K - means	GMM	DBSCAN
Clusters formed are more or less spherical or convex in shape and must have same feature size.	Handles more shapes, mainly clusters that form ellipses	Clusters formed are arbitrary in shape and may not have same feature size.
K-means clustering is sensitive to the number of clusters specified.	Clustering based on the probability or likelihood that the data point exists that cluster	Number of clusters need not be specified.
K-means Clustering is more efficient for large datasets.	GMM suitable for array data	DBSCan Clustering can not efficiently handle high dimensional datasets.
K-means Clustering does not work well with outliers and noisy datasets.	Effectively handle with noise clusters	DBScan clustering efficiently handles outliers and noisy datasets.
It requires one parameter : Number of clusters (**K**)	It two parameters:	It requires two parameters : Radius(**R**) and Minimum Points(**M**)