

1. (3 points) Which of the following option is true about  $k$ -NN algorithm?
  - (a) It can be used for classification.
  - (b) It can be used for regression.
  - (c) It can be used in both classification and regression.
  - (d) None of the above
2. (3 points) Which of the following statement is true about  $k$ -NN algorithm?
  - (a)  $k$ -NN performs much better if all of the data have the same scale.
  - (b)  $k$ -NN works well with a small number of input variables, but struggles when the number of inputs is very large.
  - (c)  $k$ -NN makes no assumptions about the distribution of the data.
  - (d) All of the above.
  - (e) None of the above.
3. Suppose, you have given the following data where  $x$  and  $y$  are the 2 input variables and Class is the dependent variable.

$x$	$y$	Class
-1	1	-
0	1	+
0	2	-
1	-1	-
1	0	+
1	2	+
2	2	-
2	3	+

- (a) (4 points) Consider the point  $A = (0,0)$ . Using the two-nearest neighbors, what is the classification of the point A?
  - (b) (4 points) Consider the point  $B = (3,3)$ . Using the three-nearest neighbors, what is the classification of the point B?
4. (4 points) Consider the points  $A = (1,3)$  and  $B = (2,3)$ . **In Python**, find the Euclidean distance between A and B.
5. (4 points) Consider the points  $C = (4,3)$  and  $D = (2,5)$ . **In R**, find the Euclidean distance between C and D.