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* This program simulates a Rubik's cube competition format, one
 * of my favorite pass-times, in a casual setting. After running the program,
 * it gives a user a randomized scramble for their Rubik's cube, similar to a real
 * competition. It utilizes a random sequence of symbols that signify the orientation of the side that
 * should be turned. After giving the user a random scramble,the program gives the user 15 seconds
 * of examination time. After the 15 seconds are over, the user is able to press the 'enter' key
 * and start the timer. To stop the timer, the user must press the 'enter' key again, where they are
 * given the option to continue solving Rubik's cubes by pressing 'Y' or the option to stop the session
 * by pressing 'N'. After the session is ended the user, they are given an evaluation of their times during the
 * session, including a list of all their times, their best time, and an average of their times.
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import java.util.Scanner;
import java.io.File;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.*;
import java.util.*;
import java.lang.Math;
import java.io.DataInputStream;
import java.util.concurrent.TimeUnit;
public class CubeTimer
  public static void main (String [] args) throws IOException
     System.out.println("Welcome to my Rubik's Cube Timer!");
     System.out.println();
     Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
     boolean tryAgain = true;
     String answer = "";
     float cubeTime = 0;
     ArrayList <Float> listOfTimes = new ArrayList<Float>();
     //calls the GetScramble method to randomly generate a Rubik's cube scramble for the user
     GetScramble();
     // calls the examineTime method to give the user 15 seconds of examination time for their scramble
     examineTime();
     // while tryAgain variable remains true, it continues to loop through this function,
     // allowing the user to solve the cube again and hopefully achieve a better and faster time
     while (tryAgain)
       // calls the cubeTimer method to time the user
       cubeTime = cubeTimer();
       // adds the time to a list that will later be utilized with various methods as a parameter
       listOfTimes.add(cubeTime);
       System.out.println();
       System.out.println("Would you like to try again? Please enter Y or N.");
       answer = in.nextLine();
       // if the user presses 'N', the session will end and conditions to the while loop
       // will no longer remain satisfied. If the user presses 'Y', the session will continue
       // as the conditions to the while-loop remain satisfied and the user will be able to
       // time another solve, hopefully achieving a faster time.
       if (answer.equalsIgnoreCase("N"))
          tryAgain = false;
     // calls the GetBestTime method utilizing a list of times in the session, and returns the fastest time
     float bestTime = GetBestTime(listOfTimes);
     //calls the GetAverage method utilizing a list of times from the session, and returns the average time in the session
     float averageTime = GetAverage(listOfTimes);
     //a final evaluation and summary of the times achieved during the session
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System.out.println("Congratulations!!!");
  System.out.println("Your list of times from this session: " +listOfTimes);
  System.out.println("Your best cubing time is " + bestTime + " seconds.");
  System.out.println("Your average cubing time is " + averageTime + " seconds.");
// a method that returns the best time in the list
public static float GetBestTime(ArrayList <Float> a)
  float bestTime = 0;
  for (int i = 0; i < a.size(); i++)
     // reads the time from the list; if the time is lower of faster than the current bestTime,set bestTime as that time
     // if bestTime does not have a value assigned to it, set the current time as bestTime
     if (a.get(i) < bestTime || bestTime == 0)</pre>
        bestTime = a.get(i);
  return bestTime;
// a method that returns the average time in the list
public static float GetAverage(ArrayList <Float> a)
  float totalTime = 0;
  float averageTime = 0;
  // utilizes a for-loop to run through each item in the list and add it to a total
  for (int i = 0; i < a.size(); i++)
     totalTime += a.get(i);
  // calculates average with average = total / num of items
  averageTime = totalTime / a.size();
  return averageTime;
// a method that gives the user a randomized scramble.
// It utilizes a random sequence of symbols that signify the side or face that should be turned
// 'R' indicates right side, 'L'indicates left side, 'U' indicates top, 'D' indicates bottom
// 'F' indicates front, 'B' indicates back
// In addition, sometimes a symbol is followed by a ' or a '2' to indicate how many times the face should be turned and in what
// orientation.
public static void GetScramble()
  Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
  System.out.println("Please press 'Enter' for a randomized scramble!");
  in.nextLine();
  // array for how many times a face should be turned and in what orientation so that it can be
  // randomly selected, independent from which face should be turned
  String [] twistAmount = new String[3];
  twistAmount[0] = "";
  twistAmount[1] = """;
  twistAmount[2] = "2";
  // array for which face should be turned so that it can be randomly selected, independent
  // from how many times a face should be turned and in what orientation
  String [] moveType = new String[6];
  moveType[0] = "R";
  moveType[1] = "L";
  moveType[2] = "U";
  moveType[3] = "D";
  moveType[4] = "F";
  moveType[5] = "B";
  String scramble = "";
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// for-loop to randomly select symbols indicating face and orientation to be turned
  // adds these random symbols to a string of 12
  for (int i = 0; i < 12; i++)
     int randomTwist = (int)(Math.random() * 3);
     int randomMove = (int)(Math.random() * 6);
     scramble = scramble +moveType[randomMove] +twistAmount[randomTwist] +" ";
  System.out.println(scramble);
// a method that gives the user 15 seconds of examination time before solving the cube and allows them to
// interact with the program
public static void examineTime()
  Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
  System.out.println();
  System.out.println("Please press 'Enter' to start examination time.");
  in.nextLine();
  // retrieves the current system time in milliseconds as a starting point
  long startTime = System.currentTimeMillis();
  long currentTime;
  long secondsPassed = 0;
  // start counting down from 15 seconds
  System.out.print("15...");
  // keep counting down from 15 seconds using the system time
  while(secondsPassed < 15)
  {
    try
       // wait for 1 second
       TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(1);
     catch (InterruptedException e)
     //get the current system time in milliseconds
     currentTime = System.currentTimeMillis();
     // calculate elapsed time from the starting point
     long eTime = currentTime - startTime;
     //convert milliseconds to seconds
     secondsPassed = eTime / 1000;
     // output the countdown
     System.out.print((15 - secondsPassed) +"...");
     // when the countdown reaches 0, print "Time's up!"
     if ((15 - secondsPassed) == 0)
       System.out.println("Time's up!");
public static float cubeTimer() throws IOException
  Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
  System.out.println();
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System.out.println("Please press 'Enter' to start timing!");
System.out.println("To stop timing, press 'Enter' again!");
in.nextLine();
long startTime = System.currentTimeMillis();
long currentTime;
long elapsedTime = 0;
long etimeInSeconds = 0;
long etimeInSeconds1 = 0;
DataInputStream dis = new DataInputStream(System.in);
while(etimeInSeconds < 300)
  // timer is less than 5 minutes
  // check if user pressed the 'enter' key
  if (dis.available() != 0)
     // user pressed the 'enter' key to end the timer
     String strInput = dis.readLine();
    // print the final time
    System.out.println("Your final time: " +
     (float)elapsedTime / 1000 + " seconds.");
    break;
  // get system current time to calculate the elapsed time from the starting point
  currentTime = System.currentTimeMillis();
  elapsedTime = currentTime - startTime;
  // convert elapsed time into seconds
  etimeInSeconds = elapsedTime / (1000);
  if (etimeInSeconds >= etimeInSeconds1 + 1) {
     // print the elapsed time in seconds when the elapsed increases by 1 second
     System.out.println(etimeInSeconds);
     etimeInSeconds1 = etimeInSeconds;
return (float)elapsedTime / 1000;
```

}