**The strengths of decision tree methods are:**

* Decision trees are able to generate understandable rules.
* Decision trees perform classification without requiring much computation.
* Decision trees are able to handle both continuous and categorical variables.
* Decision trees provide a clear indication of which fields are most important for prediction or classification.
* Ease of use: Decision trees are simple to use and don’t require a lot of technical expertise, making them accessible to a wide range of users.
* Scalability: Decision trees can handle large datasets and can be easily parallelized to improve processing time.
* Missing value tolerance: Decision trees are able to handle missing values in the data, making them a suitable choice for datasets with missing or incomplete data.
* Handling non-linear relationships: Decision trees can handle non-linear relationships between variables, making them a suitable choice for complex datasets.
* Ability to handle imbalanced data: Decision trees can handle imbalanced datasets, where one class is heavily represented compared to the others, by weighting the importance of individual nodes based on the class distribution.