1.	What is the other name we can give to the L2 distance?	1/1 point
	O Hamming Distance	
	Mahalanobis Distance	
	O Manhattan Distance	
	Euclidean Distance	
	 ✓ Correct Correct! You can find more information in the video Distance Metrics: Euclidean and Manhattan Distance. 	
2.	Which of the following statements is a business case for the use of the Manhattan distance (L1)?	1 point
	O We use it in business cases where there is very high dimensionality.	
	O We use it in business cases with outliers.	
	O We use it in business cases where the dimensionality is unknown.	
	We use it in business cases where there is low dimensionality.	
3.	What is the key feature for the Cosine Distance?	1/1 point
	The Cosine Distance, which takes into acount the angle between 2 points.	
	O It is sensitive to the size of the data set.	
	It is not sensitive to the size of the data set.	
	The size of the curve.	
	Orrect Correct! This metric gives us the cosine of the angle between vectors, define by each point. You can find more information in the video Distance Metrics: Cosine and Jaccard Distance.	
4.	The following statement is an example of a business case where we can use the Cosine Distance?	1/1 point
	O Cosine distance is more sensitive to the curse of dimensionality	
	Cosine is better for data such as text where location of occurrence is less important.	
	O Cosine is useful for coordinate based measurements.	
	O Cosine distance is less sensitive to the curse of dimensionality	
	 ✓ Correct Correct! You can find more information in the video Distance Metrics: Cosine and Jaccard Distance. 	
_	Which distance metric is useful when we have tout documents and we want to grown similar tonics to get box?	1/1 maint
5.	Which distance metric is useful when we have text documents and we want to group similar topics together?	1/1 point
	Manhattan Distance	
	Mahalanobis Distance	
	O Euclidean	
	Jaccard	
	 Correct Correct! You can find more information in the video Distance Metrics: Cosine and Jaccard Distance. 	