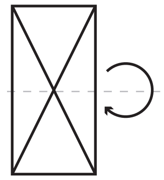
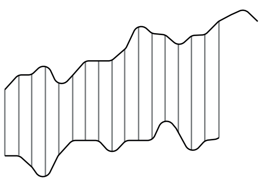
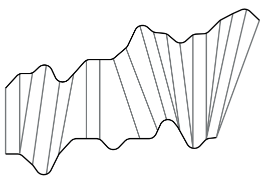
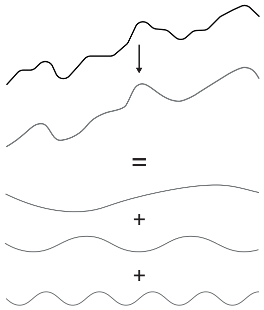
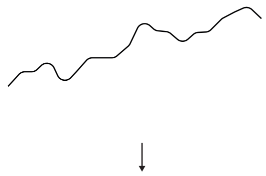
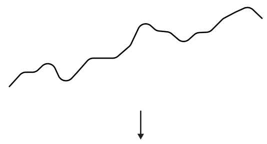
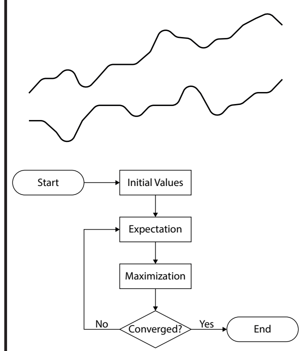
	raw data		representation			
	in-time-based	transform-based	shape-based	model-based	feature-based	iterative-based (embedded)
raw data	X	X	X	X	X	X
transformation		X				
representation			X	X	X	
clustering	X	X	X	X	X	
example			 = + +	 $Y_t=\alpha+\beta_1 Y_{t-1}+\beta_2 Y_{t-2}+\cdots+\epsilon_t$	 $\bar{x}$ σ^2 $\hat{\rho}_k$ $\sum\lvert x_{t+1}-x_t\rvert$ β_t $\vdots$	
algorithm	*LKMA*	*DTW*	*DFT*	*VAR*	*tsfresh*	*GBTM*
notes	− low interpretability − ignore temporal order − sensitive to noise − same interval [in-time] − same length (no missing) [in-time] − sensitive to offset [in-time]		− poor fit with few observations − poor fit if assumptions violated [model, embedded] − dangerous if model fit is poor (e.g., over- or under fitting) [model, embedded] − often assumes the same parametric distribution [embedded] − slower with complex models [embedded]			
	+ no shape assumed + fast modeling + readily available software + algotrithms established in the field		+ reduced dimensional space + more acurate then raw + fast modeling + readily available software + robust to missing data + varying intervals + varying lengths + often scaleable performance (e.g., model fitted once) + relatively few observations per trajectory + high interpretability [model, feature, embedded] + allows use of domain knowledge [model, feature, embedded] + distinct cluster trajectories [embedded] + good for prediction [embedded]			

based on: Aghabozorgi et al., 2015; den Teuling et al., 2021; and Liao, 2005