Algorithm: FP_growth. Mine frequent itemsets using an FP-tree by pattern fragment growth.

Input:

- D, a transaction database;
- *min_sup*, the minimum support count threshold.

Output: The complete set of frequent patterns.

Method:

1. The FP-tree is constructed in the following steps:
   (a) Scan the transaction database D once. Collect F, the set of frequent items, and their support counts. Sort F in support count descending order as L, the *list* of frequent items.
   (b) Create the root of an FP-tree, and label it as "null." For each transaction *Trans* in D do the following. Select and sort the frequent items in *Trans* according to the order of L. Let the sorted frequent item list in *Trans* be $[p|P]$, where p is the first element and P is the remaining list. Call **insert_tree**$([p|P], T)$, which is performed as follows. If T has a child N such that $N.item\text{-}name = p.item\text{-}name$, then increment N's count by 1; else create a new node N, and let its count be 1, its parent link be linked to T, and its node-link to the nodes with the same *item-name* via the node-link structure. If P is nonempty, call **insert_tree**(P, N) recursively.
2. The FP-tree is mined by calling **FP_growth**(*FP_tree*, *null*), which is implemented as follows.

```
procedure FP_growth(Tree, α)
(1)  if Tree contains a single path P then
(2)    for each combination (denoted as β) of the nodes in the path P
(3)      generate pattern β∪α with support_count = minimum support count of nodes in β;
(4)  else for each a_i in the header of Tree {
(5)    generate pattern β = a_i ∪ α with support_count = a_i.support_count;
(6)    construct β's conditional pattern base and then β's conditional FP_tree Tree_β;
(7)    if Tree_β ≠ ∅ then
(8)      call FP_growth(Tree_β, β); }
```

ure 5.9 The FP-growth algorithm for discovering frequent itemsets without candidate generation.