3053. Classifying Triangles by Lengths Premium

Easy | Topics | Companies

SQL Schema > | Pandas Schema >

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.

Seen this question in a real interview before? 1/5

Yes No

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Topics

Database

Companies

0 - 3 months

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Discussion (2)