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In [geometry](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geometry), the tesseract is the [four dimensional](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Four-dimensional_space) analog of the [cube](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cube), the tesseract is to the cube as the cube is to the [square](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Square_%28geometry%29). Just as the surface of the cube consists of six square [faces](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Face_%28geometry%29), the hypersurface of the tesseract consists of eight cubical [cells](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cell_%28geometry%29). The tesseract is one of the six [convex regular 4 polytopes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Convex_regular_4-polytope).

The tesseract is also called an 8 cell, C, regular octachoron, octahedroid, cubic prism, and tetracube (although this last term can also mean a [polycube](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polycube) made of four cubes. It is the four-dimensional hypercube, or 4-cube as a part of the dimensional family of [hypercubes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hypercube) or measure polytopes.

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