**DBSCAN Clustering Algorithm:**

DBSCAN (Density-Based Spatial Clustering of Applications with Noise) is a clustering algorithm used to group together closely packed in high-density regions while identifying points that lie in low-density regions as noise.

The algorithm works by defining a neighborhood around each point and then examining the density of the neighborhood to determine if it is part of a cluster or noise. Points that are close to each other are considered part of the same cluster, while isolated points are classified as noise.

DBSCAN has several advantages over other clustering algorithms. It does not require the user to specify the number of clusters beforehand and can find arbitrarily shaped clusters. Additionally, it can handle noisy data well and can detect outliers.

However, DBSCAN can be sensitive to the choice of parameters, such as the neighborhood radius and the minimum number of points required to form a cluster. Additionally, the algorithm's performance can be slow on large datasets.

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