

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:

- **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.

Input Format

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

| Column | Type    |
|--------|---------|
| A      | Integer |
| B      | Integer |
| C      | Integer |

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

Sample Input

| A  | B  | C  |
|----|----|----|
| 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 the combined value of sides ***A*** and ***B*** is not larger than that of side ***C***.