

# Type of Triangle

Write a query identifying the *type* of each record in the **TRIANGLES** table using its three side lengths. Output one of the following statements for each record in the table:

- **Not A Triangle**: The given values of *A*, *B*, and *C* don't form a triangle.
- **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.

## Input Format

The **TRIANGLES** table is described as follows:

Column	Type
<i>A</i>	Integer
<i>B</i>	Integer
<i>C</i>	Integer

Each row in the table denotes the lengths of each of a triangle's three sides.

## Sample Input

<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>
20	20	23
20	20	20
20	21	22
13	14	30

## Sample Output

```
Isosceles
Equilateral
Scalene
Not A Triangle
```

## Explanation

Values in the tuple (20, 20, 23) form an Isosceles triangle, because  $A \equiv B$ .  
Values in the tuple (20, 20, 20) form an Equilateral triangle, because  $A \equiv B \equiv C$ . Values in the tuple (20, 21, 22) form a Scalene triangle, because  $A \neq B \neq C$ .  
Values in the tuple (13, 14, 30) cannot form a triangle, because sides  $A + B < C$ .