**Article Summary**

**Title***:* A Comparative Analysis of Supervised Machine Learning Algorithms for Electricity Demand Forecasting

**Author(s):** Rawal, Keerti, Ahmad, Aijaz

**Keywords:** Big data, decision tree, Demand forecasting, forecasting, machine learning, Machine learning algorithms, Power control, Power system reliability, Prediction algorithms, random forest regression, Reliability, Support vector machines, support vector regression

**Accessed:** n.d

|  |
| --- |
| Key Findings |
| The article compares the performance of different supervised machine learning algorithms for electricity demand forecasting. The study evaluates the accuracy of seven algorithms: Support Vector Regression, Random Forest, Artificial Neural Network, Decision Tree, Gradient Boosting, K-Nearest Neighbors, and Multiple Linear Regression. The study utilizes data from the Irish power system from 2015 to 2018 and finds that the Random Forest algorithm outperforms the other algorithms in terms of accuracy |

|  |
| --- |
| Quotes |
| Rawal. (n.d.). A Comparative Analysis of Supervised Machine Learning Algorithms for Electricity Demand Forecasting (pp. 1–6). https://doi.org/10.1109/ICPC2T53885.2022.9776960  (Rawal, n.d.) |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Strengths | Limitations |
| * The study provides insights into the performance of different supervised machine learning algorithms for electricity demand forecasting, which can be useful for energy providers and policymakers. * The study uses real-world data from the Irish power system, enhancing the applicability of the findings to real-world situations. | * The article does not provide a publication date, which may affect its reliability and relevance. * The study only evaluates the accuracy of seven specific algorithms and may not be comprehensive enough to cover all potential algorithms for electricity demand forecasting. |