(*Utility: Morse Code*) A major step in the history of telecommunications came in 1932. Samuel Morse developed the famous coding scheme for the telegraph system known as the Morse Code. It is a specific code made up of series of dots and dashes is assigned to each letter of the alphabet, each digit, and a few special characters (See the table below). In sound-oriented systems, the dot represents a short sound and the dash a long sound. Separation between words is indicated by a space (or a delay between the sounds). Develop a program for converting messages to Morse Code. Use one beep to simulate a dot and two beeps to represent a dash. Insert a short delay between the beep of a dot and another dot (or dash), a moderate delay between two letters and a longer delay between words.

Character	Code	Character	Code	Character	Code	Character	Code
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	.-.			9	----.
						0	-----