Complementing a Strand of DNA

Problem

In DNA strings, symbols 'A' and 'T' are complements of each other, as are 'C' and 'G'.

The **reverse complement** of a DNA string `s` is the string `c` formed by reversing the symbols of `s`, then taking the complement of each symbol (e.g., the reverse complement of "GTCA" is "TGAC").

Given:

A DNA string `s` of length at most 1000 bp.

Return:

The reverse complement `c` of `s`.

HINT:

Use dictionaries with keys as the Nucleotides and the corresponding values to be their complementary nucleotide

Sample Dataset

```
AAAACCCGGT
```

Sample Output

```
ACCGGGTTTT
```