Given a string s and an array of strings words, return *the number of* words[i] *that is a subsequence of* s.

A **subsequence** of a string is a new string generated from the original string with some characters (can be none) deleted without changing the relative order of the remaining characters.

* For example, "ace" is a subsequence of "abcde".

**Example 1:**

**Input:** s = "abcde", words = ["a","bb","acd","ace"]

**Output:** 3

**Explanation:** There are three strings in words that are a subsequence of s: "a", "acd", "ace".

**Example 2:**

**Input:** s = "dsahjpjauf", words = ["ahjpjau","ja","ahbwzgqnuk","tnmlanowax"]

**Output:** 2

**Constraints:**

* 1 <= s.length <= 5 \* 104
* 1 <= words.length <= 5000
* 1 <= words[i].length <= 50
* s and words[i] consist of only lowercase English letters.