Let's follow the 5' → 3' direction of DNA and walk along the chromosome from *terC* to *oriC* (along a reverse h strand) and continue on from *oriC* to *terC* (along a forward half-strand). In our previous discussion, we saw the skew is decreasing along the reverse half-strand and increasing along the forward half-strand. Thus, skew should achieve a minimum at the position where the reverse half-strand ends and the forward half-str begins, which is exactly the location of *oriC*!

We have just developed an insight for a new algorithm for locating *oriC*: it should be found where the s attains a minimum:

Minimum Skew Problem: *Find a position in a genome minimizing the skew.*

Input: A DNA string *Genome*.

Output: All integer(s) *i* minimizing $Skew(Prefix_i(Text))$ among all values of *i* (from 0 to |*Genome*|).

CODE CHALLENGE: Solve the Minimum Skew Problem.

Sample Input:

```
TAAAGACTGCCGAGAGGCCAACACGAGTGCTAGAACGAGGGGCGTAAACGCGGGTCCGAT
```

Sample Output:

```
11 24
```