Given two strings s and t, return *the number of distinct subsequences of s which equals t*.

A string's **subsequence** is a new string formed from the original string by deleting some (can be none) of the characters without disturbing the remaining characters' relative positions. (i.e., "ACE" is a subsequence of "ABCDE" while "AEC" is not).

The test cases are generated so that the answer fits on a 32-bit signed integer.

**Example 1:**

**Input:** s = "rabbbit", t = "rabbit"

**Output:** 3

**Explanation:**

As shown below, there are 3 ways you can generate "rabbit" from S.

**rabb**b**it**

**ra**b**bbit**

**rab**b**bit**

**Example 2:**

**Input:** s = "babgbag", t = "bag"

**Output:** 5

**Explanation:**

As shown below, there are 5 ways you can generate "bag" from S.

**ba**b**g**bag

**ba**bgba**g**

**b**abgb**ag**

ba**b**gb**ag**

babg**bag**

**Constraints:**

* 1 <= s.length, t.length <= 1000
* s and t consist of English letters.