

3053. Classifying Triangles by Lengths

Description

Table: Triangles

```
+-----+-----+
\| Column Name \| Type \|
+-----+-----+
\| A           \| int  \|
\| B           \| int  \|
\| C           \| int  \|
+-----+-----+
(A, B, C) is the primary key for this table.
Each row include the lengths of each of a triangle's three sides.
```

Write a query to find the type of **triangle** . Output one of the following for each row:

- **Equilateral** : It's a triangle with 3 sides of equal length.
- **Isosceles** : It's a triangle with 2 sides of equal length.
- **Scalene** : It's a triangle with 3 sides of differing lengths.
- **Not A Triangle**: The given values of A , B , and C don't form a triangle.

Return *the result table in any order* .

The result format is in the following example.

Example 1:

Input:
Triangles table:
+---+---+---+
\| A \| B \| C \|
+---+---+---+
\| 20 \| 20 \| 23 \|
\| 20 \| 20 \| 20 \|
\| 20 \| 21 \| 22 \|
\| 13 \| 14 \| 30 \|
+---+---+---+

Output:
+-----+
\| triangle_type \|
+-----+
\| Isosceles \|
\| Equilateral \|
\| Scalene \|
\| Not A Triangle \|
+-----+

Explanation:
- Values in the first row from an Isosceles triangle, because A = B.
- Values in the second row from an Equilateral triangle, because A = B = C.
- Values in the third row from an Scalene triangle, because A != B != C.
- Values in the fourth row cannot form a triangle, because the combined value of sides A and B is not larger than that of side C.

