| 1. | What is the other name we can give to the L1 distance? | | 1/1 point |
|----|--|--|-----------|
| | O Hamming Distance | | |
| | C Euclidean Distance | | |
| | • | Manhattan Distance | |
| | | Correct! You can find more information in the video Distance Metrics: Euclidean and Manhattan Distance. | |
| | 0 | Mahalanobis Distance | |
| 2. | What is the key feature for the Jaccard Distance? | | 1/1 point |
| | It takes into acount the angle between 2 points. | | |
| | It is obtained by adding up the absolute value of each term. | | |
| | It describes distance by squaring each term, adding and squaring them. | | |
| | • | It looks at the difference and similarities for sets of values. | |
| | | Correct! This is observed by calculating the intersection between two sets. | |
| | | | |
| 3. | 3. What is an advantage of the L1 distance over L2? | | 1/1 point |
| | It's useful for coordinate based measurements. | | |
| | It's better for data where location of occurrence is less important. | | |
| | It shows the difference between sets of values. | | |
| | • | It can better handle high dimensional data. | |
| | | Correct! It's better able to distinguish different distances because it will always be larger than L2 score. | |
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