



- At lower support-thresholds (< 35) the number of frequent-itemset candidates is significantly more than compared to higher support-thresholds.
 - Since, the Apriori algorithm must generate all possible candidates for each item-set size, it takes significantly longer compared to the FP-tree algorithm – which doesn't involve any candidate generation.
- However, at higher thresholds (≥ 35) the significant decrease in n-frequent items means that the performance of the Apriori algorithm becomes comparable to that of the FP-Tree algorithm.
 - When support threshold is 50%, it is observed that most of the frequent item-sets are of size 1. The gain of Apriori algorithm over the FP-tree is due to the significantly reduced number of candidates that were generated, and fewer iterations (w.r.t. to the itemset size).
- In the case of 50% and 90% support thresholds (and for this specific dataset), most of the item-sets turned out to be 1-frequent item-sets thereby decreasing the number of I/O operations and the number of candidate item-sets to be generated; giving a significant edge to the Apriori algorithm over the FP-Tree algorithm.