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

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.  
rabbbit  
rabbbit  
rabbbit

**Example 2:**

Input: s = "babgbag", t = "bag"  
Output: 5  
Explanation:  
As shown below, there are 5 ways you can generate "bag" from s.  
babgbag  
babgbag  
babgbag  
babgbag  
babgbag

**Constraints:**

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