a.) Different data sets and types require different aggregators to produce an accurate result.

Mean: When you have a relatively small dataset and you are only considering few of the neighbors thus n_neighbors is small then mean is a better aggregator than mode. This is because of the fact that by taking the mean of a set of values you allow each value to contribute the same amount to the outcome. Another case is continuous data is better aggregated by a mean of the labels rather than a mode.

Mode: Generally better for binary/classification(mult data than continuous data. Mode is also less susceptible to outliers if you have a large data set and a large n_neighbors, because every point does not contribute to the outcome of mode. Only the label that occurs the most which will not be outliers in a good data set will be the output of mode.

b) **Median:** This chooses the middle value of the considered labels. This will be relatively good at ignoring outliers and will be good for large binary datas. Using the median is more of a guess than considering all the data.