

P9. (difficulty 3*) DNA is composed 4 basic coding elements: A, G, C, and T. In a DNA strand, there usually are short sequences with repeating DNA codes. The repeating code sequence is called k-mer. A frequently appear k-mer is likely to have important hidden meanings. Therefore, identification of frequently-appear k-mers is the first step of studying DNA hidden meaning.

Write a function named `count_kmer` taking two arguments: `kmer` and `text`, then counting a number of kmers appear in the text and returning the count as an integer.

Example

When invoke by

```
r = count_kmer('ACTAT', 'ACAACTATGCATACTATCGGGAACATATC')
print(r)
r = count_kmer('AC', 'ACAACTATGCATACTATCGGGAACATATC')
print(r)
r = count_kmer('ATA', 'CGATATATCCATAG')
print(r)
```

it results

```
=====
3
4
3
=====
```

Notice that

1. ACAACTATGCATAACTATCGGGAACTATC has k-mer “ACTAT” appear 3 times.
2. ACAACTATGCATAACTATCGGGAACTATC has k-mer “AC” appear 4 times.
3. CGATATATCCATAG has k-mer “ATA” appear 3 times including the overlapping.