

Rubik Cube Solution Step By Step Easy

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YOUR FIRST STEP TOWARD SOLVING THE RUBIK’S CUBE

The Rubik’s Cube has fascinated and frustrated millions since its invention in 1974. Many people assume that solving it requires an extraordinary memory or advanced mathematical skills. The truth is far simpler: with a clear, logical approach, anyone can learn a **Rubik Cube Solution Step By Step Easy** enough for a beginner. This guide breaks down the process into manageable stages, using only a few simple algorithms. By the end of this article, you will understand the mechanics behind each move and gain the confidence to complete the puzzle on your own. Whether you are a complete novice or someone who has struggled before, this step-by-step method will make the learning curve gentle and rewarding.

UNDERSTANDING THE CUBE’S ANATOMY

Before diving into the solution, it helps to know what you are working with. The standard 3x3 cube has three types of pieces:

- **Center pieces:** One on each face; they never move relative to each other. They define the color of each face.
- **Edge pieces:** Two-colored stickers located between corners.
- **Corner pieces:** Three-colored stickers at the cube’s corners.

The goal of any **Rubik Cube Solution Step By Step Easy** method is to restore all pieces to their correct positions with matching colors on each face. The layer-by-layer approach is the most common beginner method, and it uses intuitive moves paired with a handful of short sequences called algorithms.

NOTATION: THE LANGUAGE OF CUBE MOVES

You do not need to memorize complex notation, but understanding a few basic letters will make the instructions clear. Each letter represents a 90-degree turn of a face:

- **R** – Right face clockwise
- **L** – Left face clockwise
- **U** – Upper (top) face clockwise
- **D** – Down (bottom) face clockwise
- **F** – Front face clockwise
- **B** – Back face clockwise

A letter followed by an apostrophe (e.g., R’) means counterclockwise. A “2” after a letter (e.g., R2) means turn that face twice. That is all you need for this easy solution.

STEP 1: SOLVE THE WHITE CROSS

Begin by holding the cube so that the white center is on top. Your first task is to create a white cross on the top face, ensuring that each white edge’s side color matches the center of the adjacent face.

How to build the cross easily

1. **Find a white edge piece** on the bottom layer (the layer opposite the white center).
2. **Bring it to the top** by turning the bottom layer until the side color of the white edge aligns with its matching center on the middle layer.
3. **Rotate that face twice** (180 degrees) to move the white edge to the top.
4. Repeat for all four white edges. If a white edge is already on the top but oriented incorrectly (side color not matching), simply move it to the bottom layer using a face turn and then bring it back correctly.

This stage is intuitive; you do not need algorithms. Practice it until you can make the white cross with confidence. This is the foundation of any **Rubik Cube Solution Step By Step Easy** guide.

STEP 2: SOLVE THE WHITE CORNERS

With the white cross complete on top, the next step is to fill in the four white corner pieces so that the entire top layer is white, and the side colors match the adjacent centers.

Inserting a white corner

1. Turn the cube so that the white face is still on top.
2. Look for a white corner piece in the bottom layer (the layer opposite white).
3. Position the corner directly below where it needs to go on the top layer.
4. Use this algorithm repeatedly (once or more) until the corner is correctly placed and oriented:
R’ D’ R D
5. If a white corner is in the top layer but in the wrong spot, simply move it to the bottom layer using the same algorithm and then insert it correctly.

This algorithm is easy to remember and is used multiple times in the first two layers. With practice,

your fingers will learn it automatically.

STEP 3: SOLVE THE MIDDLE LAYER EDGES

Now the first layer (white) is complete. Turn the cube so that the white face is on the bottom. You will now solve the four edge pieces of the middle layer.

Finding and inserting middle layer edges

1. Look at the top layer (now the yellow face is on top). Find an edge piece that does not contain yellow.
2. Turn the top layer until the side color of that edge matches the center directly below it.
3. Determine whether the edge needs to go to the left or right of that center.
4. Use one of these two algorithms:
 - **For moving to the right:** $U R U' R' U' F' U F$
 - **For moving to the left:** $U' L' U L U F U' F'$
5. If all top edges contain yellow (meaning the middle layer edges are already in place but possibly misoriented), simply take any yellow edge from the top and insert it into the middle layer using one of the algorithms above. This will push out the misplaced edge, which you can then insert correctly.

At this point, you have solved the first two layers (F2L in speedcubing terms). Rest assured, this is the hardest part of the entire **Rubik Cube Solution Step By Step Easy** method. The remaining steps are shorter and simpler.

STEP 4: ORIENT THE LAST LAYER - CREATE A YELLOW CROSS

Now focus on the yellow face (top). Depending on your cube state, you may see a dot, an L-shape, a line, or already a yellow cross. The goal is to make a yellow cross, regardless of whether the edge side colors match yet.

Algorithm for the yellow cross

- **If you have a dot:** Do $F R U R' U' F'$ (then you will get an L-shape).
- **If you have an L-shape:** Hold the L in the top-left corner (like the corner of a backward “L”) and do the same algorithm once. You will get a line.
- **If you have a line:** Hold the line horizontally and do the algorithm once to get the full yellow cross.

This step uses only one algorithm: $F R U R' U' F'$. It is very easy to memorize and execute.

STEP 5: POSITION THE YELLOW EDGES

Now you have a yellow cross, but the side colors of the yellow edges may not match the centers.

You need to swap two edges at a time to align them.

Swapping adjacent edges

1. Turn the top layer until exactly one edge matches its side center. If none match, do the algorithm below once, then re-align until one is correct.
2. Hold the correctly matched edge in the back (so it faces you when you look at the cube from the front – actually it should be at the back face).
3. Perform: $R U R' U R U^2 R' U$ (this is often called the “Sune” algorithm).
4. Repeat if necessary until all four yellow edges are aligned with their centers.

If two opposite edges need swapping, do the algorithm once to turn them into adjacent swaps, then repeat.

STEP 6: POSITION THE YELLOW CORNERS

At this stage, the yellow corners may be in the correct spots but twisted, or in entirely wrong positions. First, get them into the correct corners (even if twisted).

Cycle corners algorithm

1. Hold the cube so that one corner that is already in the correct position (matched with its three side colors) is in the front-right-top spot. If none are correct, just pick any corner for the first cycle.
2. Perform: $U R U' L' U R' U' L$ (this cycles three corners).
3. Check the corners. Repeat the algorithm again if needed, choosing a correctly placed corner as the reference, until all four corners are in their correct positions (they may be twisted).

STEP 7: ORIENT THE YELLOW CORNERS (FINAL STEP)

The cube is now one algorithm away from being solved. The yellow corners are in the correct places but the yellow stickers are not all facing up. You will twist them with a simple two-step process.

Twisting corners

1. Hold the cube so that a corner to be twisted is in the front-right-top position.
2. Repeat the algorithm $R' D' R D$ (same as used for white corners) two times or four times until the yellow sticker faces up. Do not worry if the bottom layers get scrambled; they will be restored as you finish each corner.
3. IMPORTANT: After twisting one corner, turn ONLY the top layer (U or U') to bring the next incorrectly oriented corner to the front-right-top spot. Do not rotate the whole cube.
4. Once you have twisted all four corners, the bottom layers will automatically be solved again,

and you will have a completed Rubik’s Cube!

TIPS FOR MASTERING THIS EASY SOLUTION

- **Practice each step separately** before moving to the next. Muscle memory develops faster when you repeat a small set of moves.
- **Use a quality cube** that turns smoothly. A tight or sticky cube can be frustrating for beginners.
- **Watch the colors, not just the shapes.** Understanding how pieces interact will help you correct mistakes without starting over.
- **Memorize algorithms by repeating them slowly** while saying the letters aloud. This reinforces both visual and auditory learning.
- **Do not rush.** Speed will come naturally after accuracy.

WHY THIS METHOD IS THE BEST FOR BEGINNERS

The layer-by-layer approach described here is widely considered the most **Rubik Cube Solution Step By Step Easy** for several reasons. It requires memorizing only about five simple algorithms, and each algorithm is short (4 to 7 moves). The logic is intuitive: you solve one layer at a time, and each step builds on the previous one. Unlike more advanced methods such as CFOP (Cross, F2L, OLL, PLL), this beginner version does not demand recognition of dozens of patterns. You can learn it in an evening and become confident within a week.

COMMON PITFALLS AND HOW TO AVOID THEM

1. **Turning the wrong face:** Double-check the notation. A single mistake can break your progress. If you mess up, it is often faster to start from the beginning rather than trying to backtrack.
2. **Skipping steps:** Each step depends on the previous one. Do not move to the yellow cross until the white and middle layers are perfect.
3. **Misaligning the cross:** The most common error in the first step is forgetting to match the side colors of the white cross to the centers. Always check before moving on.
4. **Forgetting to hold the cube correctly:** During corner twisting (final step), never rotate the cube; only turn the top layer. This is critical for the algorithm to work.

BEYOND THE BASICS: WHAT’S NEXT?

Once you have solved the cube a few times using this easy method, you may want to improve your speed. Learning more efficient algorithms, practicing finger tricks, and understanding advanced concepts like the “bridge” method or ZZ method can help you solve in under a minute. But for now, enjoy the satisfaction of completing your first solve. Sharing your success with friends and family is part of the fun.

CONCLUSION

Solving a Rubik’s Cube is not a test of intelligence but of patience and memorization. By following this **Rubik Cube Solution Step By Step Easy**