Day-06 Q-06: Count and Say

The count-and-say sequence is the sequence of integers with the first five terms as following:

1.   1

2.   11

3.   21

4.   1211

5.   111221

1 is read off as `"one 1"` or `11`.
11 is read off as `"two 1s"` or `21`.
21 is read off as `"one 2`, then `one 1"` or `1211`.

Given an integer *n* where 1 ≤ *n* ≤ 30, generate the *n*th term of the count-and-say sequence. You can do so recursively, in other words from the previous member read off the digits, counting the number of digits in groups of the same digit.

Note: Each term of the sequence of integers will be represented as a string.

Example 1:

```
Input: 1

Output: "1"

Explanation: This is the base case.
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Example 2:

```
Input: 4

Output: "1211"

Explanation: For n = 3 the term was "21" in which we have two groups "2" and "1",
"2" can be read as "12" which means frequency = 1 and value = 2, the same way "1"
is read as "11", so the answer is the concatenation of "12" and "11" which is
"1211".
```