The remaining 4 frequent nodes (a, b, c, and d) cannot be maximal frequent because they all have at least 1 immediate superset that is frequent.

Advantage: Maximal frequent itemsets provide a **compact representation of all the frequent itemsets** for a particular dataset. In the above example, all frequent itemsets are subsets of the maximal frequent itemsets, since we can obtain sets a, b, c, and d by enumerating subsets of ab, ac, and ad (including the maximal frequent itemsets themselves).

Disadvantage: The support count of maximal frequent itemsets does not provide any information about the support count of their subsets. This means that an additional traversal of data is needed to determine the support count for non-maximal frequent itemsets, which may be undesirable in certain cases.

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A-143, 9th Floor, Sovereign Corporate Tower,
Sector- 136, Noida, Uttar Pradesh (201305)
feedback@geeksforgeeks.org