Problem 3053: Classifying Triangles by Lengths

Problem Information

Difficulty: Easy
Acceptance Rate: 50.07%
Paid Only: Yes
Tags: Database

Problem Description

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.

Code Snippets

MySQL:

```
# Write your MySQL query statement below
```

MS SQL Server:

```
/* Write your T-SQL query statement below */
```

PostgreSQL:

```
-- Write your PostgreSQL query statement below
```