

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:

- ♦ **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* ≡ *B***.
Values in the tuple **(20, 20, 20)** form an Equilateral triangle, because ***A* ≡ *B* ≡ *C***. Values in the tuple **(20, 21, 22)** form a Scalene triangle, because ***A* ≠ *B* ≠ *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***.

Solution:

```
SELECT
CASE
  WHEN A + B <= C OR A + C <= B OR B + C <= A THEN
'Not A Triangle'
  WHEN A = B AND B = C THEN 'Equilateral'
  WHEN A = B OR B = C OR A = C THEN 'Isosceles'
  ELSE 'Scalene'
END AS TriangleType
FROM TRIANGLES;
```