Glossary

1. **Cartesian coordinate**
   The numerical raw data is arranged systematically in a specific format, be it ascending or descending order is called an arraying or ordering of data in statistical terms.

2. **Cartesian plane**
   Cartesian plane is a plane in which all points can be described in Cartesian coordinates.

3. **Graph**
   A graph is a visual representation of a relationship between two variables.

4. **XY Graph**
   XY graphs are based on the Cartesian coordinate system in two dimensions which is defined by an ordered pair of perpendicular lines (axes). A single unit of length is used for both axes.

5. **Intersect**
   Lines crossed or intersected in the form of an X.

6. **X-axis**
   The line on a graph that runs horizontally (left-right) through zero is x-axis.

7. **Y-Axis**
   The line on a graph that runs vertically (up-down) through zero is Y-axis.

8. **Abscissa**
   The horizontal or x-coordinate of a point in a two-dimensional system of Cartesian coordinates. It is the distance from the y-axis measured parallel to the x-axis.

9. **Physical Quantity**
   A physical quantity is a physical property that can be quantified by measurement.
10. **Linear Equation**
    A linear equation is an algebraic equation in which each term is either a constant or the product of a constant and (the first power of) a single variable.

11. **Ordered Pair**
    An ordered pair is a collection (of objects) having two coordinates (or entries or projections), such that it is distinguishable, which object is the first coordinate (or first entry or left projection) of the pair and which object is the second coordinate (or second entry or right projection) of the pair.

12. **Slope**
    The slope of a line is the rise over the run, or the change in y divided by the change in x.

13. **Intercept**
    It is the point at which one of the axes is zero.

14. **X-intercept**
    The x-intercept is the point at which a line crosses the x-axis; i.e. the point at which $y = 0$.

15. **Y-intercept**
    The y-intercept is the point at which a line crosses the y-axis; that is, the point at which $x = 0$.