

466. Count The Repetitions

Description

We define `str = [s, n]` as the string `str` which consists of the string `s` concatenated `n` times.

- For example, `str == ["abc", 3] == "abcabcabc"`.

We define that string `s1` can be obtained from string `s2` if we can remove some characters from `s2` such that it becomes `s1`.

- For example, `s1 = "abc"` can be obtained from `s2 = "ab de c"` based on our definition by removing the bolded underlined characters.

You are given two strings `s1` and `s2` and two integers `n1` and `n2`. You have the two strings `str1 = [s1, n1]` and `str2 = [s2, n2]`.

Return *the maximum integer* `m` *such that* `str = [str2, m]` *can be obtained from* `str1`.

Example 1:

Input: `s1 = "acb", n1 = 4, s2 = "ab", n2 = 2`
Output: 2

Example 2:

Input: `s1 = "acb", n1 = 1, s2 = "acb", n2 = 1`
Output: 1

Constraints:

- `1 <= s1.length, s2.length <= 100`
- `s1` and `s2` consist of lowercase English letters.
- `1 <= n1, n2 <= 106`

