**A k-nearest neighbours classifier is**

simple and effective

**A k-NN classifier classifies a new example by placing it:**

In the same category as similar or "nearest" neighbours

**Similarity can be measured based on:**

The distance between examples plotted as points in a space

**Euclidean distance gives the:**

Straight line distance between two coordinates

**A k-NN classifier has a:**

Fast training phase

Slower classification phase the more training data there is

No parameters and one hyperparameter

**When selecting a value for k:**

Lower k risks overfitting the training data

**The best value for K:**

Will require experimentation to identify

**Z-score standardisation**

Scales by standard deviation