Counting DNA Nucleotides

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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

```
AGCTTTTCATTCTGACTGCAACGGGCAATATGTCTCTGTGTGGATTAAAAAAAGAGTGTCTGATAGCAGC
```

Sample Output

```
20 12 17 21
```

```
f=open("rosalind_dna.txt",'r')
text=f.readlines()[0].replace("\n","")
d={"A":0, "C":0,"G":0,"T":0}
for t in text:
  d[t]=d[t]+1

[value for (key, value) in sorted(d.items())]
```

```
## [193, 225, 195, 210]
```