Both measure the dispersion of your data by computing the distance of the data to its **mean**. The difference between the two norms is that the **standard deviation** is calculating the square of the difference whereas the **mean absolute deviation** is only looking at the **absolute** difference.

 Calculate how far away each data point is from the mean using positive distances. These are called absolute deviations.

Each **clustering** problem is based on some kind of “**distance**” between points. A **Euclidean** space has some number of real-valued dimensions and “dense” points. There is a notion of “average” of two points. A **Euclidean distance** is based on the locations of points in such a space.

result["counts"]= result["counts"]\*1000000

Hence large outliers will create a higher dispersion when using the standard deviation instead of the other method.