Random Forest is a popular machine learning algorithm that is used for both classification and regression tasks. It is an ensemble method that creates multiple decision trees and combines their predictions to make a final prediction.

Each decision tree in a random forest is constructed by randomly selecting a subset of features from the dataset and then splitting the data based on the selected features. This process is repeated for each tree in the forest, and the trees' predictions are combined to make the final prediction.

Random Forest has several advantages over other machine learning algorithms. It can handle both categorical and numerical data, and it is less prone to overfitting than single decision trees. Random Forest also could handle missing values and outliers in the data.

Random Forest has been successfully used in a wide range of applications, such as fraud detection, image classification, and recommendation systems.

However, it can be computationally expensive and may require more time to train than other algorithms.

Overall, Random Forest is a powerful and versatile algorithm that can handle a wide range of data types and has demonstrated strong performance in many real-world applications.