

929. Unique Email Addresses

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Every **valid email** consists of a **local name** and a **domain name**, separated by the '@' sign. Besides lowercase letters, the email may contain

- For example, in "alice@leetcode.com", "alice" is the **local name**, and "leetcode.com" is the **domain name**.

If you add periods '.' between some characters in the **local name** part of an email address, mail sent there will be forwarded to the same

- For example, "alice.z@leetcode.com" and "alicez@leetcode.com" forward to the same email address.

If you add a plus '+' in the **local name**, everything after the first plus sign **will be ignored**. This allows certain emails to be filtered. Note that

- For example, "m.y+name@email.com" will be forwarded to "my@email.com".

It is possible to use both of these rules at the same time.

Given an array of strings emails where we send one email to each emails[i], return the number of different addresses that actually receive mails.

Example 1:

Input: emails = ["test.email+alex@leetcode.com","test.e.mail+bob.cathy@leetcode.com","testemail+david@lee.tcode.com"]
Output: 2
Explanation: "testemail@leetcode.com" and "testemail@lee.tcode.com" actually receive mails.

Example 2:

Input: emails = ["a@leetcode.com","b@leetcode.com","c@leetcode.com"]
Output: 3

Constraints:

- 1 <= emails.length <= 100
- 1 <= emails[i].length <= 100
- emails[i] consist of lowercase English letters, '+', '.', and '@'.
- Each emails[i] contains exactly one '@' character.
- All local and domain names are non-empty.
- Local names do not start with a '+' character.
- Domain names end with the ".com" suffix.

Seen this question in a real interview before? 1/4

Yes No

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 Discussion (11)