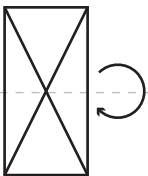
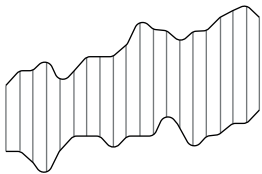
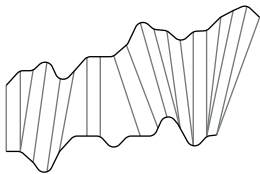
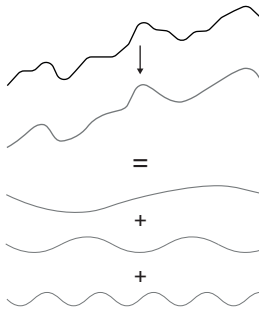
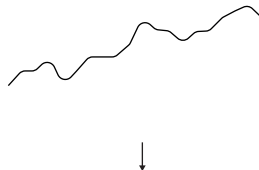
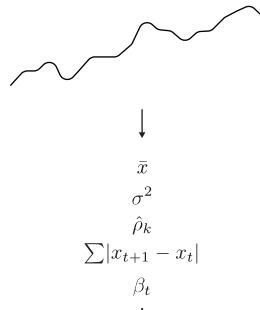
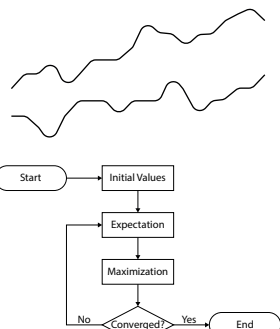


	raw data		representation			embedded
	in-time-based	transform-based	shape-based	model-based	feature-based	iterative-based
raw data	X	X	X	X	X	X
transformation		X				
representation			X	X	X	
clustering	X	X	X	X	X	
example						
algorithm	LKMA	DTW	DFT	VAR	tsfresh	GBTM
notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - low interpretability - same interval (if not transformed) - same length (no missing) - no parameter dependence (ignore temporal order) - sensitive to offset (if not transformed) - sensitive to noise + no shape assumed (incl. sudden changes) + fast modeling + readily available software + cluster interpretation established in the field 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - dangerous if model fit is poor - assumptions violated (poor fit) - too few observations (poor fit) + reduced dimensional space + more accurate than raw + fast modeling + readily available software + robust to missing data (b/c calculated on multiple observations) + varying intervals + varying lengths + often scalable performance (e.g., model only needs to be fitted once) + relatively few observations per trajectory + high interpretability + use domain knowledge to choose summarize features) 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - often assume the same parametric distribution - dangerous if model fit is poor (e.g., over- or under fitting) - assumptions violated (fit) - too few observations (fit) - slower with more complex models + robust to missing data (b/c calculated on multiple observations) + varying intervals + varying lengths + interpretable (e.g., distinct cluster trajectories) + good for prediction