Glossary:

Experiment:

An experiment is a device to obtain answers to some scientific query.

Experimental design: Experimental design is the process of planning a study to meet the specified objectives

Experiment units: The smallest subdivision of the experimental material to which the treatments are applied and on which the variable under study is measured is called an experimental units.

Treatment: Various objects of comparison in a comparative experiment are called treatments.

Block- Experimental units are collected together to form a relatively homogeneous group. This group is called a Block.

Experimental error: Even when same treatment is applied to different experimental units, the result will vary. The unexplained part of variation is called experimental error and includes all extraneous variations due to inherent variability in the experimental units, errors of measurements and lack of representativeness of the sample to the population of interest.

Randomization. which is a random process of assigning treatments to the experimental units.

Replication. The repetition of the basic experiment

Local Control. Refers to amount of balancing, blocking and grouping of the experimental units in to number of homogeneous sub plots.

Analysis of Variance: breaking down of total variation into orthogonal components

Two way analysis of variance- Two Way Analysis of Variance is a way of studying the effects of two factors separately

ANOVA - a statistical method for making simultaneous comparisons between two or more means;

degrees of freedom"- number of independent values in the final calculation of a statistic

null hypothesis : is a term that often use to indicate the statistical hypothesis tested

SST- Total Sum of Square-Total variability in the data

SSE-Error sum of square=a sum of squares of the differences of the observations within treatments averages

SSTR – Treatment sum of squares-sum of squares of the differences between the treatment averages and the grand average