Complementing a Strand of DNA

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21 Oktober, 2021

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 s^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 s^c of s.

Sample Dataset

AAAACCCGGT

Sample Output

ACCGGGTTTT

```
def wrap(string):
    s=' '
    for i in range(0,len(string),80):
        s+=string[i:i+80]
        s+='\n'
    return s
def comp(string):
  if string=="A":
    return "T"
  elif string=="C":
    return "G"
  elif string=="G":
    return "C"
  elif string=="T":
    return "A"
  else:
    return
f=open("/home/orr/Dropbox/rosalind/bioinformatics_stronghold/rosalind_revc.txt",'r')
s=f.readlines()[0].replace("\n","")
for i in range((len(s)-1),-1,-1):
 sc=sc+comp(s[i])
```

```
string="The reverse complement of the DNA string s is "+sc
print(wrap(string))
```