We can start by opening the file and converting the string into their numerical format, as in the previous exercice. Note that here there are additional spaces to remove.

```
#open the file
with open('zero_one', 'r') as file:
    input = file.read()

#print(input)

#replace the zeros and ones in the numerical representation
input = input.replace('ZERO', '0')
input = input.replace('ONE', '1')
input = input.replace(' ', '') #remove additional spaces

#remove the additional spaces
input = input.strip()
```

Following the steps of exercise two, we conver the string from the binary representation in the ascii.

```
result=''.join(chr(int(input[i*8:i*8+8],2)) for i in range(len(input)//8))
```

We can see that there are some odd characters: it is the MORSE code. Look online and build a proper dicitonary (dict structure). The flag is obtained by converting the morse to the alphabetical representation:

```
#convert morse to string
decoded2 = ''.join(morse2alpha.get(i) for i in decoded.split())
print(decoded2)
```

The flag is reached:

ALEXCTFTH15O1SO5UP3RO5ECR3TOTXT