

1517. Find Users With Valid E-Mails

Table: Users

Column Name	Type
user_id	int
name	varchar
mail	varchar

user_id is the primary key (column with unique values) for this table.

This table contains information of the users signed up in a website. Some e-mails are invalid.

Write a solution to find the users who have valid emails.

A valid e-mail has a prefix name and a domain where:

- **The prefix name** is a string that may contain letters (upper or lower case), digits, underscore '_', period '.', and/or dash '-'. The prefix name **must** start with a letter.
- **The domain** is '@leetcode.com'.

Return the result table in any order.

The result format is in the following example.

Example 1:

Input:

Users table:

user_id	name	mail
1	Winston	winston@leetcode.com
2	Jonathan	jonathanisgreat
3	Annabelle	bella-@leetcode.com
4	Sally	sally.come@leetcode.com
5	Marwan	quarz#2020@leetcode.com
6	David	david69@gmail.com
7	Shapiro	.shapo@leetcode.com

Output:

user_id	name	mail
1	Winston	winston@leetcode.com

3	Annabelle	bella-@leetcode.com
4	Sally	sally.come@leetcode.com

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Explanation:

The mail of user 2 does not have a domain.

The mail of user 5 has the # sign which is not allowed.

The mail of user 6 does not have the leetcode domain.

The mail of user 7 starts with a period.

Write your MySQL query statement below

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Dot (.): Matches any character except a newline.

Caret (^): When used at the beginning of a pattern, it represents the start of a string. When used inside a character set (e.g., [^a]), it negates the character set.

Dollar Sign (\$): Represents the end of a string.

Asterisk (*): Matches the preceding element zero or more times.

Plus Sign (+): Matches the preceding element one or more times.

Question Mark (?): Makes the preceding element optional (matches zero or one time).

Brackets ([]): Used to specify a set of characters. For example, [abc] matches 'a', 'b', or 'c'.

Hyphen (-): Specifies a range when used inside brackets. For example, [a-z] matches any lowercase letter.

Parentheses (): Groups parts of the pattern into subexpressions. They can be used to apply quantifiers to the entire group or for backreferencing.

Pipe (|): Acts as an OR operator. For example, a|b will match either 'a' or 'b'.

Backslash (\): Used to escape special characters. For example, to match an actual dot, you use \.

Curly Braces {}: Specify the number of times the preceding element should match. For example, a{2,3} will match 'aa' or 'aaa'.

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SELECT *

FROM Users

WHERE mail REGEXP '^[A-Za-z][A-Za-z0-9_\\.-]*@leetcode\\.com\$';