Rna Transcription in Haskell

Readme (readme) | Test Suite (../rna-transcription)

Rna Transcription

Write a program that, given a DNA strand, returns its RNA complement (per RNA transcription).

Both DNA and RNA strands are a sequence of nucleotides.

The four nucleotides found in DNA are adenine (**A**), cytosine (**C**), guanine (**G**) and thymine (**T**).

The four nucleotides found in RNA are adenine (**A**), cytosine (**C**), guanine (**G**) and uracil (**U**).

Given a DNA strand, its transcribed RNA strand is formed by replacing each nucleotide with its complement:

- `G -> C`
- `C -> G`
- `T -> A`
- `A -> U`

Check out Exercism Help (http://help.exercism.io/getting-started-with-haskell.html) for instructions to get started writing Haskell.

Running Tests

Use `runhaskell` (included in the Haskell Platform) to compile and run your Haskell code.

```
1 $ runhaskell -Wall bob_test.hs
```

Source

Rosalind view source (http://rosalind.info/problems/rna)

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