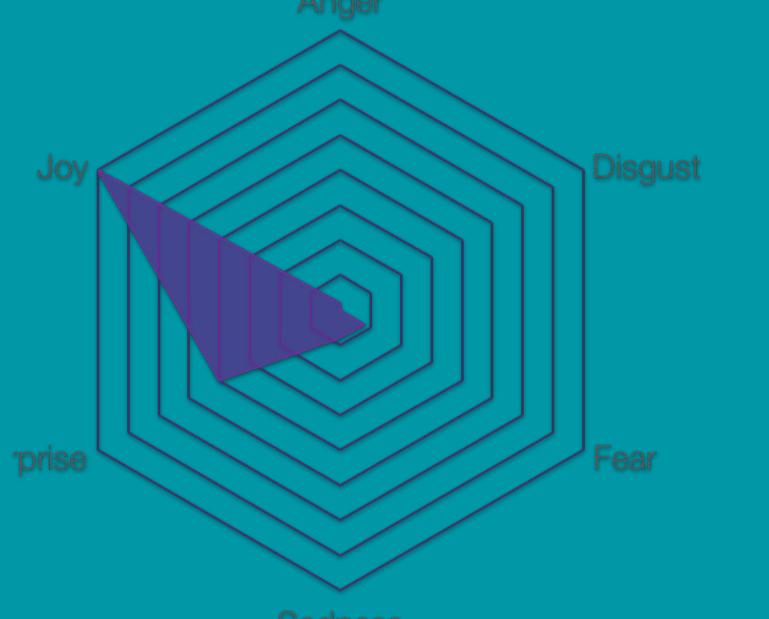
Major sentiments reflected by the radar graph were those of joy, surprise and sadness.

There was general decrease in sentiments, with only slight increase from Days 1 to 2 and sharp decrease from Days 8

The number of tweets decreased gradually over the days as shown by the size of the dots

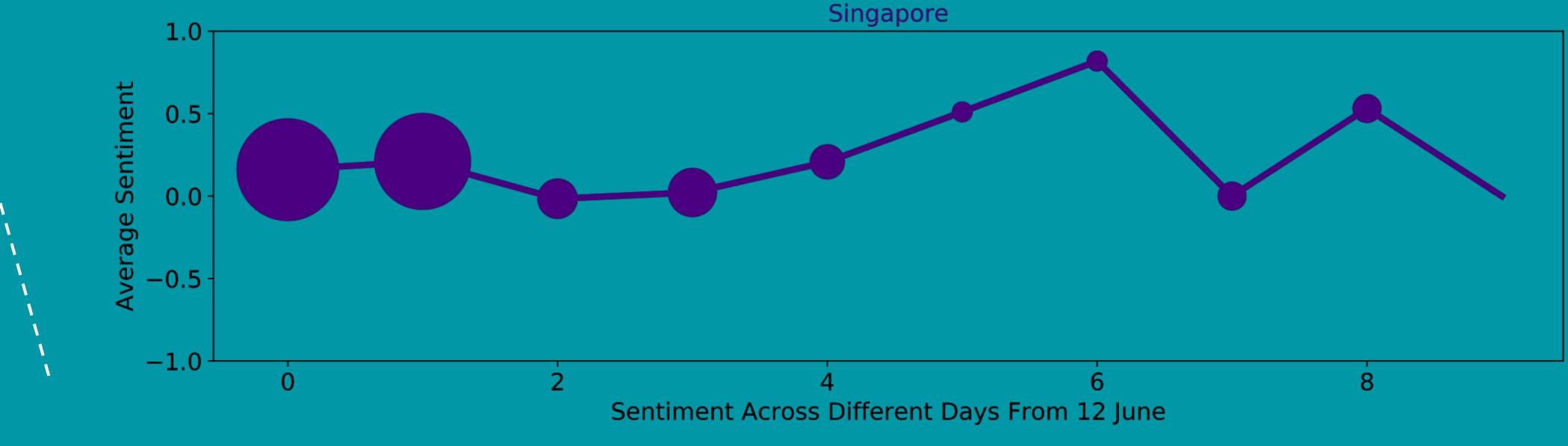


Major sentiment reflected by radar graph were those of joy, surprise, fear and sadness.



There was a gradual increase in sentiments from Days 2 to 6, together with sharp decrease in sentiments from Days 6 to 7 and 8 to 9. Overall, the sentiment was relatively neotral.

The number of tweets were relatively small. This could potentially affect the reliability of average sentiments portrayed by Singaporeans.



Conclusion

In general, the responses were slightly optimistic, with major sentiments being joy and sorprise among the most responsive countries. However, this was not a case of onbridled joy, as the general mood was tempered with caution, with some expressing fear and sadness.

One major limitation is that due to the small sample size of Tweets collected from certain countries, the average sentiments from these countries might not be accurately portrayed. Such a scenario is likely to be the case in countries where the popularity of Twitter as a social media platform is relatively low.

Nonetheless, the real-time tweets collected directly from the ground still helped us understand the sentiments in a more authentic manner.

Extensions

This study can be further enhanced by collecting data from a variety of digital sources through web scraping. Public responses on other social media platforms can also be analysed to give a more holistic understanding of sentiments worldwide. Further sentiment analysis could be done to explore changes before and after the summit, allowing more room for judgement on the effectiveness of the summit.

> YOU CAN TRY YOUR HAND AT SENTIMENT ANALYSIS BY SCANNING THE QR CODE. YOU CAN FIND OUT HOW POSITIVE OR NEGATIVE YOUR NAME, OR YOUR FAVOURITE SONG SOUNDS TO A MACHINE!

