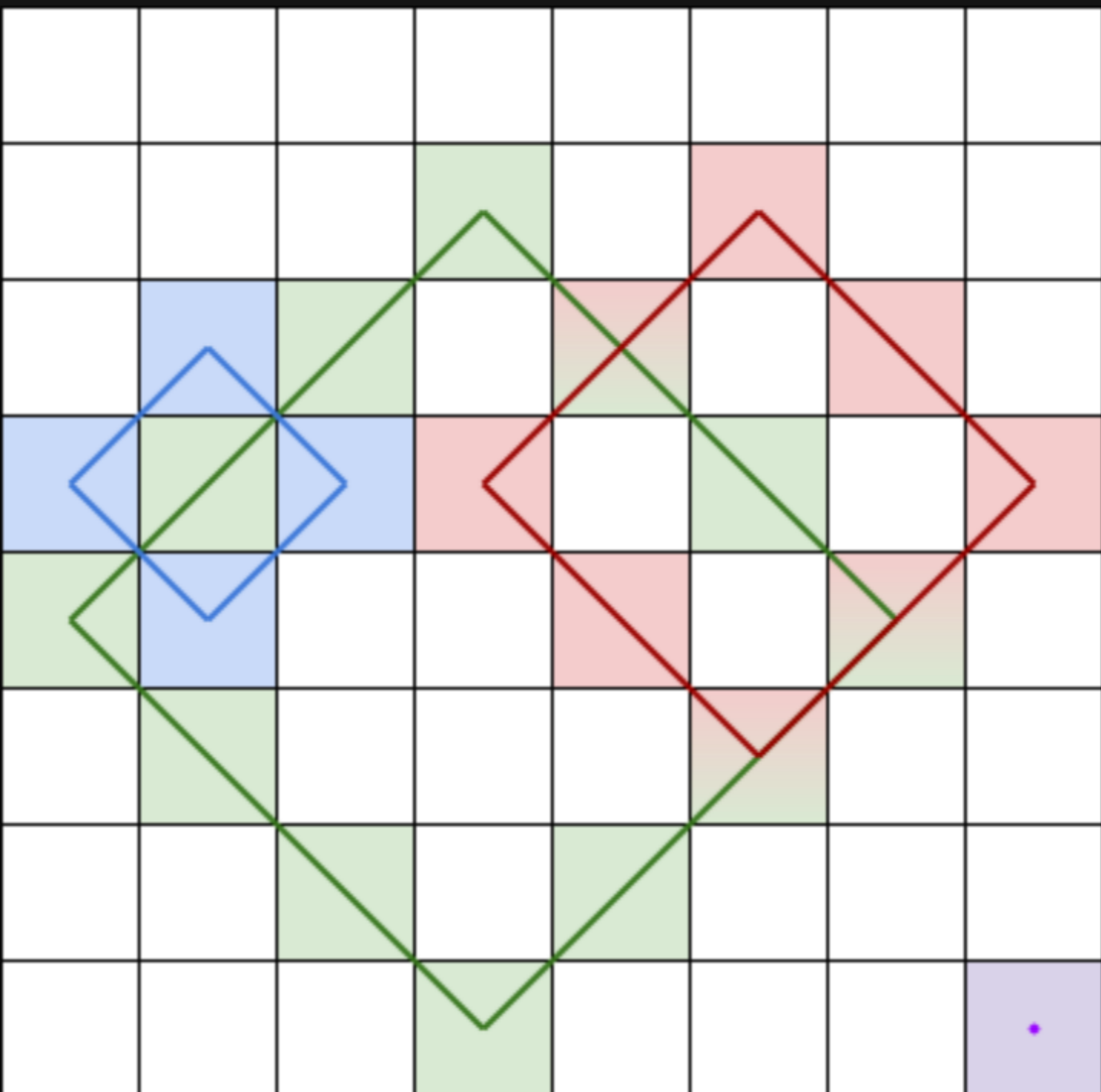


# 1878. Get Biggest Three Rhombus Sums in a Grid

## Description

You are given an `m x n` integer matrix `grid`.

A **rhombus sum** is the sum of the elements that form the **border** of a regular rhombus shape in `grid`. The rhombus must have the shape of a square rotated 45 degrees with each of the corners centered in a grid cell. Below is an image of four valid rhombus shapes with the corresponding colored cells that should be included in each **rhombus sum**:



Note that the rhombus can have an area of 0, which is depicted by the purple rhombus in the bottom right corner.

Return the biggest three **distinct rhombus sums** in the `grid` in **descending order**. If there are less than three distinct values, return all of them.

### Example 1:

3	4	5	1	3
3	3	4	2	3
20	30	200	40	10
1	5	5	4	1
4	3	2	2	5

```
Input: grid = [[3,4,5,1,3],[3,3,4,2,3],[20,30,200,40,10],[1,5,5,4,1],[4,3,2,2,5]]
Output: [228,216,211]
Explanation: The rhombus shapes for the three biggest distinct rhombus sums are depicted above.
- Blue: 20 + 3 + 200 + 5 = 228
- Red: 200 + 2 + 10 + 4 = 216
- Green: 5 + 200 + 4 + 2 = 211
```

### Example 2:

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9

```
Input: grid = [[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[7,8,9]]
Output: [20,9,8]
Explanation: The rhombus shapes for the three biggest distinct rhombus sums are depicted above.
- Blue: 4 + 2 + 6 + 8 = 20
- Red: 9 (area 0 rhombus in the bottom right corner)
- Green: 8 (area 0 rhombus in the bottom middle)
```

### Example 3:

```
Input: grid = [[7,7,7]]
Output: [7]
Explanation: All three possible rhombus sums are the same, so return [7].
```

### Constraints:

- `m == grid.length`
- `n == grid[i].length`
- `1 <= m, n <= 50`
- `1 <= grid[i][j] <= 105`

