A **boomerang** is a V-shaped sequence that is either upright or upside down. Specifically, a boomerang can be defined as: **sub-array of length 3, with the first and last digits being the same and the middle digit being different**.

Some boomerang examples:

```
[3, 7, 3], [1, -1, 1], [5, 6, 5]
```

Create a function that returns the total number of **boomerangs** in an array.

To illustrate:

```
[3, 7, 3, 2, 1, 5, 1, 2, 2, -2, 2]
// 3 boomerangs in this sequence:
[3, 7, 3], [1, 5, 1], [2, -2, 2]
```

Be aware that boomerangs can overlap, like so:

```
[1, 7, 1, 7, 1, 7, 1]
// 5 boomerangs (from left to right):
[1, 7, 1], [7, 1, 7], [1, 7, 1], [7, 1, 7], and [1, 7, 1]
```

Examples

```
countBoomerangs([9, 5, 9, 5, 1, 1, 1]) ➞ 2

countBoomerangs([5, 6, 6, 7, 6, 3, 9]) ➞ 1

countBoomerangs([4, 4, 4, 9, 9, 9, 9]) ➞ 0

countBoomerangs([1, 7, 1, 7, 1, 7, 1]) ➞ 5

countBoomerangs([]) ➞ error

countBoomerangs([1, 7]) ➞ error

countBoomerangs([1, 7, 1, 7, "one”, 7, 1]) ➞ error
```

Notes

`[5, 5, 5]` (triple identical digits) is **NOT** considered a boomerang because the middle digit is identical to the first and last
An appropriate error should be thrown if an empty array is passed into the function, or if an array with too few elements for a boomerang to exist.
Throw an appropriate error if an element of the input array is not a number.