```
import numpy as np
import pdb

"""
This code was based off of code from cs231n at Stanford University,
and modified for ECE C147/C247 at UCLA.
"""

class KNN(object):

  def __init__(self):
    pass

  def train(self, X, y):
    """
    Inputs:
    - X is a numpy array of size (num_examples, D)
    - y is a numpy array of size (num_examples, )
    """
    self.X_train = X
    self.y_train = y

  def compute_distances(self, X, norm=None):
    """
    Compute the distance between each test point in X and each
training point
    in self.X_train.

    Inputs:
    - X: A numpy array of shape (num_test, D) containing test data.
    - norm: the function with which the norm is taken.

    Returns:
    - dists: A numpy array of shape (num_test, num_train) where
dists[i, j]
      is the Euclidean distance between the ith test point and the jth
training
      point.
    """
    if norm is None:
      norm = lambda x: np.sqrt(np.sum(x**2))
      #norm = 2

    num_test = X.shape[0]
    num_train = self.X_train.shape[0]
    dists = np.zeros((num_test, num_train))
    for i in np.arange(num_test):

      for j in np.arange(num_train):
        #
```

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================================================================ #
    # YOUR CODE HERE:
        #   Compute the distance between the ith test point and the
jth
        #   training point using norm(), and store the result in
dists[i, j].
    # ================================================================
#
        dists[i, j] = norm(X[i] - self.X_train[j])
        #
================================================================ #
        # END YOUR CODE HERE
        #
================================================================ #

    return dists

  def compute_L2_distances_vectorized(self, X):
    """
    Compute the distance between each test point in X and each
training point
    in self.X_train WITHOUT using any for loops.

    Inputs:
    - X: A numpy array of shape (num_test, D) containing test data.

    Returns:
    - dists: A numpy array of shape (num_test, num_train) where
dists[i, j]
      is the Euclidean distance between the ith test point and the jth
training
      point.
    """
    num_test = X.shape[0]
    num_train = self.X_train.shape[0]
    dists = np.zeros((num_test, num_train))

    # ================================================================
#
    # YOUR CODE HERE:
    #   Compute the L2 distance between the ith test point and the jth
    #   training point and store the result in dists[i, j].  You may
    #   NOT use a for loop (or list comprehension).  You may only use
    #   numpy operations.
    #
    #   HINT: use broadcasting.  If you have a shape (N,1) array and
    #   a shape (M,) array, adding them together produces a shape (N,
M)
    #   array.
    # ================================================================
#

    # sqrt(x^2 - y^2) = sqrt(x^2 + y^2 - 2xy)
    dists = np.sqrt(np.sum(X**2, axis=1)[..., np.newaxis] +
np.sum(self.X_train**2, axis=1) - 2 * np.dot(X, self.X_train.T))

    # ================================================================
#
    # END YOUR CODE HERE
    # ================================================================
#

    return dists


  def predict_labels(self, dists, k=1):
    """
    Given a matrix of distances between test points and training
points,
    predict a label for each test point.

    Inputs:
    - dists: A numpy array of shape (num_test, num_train) where
dists[i, j]
      gives the distance betwen the ith test point and the jth
training point.

    Returns:
    - y: A numpy array of shape (num_test,) containing predicted
labels for the
      test data, where y[i] is the predicted label for the test point
X[i].
    """
    num_test = dists.shape[0]
    y_pred = np.zeros(num_test)
    for i in np.arange(num_test):
      # A list of length k storing the labels of the k nearest
neighbors to
      # the ith test point.
      closest_y = []
      #
================================================================ #
      # YOUR CODE HERE:
      #   Use the distances to calculate and then store the labels of
      #   the k-nearest neighbors to the ith test point.  The function
      #   numpy.argsort may be useful.
      #
      #   After doing this, find the most common label of the k-
nearest
      #   neighbors.  Store the predicted label of the ith training
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example
      #   as y_pred[i].  Break ties by choosing the smaller label.
      #
================================================================ #
      sorted_pts = np.argsort(dists[i])
      closest_y = self.y_train[sorted_pts[:k]]
      y_pred[i] = np.argmax(np.bincount(closest_y))

      #
================================================================ #
      # END YOUR CODE HERE
      #
================================================================ #

    return y_pred
```