

# K-NEAREST NEIGHBORS

- K is the number of neighbors to consider.
- Scaling is important.
- K should be odd.
- If we have binary features we can use Hamming distance.
- Voting can be weighted by distance to each neighbor.
- Does not scale to large data well.

If  $k=3$ , the grey square observation is predicted to be green because two of its neighbors are green and only one is red.

