NBody Simulation

Printing the Universe

When the simulation is over, i.e. when you've reached time T, you should print out the final state of the universe in the same format as the input, e.g.:

```
5
2.50e11
1.4925e+11 -1.0467e+10  2.0872e+03  2.9723e+04  5.9740e+24    earth.gif
-1.1055e+11 -1.9868e+11  2.1060e+04 -1.1827e+04  6.4190e+23    mars.gif
-1.1708e+10 -5.7384e+10  4.6276e+04 -9.9541e+03  3.3020e+23 mercury.gif
2.1709e+05  3.0029e+07  4.5087e-02  5.1823e-02  1.9890e+30      sun.gif
6.9283e+10  8.2658e+10 -2.6894e+04  2.2585e+04  4.8690e+24    venus.gif
```

You are welcome to try to figure this out on your own, but if you'd prefer not to, the solution is right below:

```
StdOut.printf("%d\n", bodies.length);
StdOut.printf("%.2e\n", radius);
for (int i = 0; i < bodies.length; i++) {
   StdOut.printf("%11.4e %11.4e %11.4e %11.4e %11.4e %12s\n",
                 bodies[i].xxPos, bodies[i].yyPos, bodies[i].xxVel,
                 bodies[i].yyVel, bodies[i].mass, bodies[i].imgFileName);
}
```

Here, **bodies** is our filler variable name for reading in the bodies, as per the third bullet under Collecting All Needed Input. You may have a different variable name.

This isn't all that exciting (which is why we've provided a solution), but we'll need this method to work correctly to autograde your assignment.