Decision Tree is a popular machine learning algorithm used for classification and regression tasks. It is a tree-based model that makes decisions by recursively splitting the input data based on the most informative feature.

At each step, the algorithm selects the feature that provides the most information gain or the best split and splits the data into two or more subsets based on the value of the selected feature. This process is repeated until the algorithm reaches the leaf node, which represents the final classification or regression output.

Decision Trees are easy to understand and interpret, and they can handle both numerical and categorical data. They are also robust to noise and can handle missing values.

However, Decision Trees have several limitations. They tend to overfit the data when the tree is too complex, and they may not generalize well to new data.

This problem can be addressed by using ensemble methods such as Random Forest or Gradient Boosting.

Decision Trees have been successfully used in a wide range of applications, such as fraud detection, medical diagnosis, and customer segmentation.

Overall, Decision Trees is a powerful and versatile algorithm that can provide valuable insights and predictions from data.