

# Problem 3059: Find All Unique Email Domains

## Problem Information

Difficulty: Easy

Acceptance Rate: 69.31%

Paid Only: Yes

Tags: Database

## 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 orderd 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 | adcmf@outlook.com | | 449 | vrzmwyum@yahoo.com | | 95 | tof@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
```