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. (**USE input() to get the DNA string**)

Return:

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

Hint : Use appropriate loop to read through each of the DNA string characters

Sample Dataset

```
AGCTTTTCATTCTGACTGCAACGGGCAATATGTCTCTGTGTGGATTAAAAAAAGAGTGTCTGATAGCAGC
```

Sample Output

```
A - 20
C - 12
G - 17
T - 21
```