k-means:

we use the Kmeans model from python package sklearn.cluster. Kmeans is a simple and fast unsupervised clustering algorithm. Kmeans classify the given dataset through a certain number of clusters. It works for high dimensional features. However, Kmeans dose have weakness. The clustering results could be affected by the initialization of initial centroids. And, Kmeans it’s not resistant to noises. For the implementation, the initial parameter “kmeans ++” helps with the initialization issue. This initializes the centroids to be (generally) distant from each other, leading to provably better results than random initialization.

DBSCAN:

Density-based clustering locates regions of high density that are separated from one another by regions of low density. It is resistant to noises and can handle clusters of various shapes and sizes compared with K-means. However, the performance of DBSCAN might be affect when the input data is in high dimensionality.