

d feel about Twitter users wordwide



Introduction

Held in Singapore on Jone 12, 2018, the Tromp-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.

climate of post-summit reflection, where the tangible impacts of the summit and the

immediate follow op actions taken are being reviewed by the global audience.

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 Sommit



Oη 4 Trump Top 10 Most Responsive Countries United States (87.0%) 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 doughnot chart shows the breakdown of the country profiles of various tweets responding to the summit. As expected, the United States ranked the highest in responsiveness, with a smaller proportion of tweets from Asia. Coropean countries, 'arguably' with the exception of the United Kingdom, seemed to be onresponsive towards the sommit.

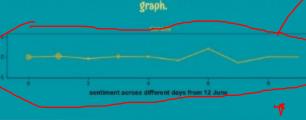
Sentiment Analysis of Tweets

Based on the global sentiments analysis across all days collected, the responses were mainly positive and neotral 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 sommit as compared to Russia, 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, sorprise and slight

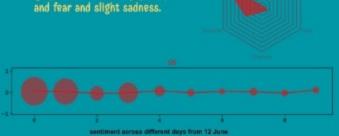
The sentiments remained neutral throughout different days, with the exception of an anomalous increase in positive sentiments from tweets collected on Day 6.

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, surprise



The sentiments remain relatively neotral throughout different days.

Despite the hoge number 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.

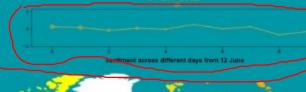


Onited Kingdom

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

There was general decrease in sentiments, with only slight

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



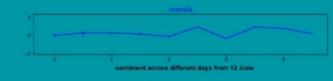
Global Sentiments Map



Australia

Major sentiments reflected by the radar graph were those of joy, sorprise, 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



increases from Days 4 to 5, 6 to 7 and 8 to 9.



Singapore

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

Major sentiments reflected by the radar graph were those of joy, sorprise

and sadness.

There was general decrease in sentiments, with only slight

increase from Days 1 to 2 and sharp decrease from Days 8

to 9.

The number of tweets decreased gradually over the days

as shown by the size of the dots

There was a gradual increase in positivity from Pays 2 to 6, together with shar 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 coold potentially affect the reliability of average sentiments portrayed by Singaporeans.



Conclusion

in general, the responses were slightly optimistic, with major sentiments being joy and surprise among the most responsive countries.

However, this was not a case of unbridled joy, as it was tempered with caution, with some expressing fear and sadness.

The general me of the 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 accorately portrayed. For example, Pero's average sentiment is shown to be highly negative represented by the color red, but is only due to the presence of a tweet that uriginated from Peru. Such a scenario is likely to be the case in countries where the popularity of Twitter as a social media platform is relatively low.

Many | Tweet 7 Po you still peruly low.

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

Extension S

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.



