Given a string **s** and a string **t**, check if **s** is subsequence of **t**.

You may assume that there is only lower case English letters in both **s** and **t**. **t** is potentially a very long (length ~= 500,000) string, and **s** is a short string (<=100).

A subsequence of a string is a new string which is formed from the original string by deleting some (can be none) of the characters without disturbing the relative positions of the remaining characters. (ie, "ace" is a subsequence of "abcde" while "aec" is not).

**Example 1:**  
**s** = "abc", **t** = "ahbgdc"

Return true.

**Example 2:**  
**s** = "axc", **t** = "ahbgdc"

Return false.

**Follow up:**  
If there are lots of incoming S, say S1, S2, ... , Sk where k >= 1B, and you want to check one by one to see if T has its subsequence. In this scenario, how would you change your code?

**Credits:**  
Special thanks to [@pbrother](https://leetcode.com/pbrother/) for adding this problem and creating all test cases.