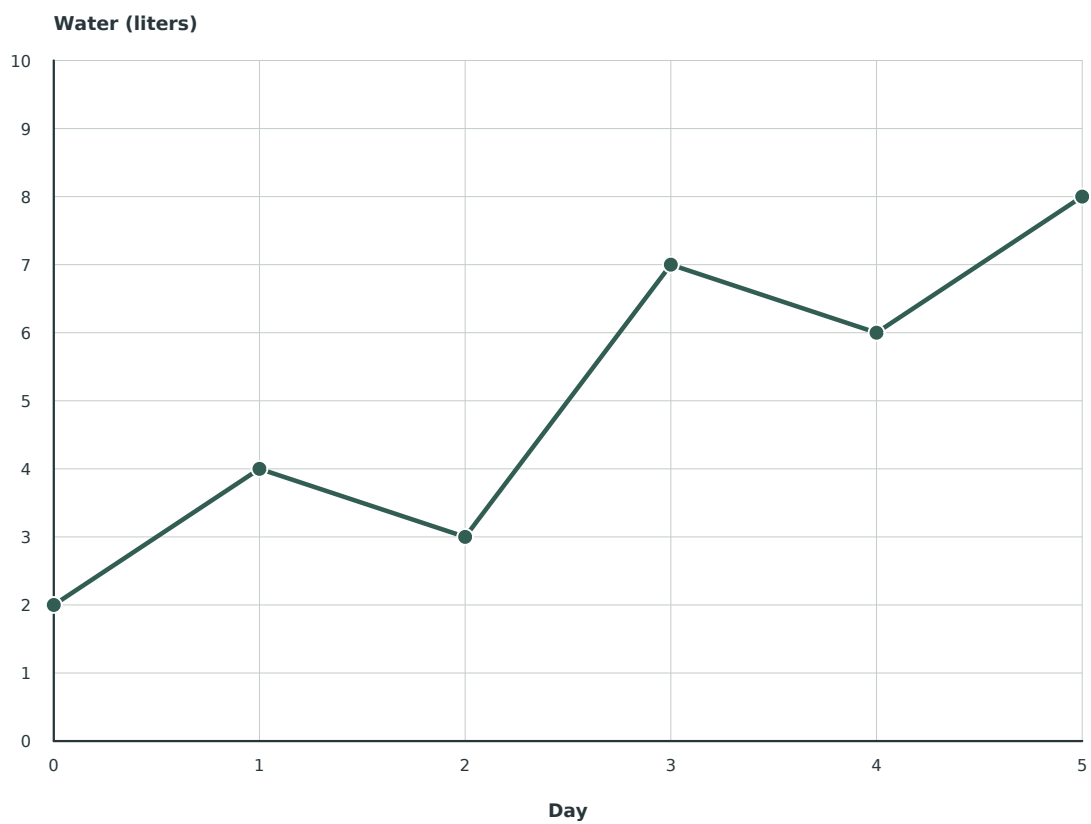


A model water tank

Fictional time-series observations. Connect points in increasing time order. Segments are a display convention, not proof of values between observations.

Day: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 / Water (liters): 2, 4, 3, 7, 6, 8

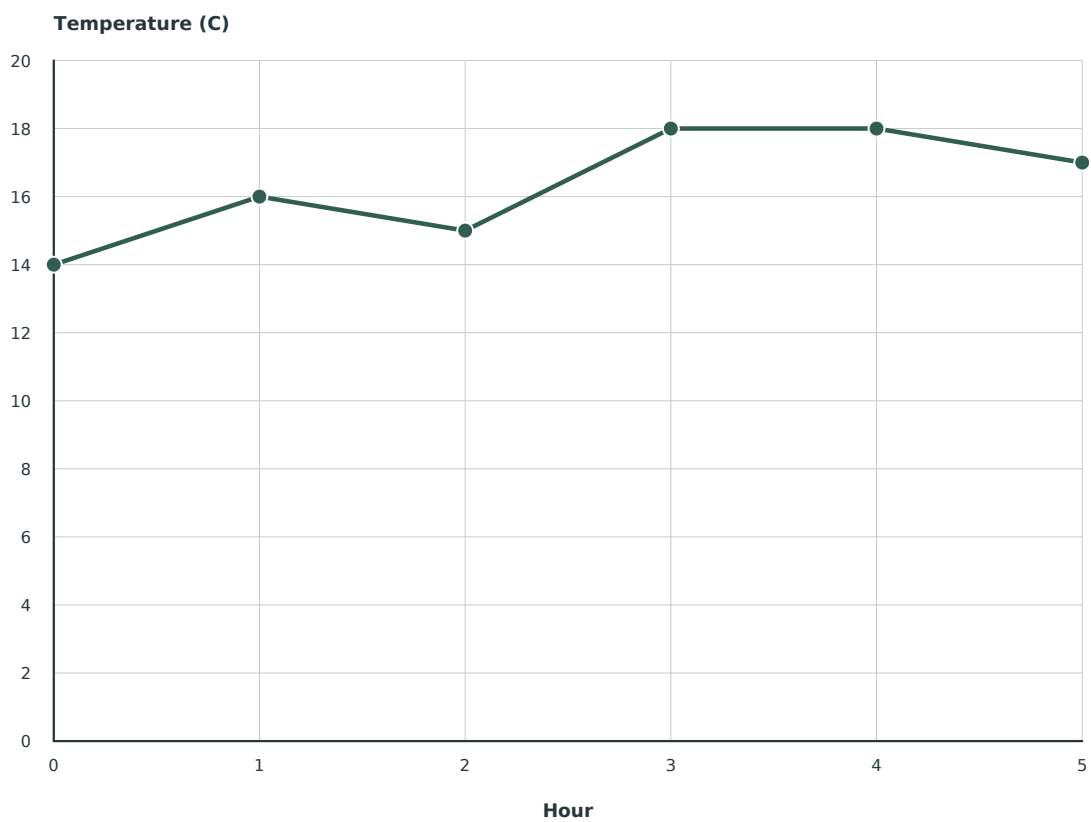


1. Highest observed value and all matching times? 8 liters, at 5.
2. Net change: last value minus first? $8 - 2 = 6$ liters.
3. Largest rise between consecutive observations? 4 liters: 2 to 3.

A fictional desk test

Fictional time-series observations. Connect points in increasing time order. Segments are a display convention, not proof of values between observations.

Hour: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 / Temperature (C): 14, 16, 15, 18, 18, 17

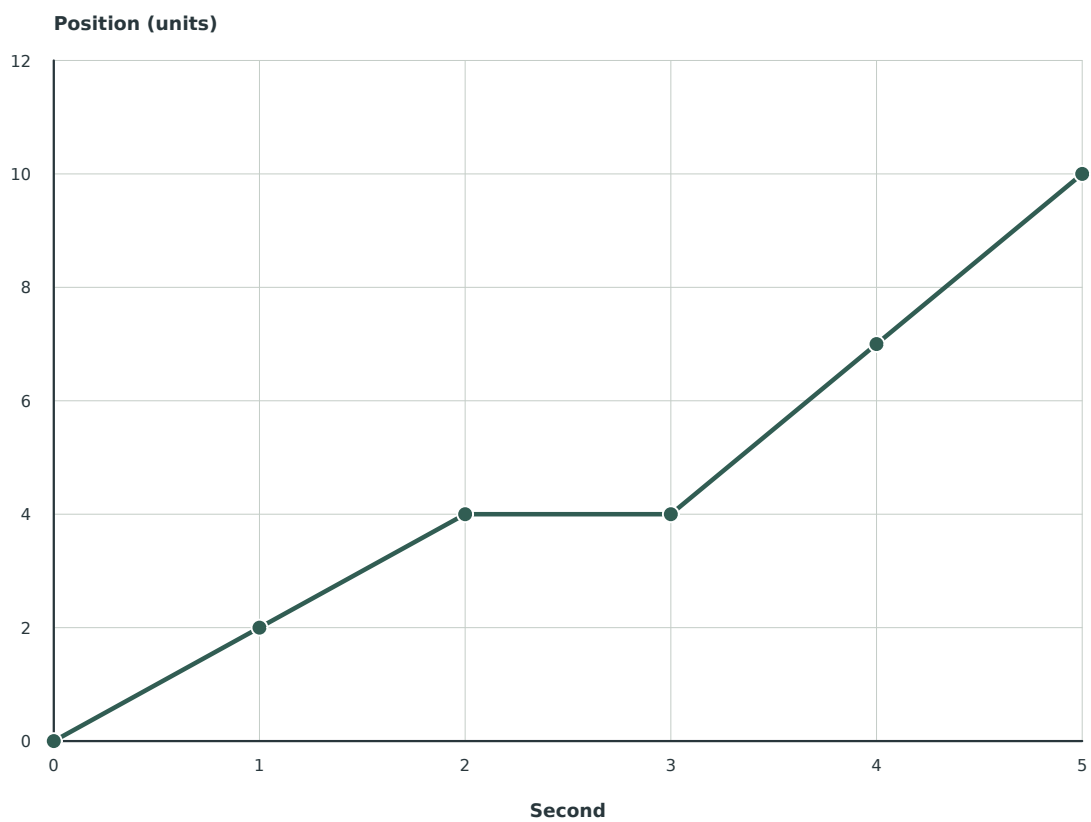


1. Highest observed value and all matching times? 18 C, at 3, 4.
2. Net change: last value minus first? $17 - 14 = 3$ C.
3. Largest rise between consecutive observations? 3 C: 2 to 3.

A toy cart position

Fictional time-series observations. Connect points in increasing time order. Segments are a display convention, not proof of values between observations.

Second: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 / Position (units): 0, 2, 4, 4, 7, 10

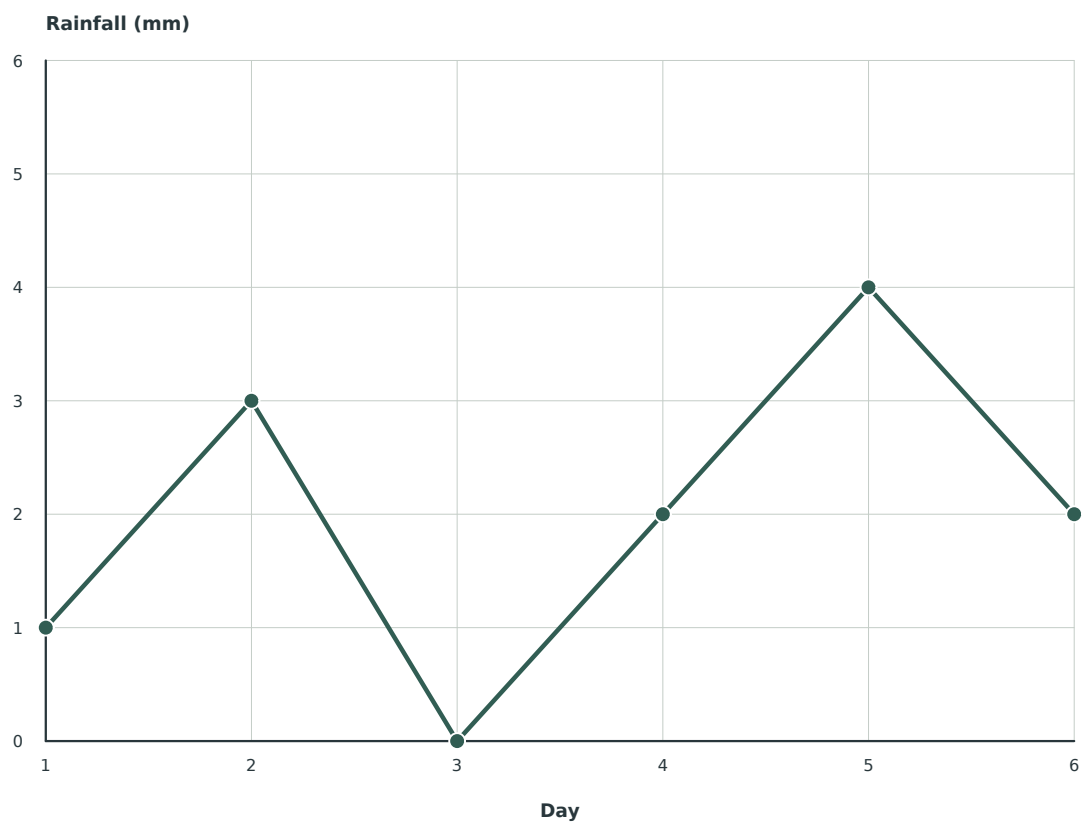


1. Highest observed value and all matching times? 10 units, at 5.
2. Net change: last value minus first? $10 - 0 = 10$ units.
3. Largest rise between consecutive observations? 3 units: 3 to 4, 4 to 5.

Made-up daily rainfall

Fictional time-series observations. Connect points in increasing time order. Segments are a display convention, not proof of values between observations.

Day: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 / Rainfall (mm): 1, 3, 0, 2, 4, 2



1. Highest observed value and all matching times? 4 mm, at 5.
2. Net change: last value minus first? $2 - 1 = 1$ mm.
3. Largest rise between consecutive observations? 2 mm: 1 to 2, 3 to 4, 4 to 5.