K-means clustering is a type of unsupervised learning which is used when you have unlabelled data (i.e. data without defined categories or groups). The goal of this algorithm is to find groups in the data, with the number of groups represented by the variable K. Data points are clustered based on feature similarity. K-means can typically be applied to data that has smaller number of dimensions, is numeric, and is continuous. It is a commonly used algorithm in Machine Learning.

Spam – filter is an example of unsupervised learning and clustering.