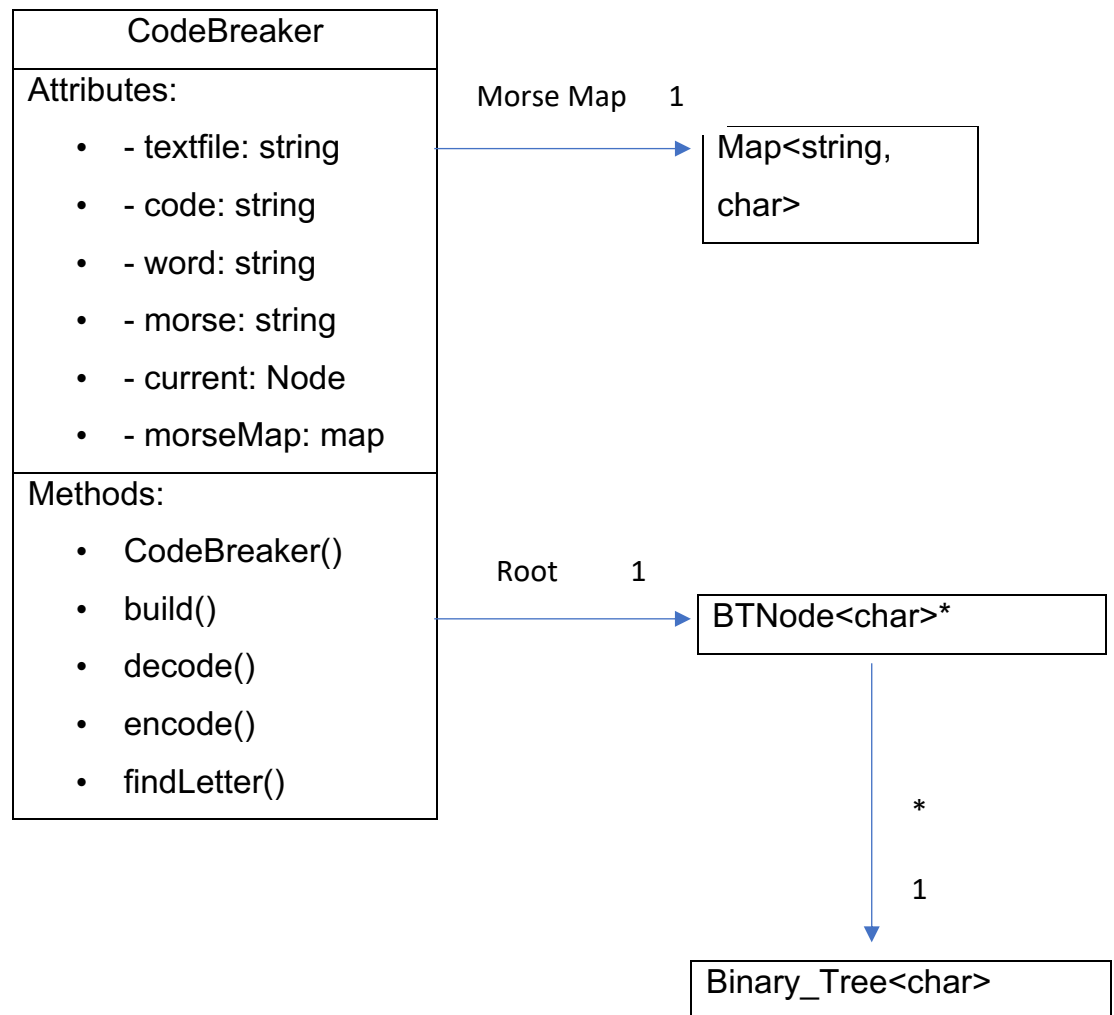


### Project Assumptions:

- Symbols going into the encoder would be alphas/no unexpected variables
- Letters would be lowercase
- Each alpha letter or Morse letter would be separated by a space

### UML:



Big (O):

- CodeBreaker():
  - o Build(ifstream &textfile) –  $O(n)$
  - o buildBT(char alpha, string element, BTNode \*newRoot) –  $O(n)$
  - o findletter(string morse, BTNode \*current) –  $O(n)$
  - o decode(string code) –  $O(1)$
  - o encode(string word) –  $O(1)$

The implementation of this could perhaps be better if some of the functions were made into smaller functions. However, almost no time would have been saved and it's a pretty efficient program.

References:

- <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/23484850/inserting-morse-code-into-binary-tree/23484930#23484930>

Helped in understanding where to begin binary tree.

- [http://math.hws.edu/eck/cs225/s03/binary\\_trees/](http://math.hws.edu/eck/cs225/s03/binary_trees/)

Refresher on how things moved within trees

- <https://www.cprogramming.com/tutorial/lesson18.html>

Break down of trees and gave us ideas on what needed to be implemented

- <https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/morse-code-implementation/>

Basic understanding of morse code within trees

- <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/45386858/segmentation-fault-in-morse-code-binary-search-tree>

Helped a lot with understanding how to decode. We needed to establish the root as well as making sure there was a node to be accessed.

- CS303 Notes:
  - o Huffman Trees, Binary Search Trees, Sets and Maps, Efficiency of Algorithms