1.For supervised and unsupervised neighbors-based learning techniques, sklearn. neighbors offers capabilities. Many other learning techniques, including manifold learning and spectral clustering, are built on unsupervised nearest neighbors.

2.There are two variations of supervised neighbors-based learning: classification for data with discrete labels and regression for data with continuous labels.

3.Finding a certain number of training samples that are physically closest to the new point and predicting the label from these is the basic idea behind nearest neighbor algorithms.

4.The number of samples might be fixed (k-nearest neighbor learning) or can change depending on the density of points in the area (radius-based neighbor learning).

5.In general, the distance can be measured in any metric unit; the usual Euclidean distance is the most popular option. Neighbor-based approaches are referred to as non-generalizing machine learning approaches.