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graph TD; Start([Start]) --> Dataset[/Dataset D/]; Dataset --> Step1[Compute the Mutual Information (MI) matrix, denoted by M. It is a (V x V) matrix. The (v_i, v_j)^th cell of M, denoted by M(v_i, v_j), represents the estimated MI value between v_i and v_j.]; Step1 --> Step2[Initialize G ← a null graph over (V x T) nodes.]; Step2 --> Step3[G_CLR ← CLR(D, M) (Algorithm 2, main paper).];
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Start

Dataset \mathcal{D}

Compute the Mutual Information (MI) matrix, denoted by \mathcal{M} . It is a $(V \times V)$ matrix. The $(v_i, v_j)^{th}$ cell of \mathcal{M} , denoted by $\mathcal{M}(v_i, v_j)$, represents the estimated MI value between v_i and v_j .

Initialize $\mathcal{G} \leftarrow$ a null graph over $(V \times T)$ nodes.

$\mathcal{G}_{\text{CLR}} \leftarrow \text{CLR}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{M})$ (Algorithm 2, main paper).