**Best Cases when k-NN can be use:**

1. When dimension is small (<10).

Because if dimension is large, then it will have.

* Curse of dimensionality with Euclidean dist.
* Less interpretability
* High runtime complexity of kdtree/LSH.

1. If you know the right distance measure(whether euc, manhatten or cosine to be used)
2. If similarity or distance matrix is given as dataset.

**Worst Cases:**

1. When dimesion is very high.
2. Should not be used in low latency system, where response time should be minimum. Even if we are force to use K-NN then use LSH for such system. Because At prediction time, you have to calculate the distance between the data point with entire dataset. Going through the entire dataset takes time







