Using a convenient $\triangle$:

In $\triangle SAC$ we have:

Since pts A & S have same abscissa $x_A = x_S = 1$

then, st. line (AS) is parallel to y-axis

& pts A & C have same ordinates $y_A = y_C = 3$

so, st line (AC) is parallel to x-axis

but x & y axes are perpendicular (given that it is orthonormal)

hence $(AC) \perp (AS)$ (two lines parallel to two perp. lines resp. are perp)

Apply pyth. theorem

$$SC^2 = SA^2 + AC^2$$
$$= 1^2 + 2^2$$
$$= 5$$

Thus, $SC = \sqrt{5}$ units of length

b) In quadrilateral SKDC we have:

apply converse of pyth. theorem in $\triangle SKC$:

$$KC^2 \overset{?}{=} SC^2 + SK^2$$
$$\sqrt{10}^2 \overset{?}{=} \sqrt{5}^2 + \sqrt{5}^2$$
$$10 \overset{?}{=} 5 + 5$$
$$10 = 10$$

hence $\triangle SCK$ is right at hypotenuse $[KC]$.

C & D have same abscissa, $x_C = x_D = 3$

so, $(CD) \parallel$ y-axis

K & D have zero ordinates, $y_K = y_D = 0$

so, K & D are on x-axis

but, x & y axes are perp.

then $(CD) \perp (KD)$ at D

hence $\triangle KDC$ is right of hypotenuse $[KC]$