# Report 01 - Active Learning for Smart Energy

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## Purpose of the task

As part of the Smart Energy project, I was assigned to implement *Active Learning* for classifying the security status of a power grid. The dataset is based on N-1 simulations (failure of a single component in the grid) and simulated time series data.

## Work completed so far

#### Data preparation & analysis

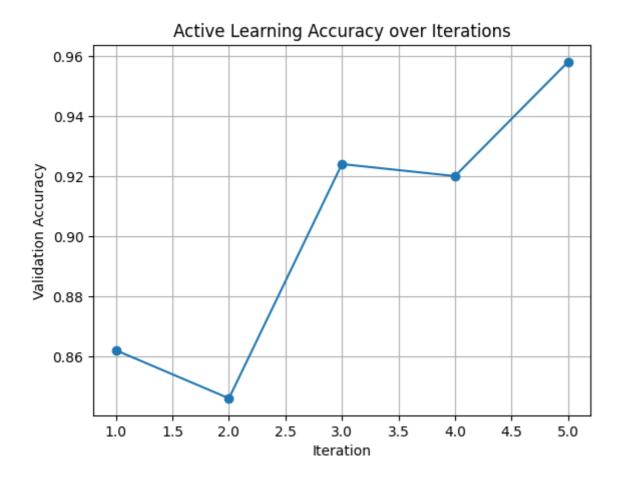
- Loaded the following datasets:
  - distributed\_generators.csv, distributed\_loads\_uniform.csv, simulation\_security\_labels\_n-1.csv
- Performed **EDA** in eda\_classifier\_dataset.ipynb:
  - Identified missing values
  - o Created histograms, density plots and unique value counts
- Updated train\_classifier.ipynb:
  - o Trained a Random Forest model
  - Saved the model as .pkl
  - Exported evaluation metrics as .json

#### **Active Learning setup**

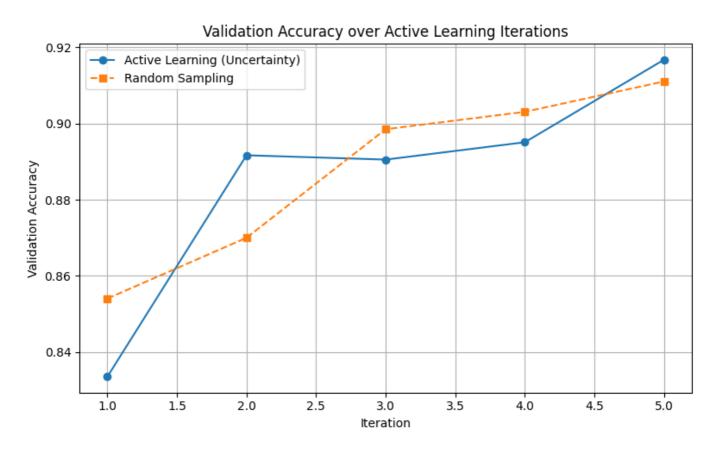
- Implemented two main approaches:
  - active\_learning\_uncertainty\_fixedsplit.ipynb → Active Learning with a fixed validation set
  - 2. active\_learning\_uncertainty\_vs\_random.ipynb → Comparison between uncertainty sampling and random sampling
- Used RandomForestClassifier, accuracy\_score, train\_test\_split, predict\_proba, etc.
- Tracked accuracy improvement across iterations:
  - Active Learning: e.g., 83% → 91%
  - o Random Sampling: e.g., 85% → 91%

#### Results

#### **Active Learning accuracy**



### Comparison with Random Sampling



# Key insights

- Active Learning significantly improves accuracy with only a small labeled sample.
- The final accuracy (e.g., 90%+) is promising but **depends on the quality and diversity of the initial** sample.
- The pre-trained random\_forest\_model.pkl can be used as a baseline for comparison.

### Next steps

- 1. Validate results with multiple random seeds / initial samples
- 2. Add more evaluation metrics (precision, recall, f1-score)

## Key file structure



