Glossary

1. **Trend**
   A general direction in which something is developing or changing.

2. **Moving Average**
   In statistics, a moving average is a type of finite impulse response filter used to analyze a set of datum points by creating a series of averages of different subsets of the full data set.

3. **Centered average**
   A centered average is calculated the same as the simple moving average, except the first point of the centered average is plotted at the center bar of the specified lookback period.

4. **Yearly cycle**
   The term yearly cycle refers to fluctuations in production or economic activity over that particular year.

5. **Short term fluctuation**
   Short term fluctuation refers to controlled or uncontrolled variation resulting in uncertainty say for example; Agricultural production is subject to large variations resulting from factors that are beyond human control.

6. **Weighted moving average**
   Weighted moving average is simply a moving average that is weighted so that more recent values are more heavily weighted than values further in the past.

7. **Graphic representation**
   Graphic representation as the name suggests is communication through graphics and graphical aids. It is the process of creating, producing, and distributing material incorporating words and images to convey data, concepts, and emotions.

8. **Least squared method**
   The method of least squares is a standard approach to the approximate solution of over determined systems, i.e., sets of equations in which there are more equations than unknowns. "Least squares" means that the overall solution minimizes the sum of the squares of the errors made in the results of every single equation.

9. **Polynomial**
   In mathematics, a polynomial is an expression of finite length constructed from variables and constants, using only the operations of addition, subtraction, multiplication, and non-negative integer exponents.

10. **Straight line trends**

    The straight line trends indicate the increase and decrease of a time series at a constant amount**.**

11. **Method of semi-average**
    The original data are divided into two equal parts and the values of each part are then summed up and averaged. The average of each part is centered in the period of the time of the part from which it has been calculated and then plotted on a graph. Then a straight

line is drawn to pass through the plotted points. This line constitutes the semi-average trend line.

12. **Secular trend**

The general tendency of the data to grow or decline over a long period of time is called Secular Trend.

13. **Period for moving average**

Period for moving average refers to the length of the cycle. As the moving average is commonly applied to data that is characterized by cyclical movements, it is necessary to select a period for moving average which coincides with the length of the cycle otherwise the cycle will not be entirely removed

14. **Tonnes**

The tonne is a metric system unit of mass equal to 1,000 kilograms.

15. **Marshall**

A number of different definitions have been used, the most common today being the international avoirdupois pound which is legally defined as exactly 0.45359237 kilograms.