2.

- Decision trees create models which are very interpretable in form of If-then rules.
- Decision trees are prone to overfitting. So a large dataset is needed to get a good model.
    - Naive bayes works well with smaller datasets.
- Naive bayes assumes that features are independant , which may not be true.
    - Decision trees handle feature correlation better.
- Decision trees computation may be expensive if the number of features are large.
- With class imbalance, decision trees perform better.
- Naive Bayes Classifiers are immune to features not having relevance. It takes a global approach rather than the local approach taken by DT in the greedy/heuristic decisions at each node.