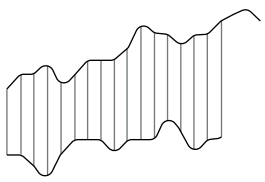
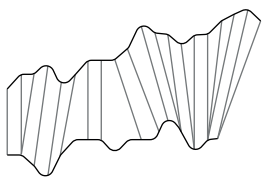
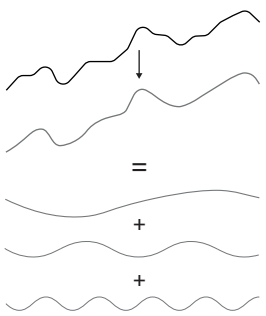
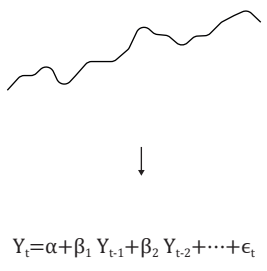
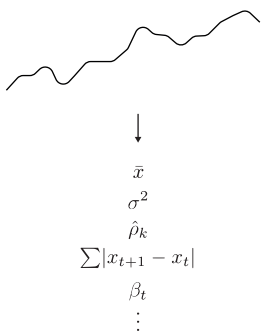
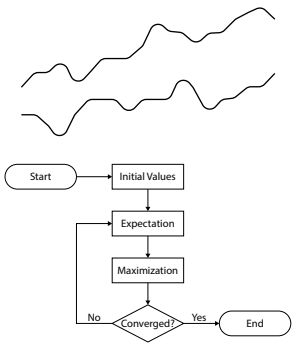
	raw data		representation			
	in-time-based	transform-based	shape-based	model-based	feature-based	iterative-based (embedded)
raw data	X	X	X	X	X	X
transformation		X				
representation			X	X	X	
clustering	X	X	X	X	X	
example						
algorithm	*LKMA*	*DTW*	*DFT*	*VAR*	*tsfresh*	*GBTM*
notes	⊖ low interpretability ⊖ 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