

466. Count The Repetitions

We define $\text{str} = [s, n]$ as the string str which consists of the string s concatenated n times.

- For example, $\text{str} == ["abc", 3] == "abcbabcabc"$.

We define that string s_1 can be obtained from string s_2 if we can remove some characters from s_2 such that it becomes s_1 .

- For example, $s_1 = "abc"$ can be obtained from $s_2 = "abdbec"$ based on our definition by removing the bolded underlined characters.

You are given two strings s_1 and s_2 and two integers n_1 and n_2 . You have the two strings $\text{str}_1 = [s_1, n_1]$ and $\text{str}_2 = [s_2, n_2]$.

Return the maximum integer m such that $\text{str} = [\text{str}_2, m]$ can be obtained from str_1 .

Example 1:

- **Input:** $s_1 = "acb", n_1 = 4, s_2 = "ab", n_2 = 2$
- **Output:** 2

Example 2:

- **Input:** $s_1 = "acb", n_1 = 1, s_2 = "acb", n_2 = 1$
- **Output:** 1

Constraints:

- $1 \leq s_1.\text{length}, s_2.\text{length} \leq 100$
- s_1 and s_2 consist of lowercase English letters.
- $1 \leq n_1, n_2 \leq 10^6$