

Morse Code

Invented by Samuel Morse in 1836, Morse Code is a method for sending and receiving text messages using short and long beeps. Conventionally, a short beep is called a **dot** and a long one is a **dash** (also known, respectively, as a **dit** and a **dah**). Every letter of the alphabet has a unique sequence of dots and dashes.



If you look at the chart below, the letter **A** is beep beeeeeep or dit dah and the letter **B** is beeeeeep beep beep beep or dah dit dit dit.

A	..	J	..---	S	...	1	..-----
B	....	K	---	T	-	2	..----
C	....	L	....	U	..-	3-
D	...	M	--	V	...-	4-
E	.	N	--	W	...-	5	....
F	....	O	---	X	....-	6	.....
G	---	P	....	Y	....-	7	-----
H	....	Q	....-	Z	....	8	-----
I	..	R	...	0	-----	9	-----

- All timings are defined as multiples of one dot length
- A dash is three times the length of a dot
- Each dot or dash has a short gap of silence after it (usually 1 dot length)
- Letters in a word have a slightly longer gap of silence between them (usually 3 dot lengths)
- Words have an even longer gap of silence between them (usually 7 dot lengths)

You don't necessarily need to use sound for this, although this is the most common way Morse Code was used. You can do it with anything that can be turned on and off; this could be a torch, raising and lowering a flag, or even just blinking your eyes quickly and slowly. This makes it one of the most versatile forms of telecommunication.

When writing a message using this code each letter is separated with a / and each word with a //. Write a message using Morse Code.