

# Problem 3059: Find All Unique Email Domains

## Problem Information

Difficulty: [Easy](#)

Acceptance Rate: 0.00%

Paid Only: No

## Problem Description

Table:

Emails

+-----+-----+ | Column Name | Type | +-----+-----+ | id | int | | email | varchar |  
+-----+-----+ id is the primary key (column with unique values) for this table. Each row  
of this table contains an email. The emails will not contain uppercase letters.

Write a solution to find all

unique email domains

and count the number of

individuals

associated with each domain.

Consider only

those domains that

end

with

.com

.

Return

the result table ordered by email domains in

ascending

order

.

The result format is in the following example.

Example 1:

Input:

Emails table: +-----+ | id | email | -----+-----+ | 336 |  
hwkiy@test.edu | | 489 | adcmaf@outlook.com | | 449 | vrzmwyum@yahoo.com | | 95 |  
t0f@test.edu | | 320 | jxhbagkpm@example.org | | 411 | zxcf@outlook.com |  
+-----+

Output:

+-----+-----+ | email\_domain | count | -----+-----+ | outlook.com | 2 | |  
yahoo.com | 1 | -----+-----+

Explanation:

- The valid domains ending with ".com" are only "outlook.com" and "yahoo.com", with respective counts of 2 and 1. Output table is ordered by email\_domains in ascending order.

## 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
```

### Oracle:

```
/* Write your PL/SQL query statement below */
```

### Pandas:

```
import pandas as pd

def find_unique_email_domains(emails: pd.DataFrame) -> pd.DataFrame:
```

## Solutions

### MySQL Solution:

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