

Agradecimento













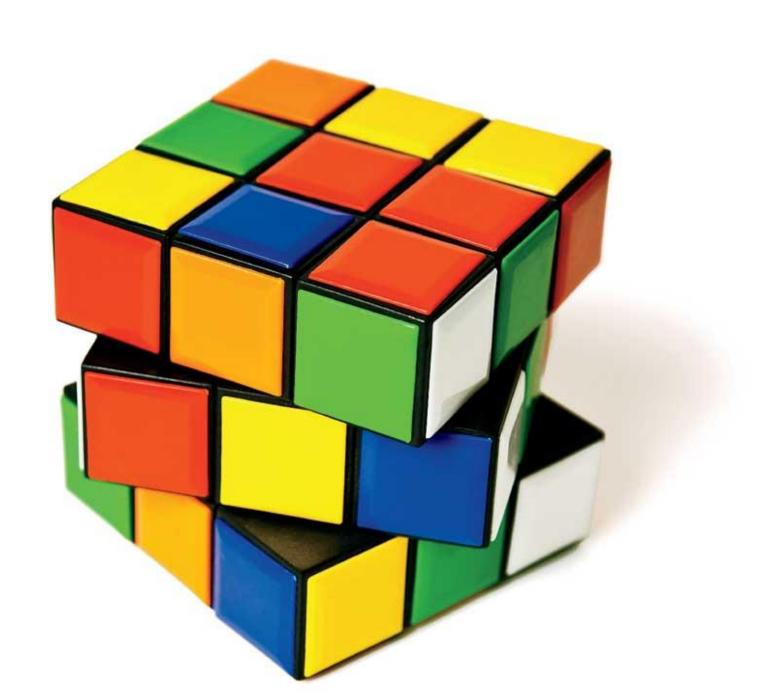














How to Solve a Rubik's Cube (Easy Move Notation)

Edited by NatK, Krystle, Mimi, BohemianWikipedian and 62 others

Four Parts: ■ First Layer ■ Middle Layer ■ Last layer ■ Notations

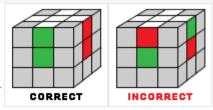
The Rubik's Cube can be very frustrating and may seem next to impossible to restore to its original configuration. However, once you know a few algorithms, it is very easy to solve. The method described in this article is the layer method: we first solve one face of the cube (first layer), then the middle layer, and finally the last layer.

Part 1 of 4: First Layer

Familiarize yourself with the Notations at the bottom of the page.

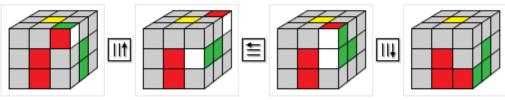
Part 1 of 4: First Layer

3 Solve the cross. Set into position the four edge pieces that contain white. (You should be able to do this by yourself without needing algorithms.) All four edge pieces can be placed in a maximum of eight moves (five or six in general).



 Place the cross at the bottom. Turn the cube over 180° so that the cross is now on the bottom.

Solve the four corners of the first layer, one by one. You should also be able to place the corners without needing algorithms. To get you started, here is an example of one corner being solved:



 At the end of this step, the first layer should be complete, with a solid color (in this case, white) at the bottom.

Part 2 of 4: Middle Layer

- Place the four edges of the middle layer. Those edge pieces are the ones that do not contain yellow in our example. You need to know only one algorithm to solve the middle layer. The second algorithm is symmetrical to the first.
 - · If the edge piece is located in the last layer :



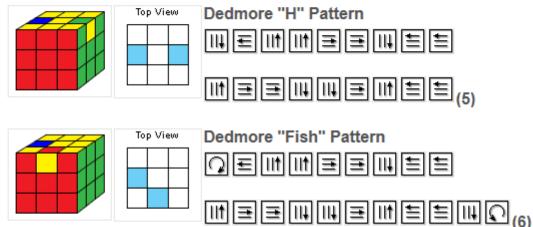
 If the edge piece is in the middle layer but in the wrong place or with the wrong orientation, simply use the same algorithm to place any other edge piece in its position. Your edge piece will then be in the last layer, and you just have to use the algorithm again to position it properly in the middle layer.

Verify correct positioning. Your cube should now have the first two layers complete and look like this (from the bottom side):



Part 3 of 4: Last layer

Orient the edges. You will need to know two algorithms for that last step :

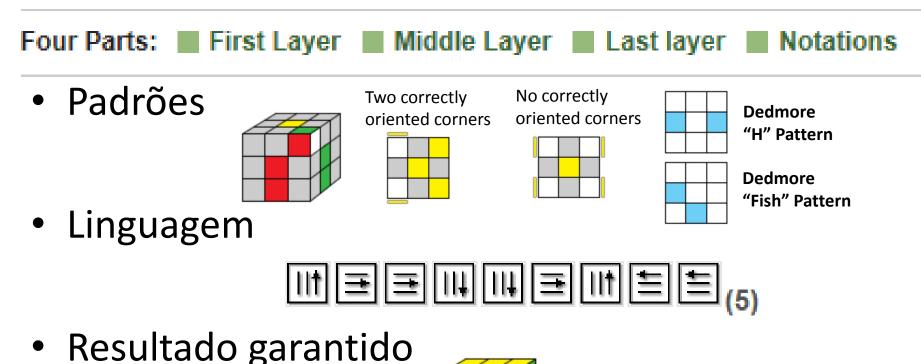


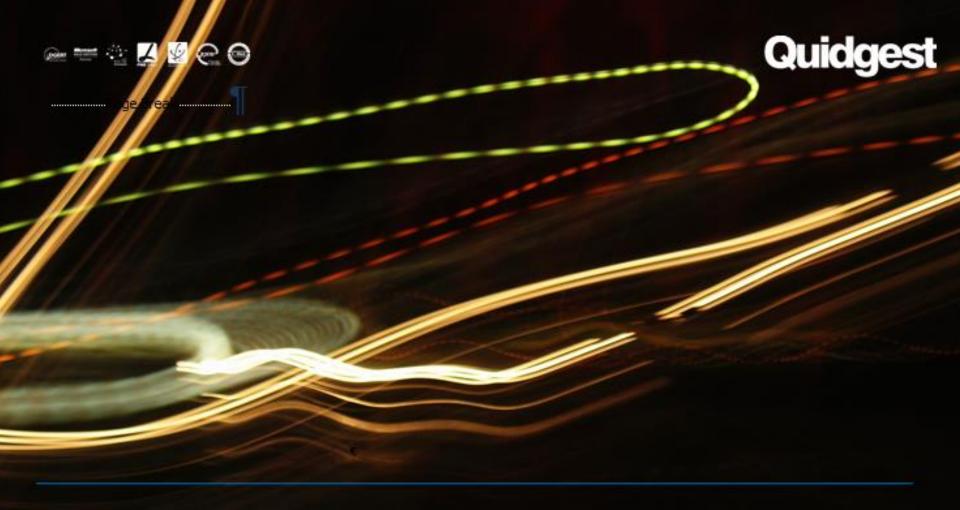
 Note the DOWN, LEFT, UP, RIGHT, sequence to most of the Dedmore "H" and "Fish" algorithms. You really have only one algorithm to remember since:

 If all four edges are flipped, perform the "H" pattern algorithm from any side, and you will have to perform that algorithm one more time to solve the cube.

Tal como na Geração de Software

Sequência definida de passos (procedimento)





A·Engenharia·do·Software· avança·por·Padrões¶

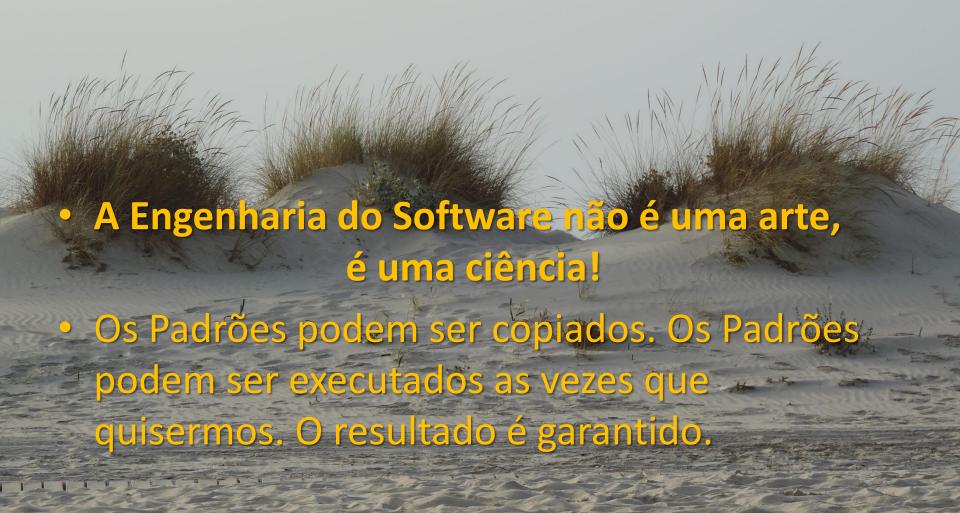
Padrões no Genio

- 1. Padrões de persistência (estrutura de dados)
- 2. Padrões relacionados com os processos e o fluxo de trabalho
- 3. Padrões relacionados com lógica de negócio
- 4. Padrões relacionados com pesquisas, listas, formulários e interfaces
- 5. Padrões de segurança e auditoria
- 6. Padrões de identificação e depuração de erros (debugging)
- 7. Padrões de administração dos sistemas
- 8. Padrões que suportam a utilização internacional dos sistemas
- 9. Padrões que garantem a integração e a interoperabilidade
- 10. Padrões que suportam a engenharia do software
- 11. Padrões específicos de uma função ou área de negócio
- 12. Padrões e meios que facilitam a transição para Genio

Os Padrões reduzem a dificuldade!



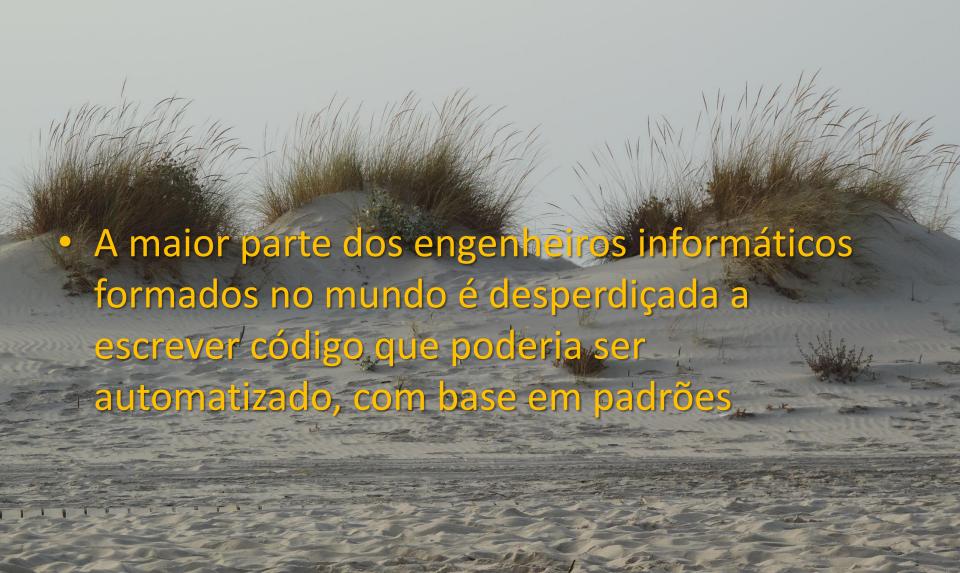
Os Padrões são reprodutíveis!



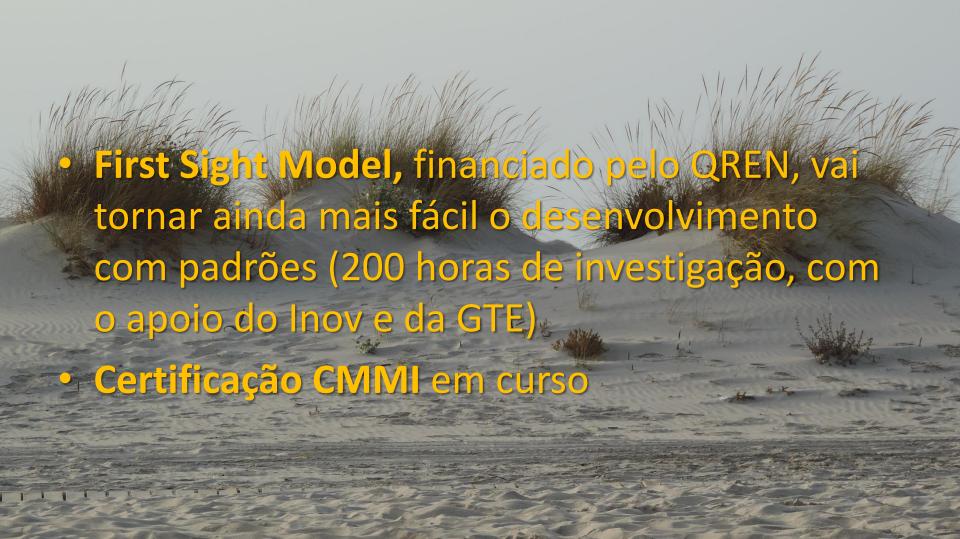
Os Padrões são facilmente ensinados!



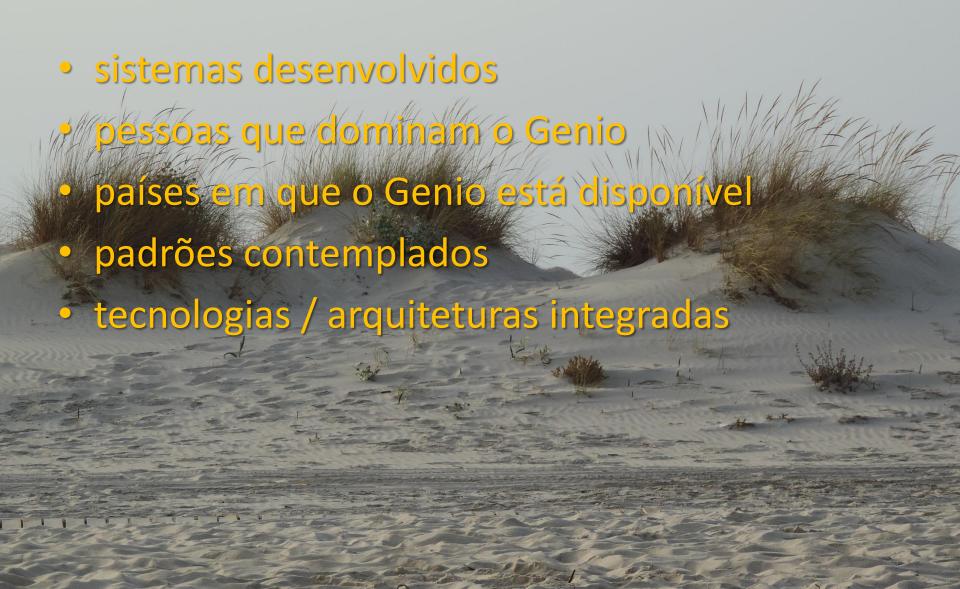
Os Padrões são automatizáveis!



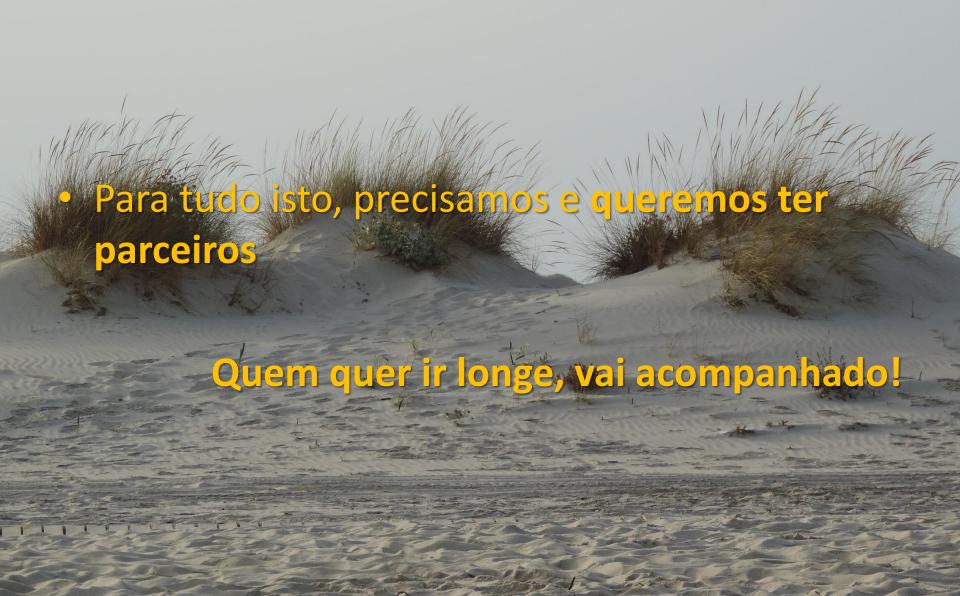
Os Padrões são melhoráveis!



Os Padrões são escaláveis!

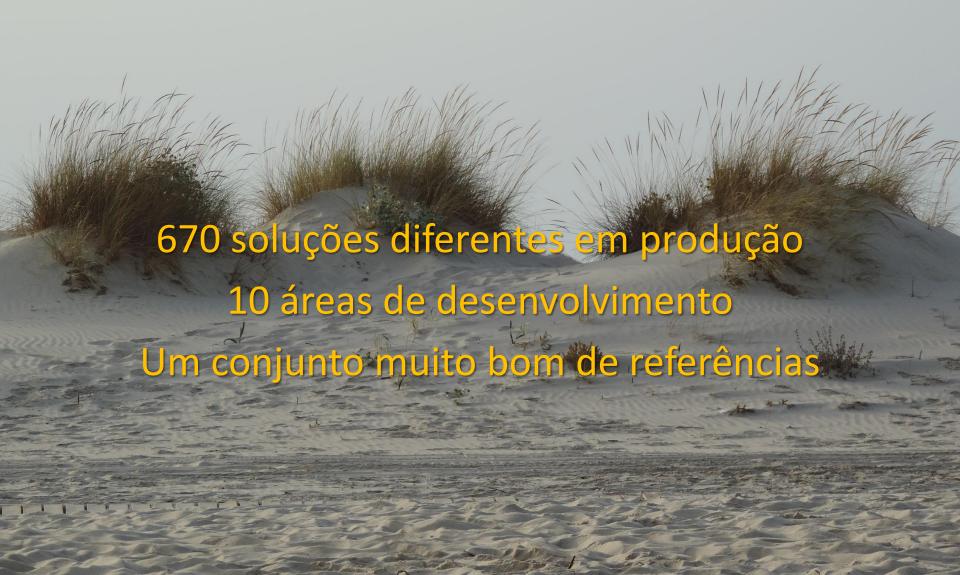


QuidNet

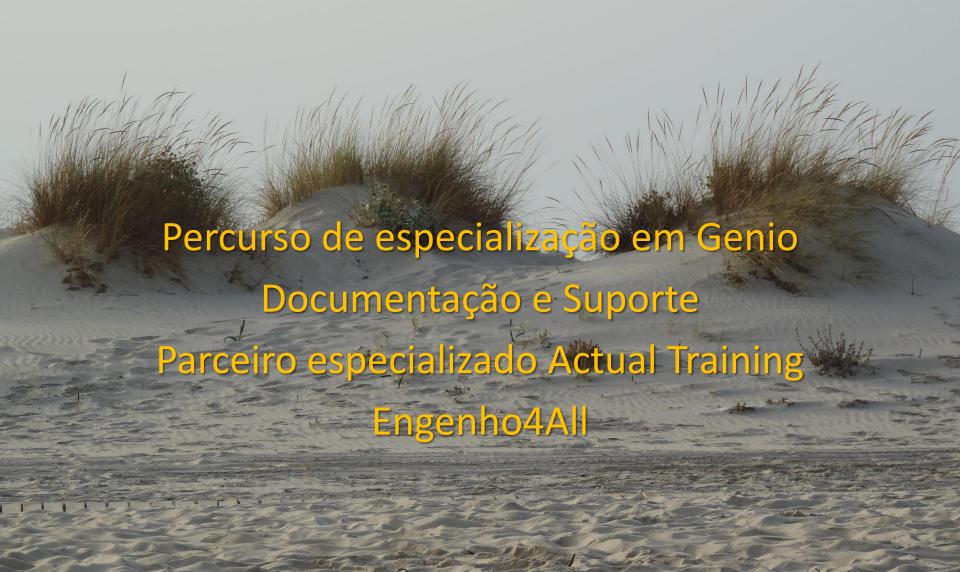




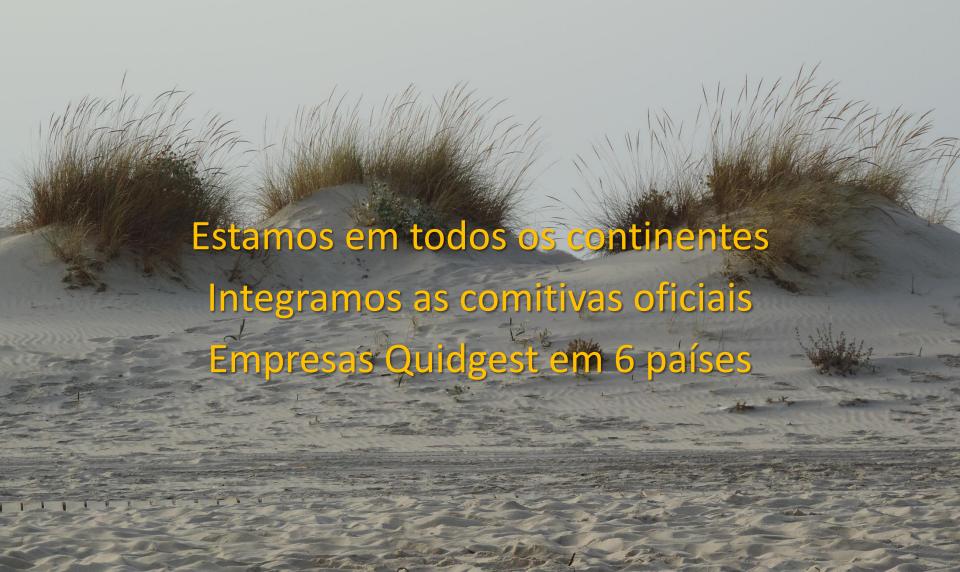
Sistemas desenvolvidos



Pessoas que dominam o Genio



Países em que o Genio está presente



Padrões contemplados



Tecnologias / arquiteturas integradas

