Dis Advantages:

Decision Tree's do not work best if you have a lot of  un-correlated variables.  Decision tree's work by finding the interactions between variables.  if you have a situation where there are no interactions between variables linear approaches might be the best.

Data fragmentation : Each split in a tree leads to a reduced dataset under consideration. And, hence the model created at the split will potentially introduce bias.

High variance and unstable :  As a result of the greedy strategy applied by decision tree's variance in finding the right starting point of the tree can greatly impact the final result. i.e small changes early on can have big impacts later. So- if for example you draw two different samples from your universe , the starting points for both the samples could be very different (and may even be different variables) this can lead to totally different results.

Even for an algorithm that can be used as widely as this, there are some disadvantages that one might keep a check of-

1. **Overfitting -**Overfitting occurs when the algorithm captures noise in the dataset.
2. **High Variance -**The prediction model gets unstable with a very small variance in data.
3. **Low Bias -**A highly complicated Decision tree tends to have a low bias which makes it difficult for the model to work with new data.

1. Overfit

2. Speed is less

3. Greedy Approach

4. Not good for regression

5. Train/Test time

Advantages:

1. Good for categorical data

2. Good for class skewed data: Decision tree performs well for class skewed data provided we should not do pruning (cutting of decision tree).

3. Wont effected by outliers

4. Redundant features

5. No Need to impute missing data: Decision tree will handle missing values. It will keep all missing values in one node during the split.

6. Interpretable