| Scenario ID | Primary Variables | Algorithm Chosen | Justification |
|----------------|--|---------------------------|--|
| S1 | Historical Consumption | WisRule | Ideal for baseline demand forecasting as it identifies recurring patterns in historical data. |
| S2 | Consumption, Weather Conditions | Linear Regression | Simple, effective for factoring in seasonal and weather-based demand variations. |
| \$3 | Production Source, Consumption | Decision Tree | Adapts to classifying energy production sources, ideal for renewable vs. non-renewable predictions. |
| S4 | Consumption, Energy Cost | Regression Analysis | Accurately models cost-demand relationships, useful for cost-sensitive consumption analysis. |
| S 5 | Consumption, Carbon Emissions | Neural Network | Handles complex, non-linear interactions between carbon footprint and energy usage. |
| S 6 | Consumption, GDP | Time Series (ARIMA) | Suitable for time-dependent GDP data, accurately capturing economic trends in energy demand. |
| S7 | Imports vs. Local Production | Random Forest | Effectively analyzes the impact of import levels and production balance on energy dependency. |
| S8 | Energy Generation Capacity (Yearly) | Linear Regression | Simple model to track how capacity impacts consumption and peak demand patterns over time. |
| \$9 | Yearly Consumption Growth | Exponential Smoothing | Smooths out consumption data, revealing long-term growth trends without seasonal fluctuations. |
| S10 | Generation Output (Electricity vs. Gas) | Support Vector Machine | SVM handles complex classifications between sources, identifying distinct consumption trends per source. |
| S11 | Annual Energy Imports | K-Means Clustering | Groups countries by import levels, identifying how different countries' energy dependency compares. |