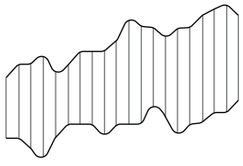
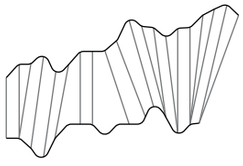
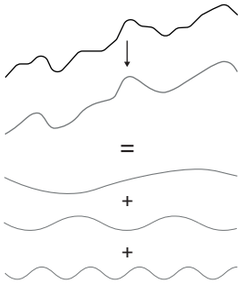
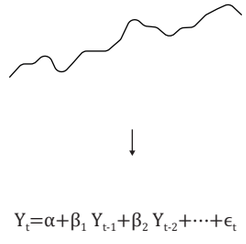
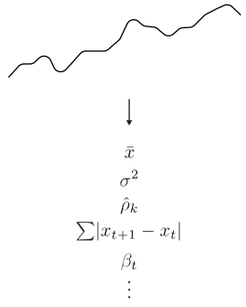
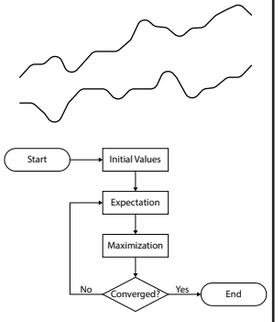
	raw data		representation			
	in-time-based	transform-based	shape-based	model-based	feature-based	iterative-based (embedded)
raw data	X	X	X	X	X	X
transformation		X				
representation			X	X	X	
clustering	X	X	X	X	X	
example						
algorithm	*LKMA*	*DTW*	*DFT*	*VAR*	*tsfresh*	*GBTM*
notes	⊖ low interpretability ⊖ 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		⊖ dangerous if model fit is poor ⊖ assumptions violated (poor fit) ⊖ too few observations (poor fit) ⊕ high interpretability ⊕ use domain knowledge to choose summarize features) ⊕ reduced dimensional space ⊕ more acurate then raw ⊕ fast modeling ⊕ readily available software ⊕ robust to missing data (b/c calculated on multiple observations) ⊕ varying intervals ⊕ varying lengths ⊕ often scaleable performance (e.g., model only needs to be fitted once) ⊕ relatively few observations per trajectory			⊖ 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 mode complex models ⊕ robust to missing data (b/c calculated on multiple observations) ⊕ varying intervals ⊕ varying lengths ⊕ interpretatble (e.g., distinct cluster trajectories) ⊕ good for prediction

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