

Data set for you to use::

```
AGCTTTTCATTCTGACTGCAACGGGCAATATGTCTCTGTGTGGATTAAAAAAGAGTGTCTGATAGCAGC
```

## A Rapid Introduction to Molecular Biology click to expand

### Problem

A **string** is simply an ordered collection of symbols selected from some **alphabet** and formed into a word; the **length** of a string is the number of symbols that it contains.

An example of a length 21 **DNA string** (whose alphabet contains the symbols 'A', 'C', 'G', and 'T') is "ATGCTTCAGAAAGGTCTTACG."

**Given:** A DNA string  $s$  of length at most 1000 nt.

**Return:** Four integers (separated by spaces) counting the respective number of times that the symbols 'A', 'C', 'G', and 'T' occur in  $s$ .

### Sample Dataset

```
AGCTTTTCATTCTGACTGCAACGGGCAATATGTCTCTGTGTGGATTAAAAAAGAGTGTCTGATAGCAGC
```

### Sample Output

```
20 12 17 21
```