

## Write a function that counts the number of times a given int occurs in a Linked List

Here is a solution.

### Algorithm:

1. Initialize count as zero.
2. Loop through each element of linked list:
  - a) If element data is equal to the passed number then increment the count.
3. Return count.

### Implementation:

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>

/* Link list node */
struct node
{
    int data;
    struct node* next;
};

/* Given a reference (pointer to pointer) to the head
of a list and an int, push a new node on the front
of the list. */
void push(struct node** head_ref, int new_data)
{
    /* allocate node */
    struct node* new_node =
        (struct node*) malloc(sizeof(struct node));
    new_node->data = new_data;
    new_node->next = (*head_ref);
    (*head_ref) = new_node;
}
```

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```

/* put in the data */
new_node->data = new_data;

/* link the old list off the new node */
new_node->next = (*head_ref);

/* move the head to point to the new node */
(*head_ref) = new_node;
}

/* Counts the no. of occurrences of a node
(search_for) in a linked list (head)*/
int count(struct node* head, int search_for)
{
    struct node* current = head;
    int count = 0;
    while (current != NULL)
    {
        if (current->data == search_for)
            count++;
        current = current->next;
    }
    return count;
}

/* Driver program to test count function*/
int main()
{
    /* Start with the empty list */
    struct node* head = NULL;

    /* Use push() to construct below list
    1->2->1->3->1 */
    push(&head, 1);
    push(&head, 3);
    push(&head, 1);
    push(&head, 2);
    push(&head, 1);

    /* Check the count function */
    printf("count of 1 is %d", count(head, 1));
    getchar();
}

```

**Time Complexity:** O(n)

**Auxiliary Space:** O(1)



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Via Tail Recursion...

```
int count_n_in_ll(node_t *head,int n)
{
    static int count = 0;
    if(head == NULL) {
        if(count == 0) {
            printf("either element not present in list or linklist is empty\n");
            return -1;
        }
        return count;
    }
    if(head->data == n)
        count++;
    return count_n_in_ll(head->next,n);
}
```

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**Sandeep** · 3 months ago

```
public void countRepeated(int n){
```

```
    Node main = start;
```

```
    int count = 0;
```

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```

if(main.getData() == n){ //To check for start node
count++;
}

while(main.getLink() != null){ //To check for remaining nodes excluding //last n

if(main.getData() == n){
count++;
}

main = main.getLink();
}

if(main.getData() == n){ //To check for last node
count++;
}

System.out.println("The count of repeated number is : " + count);

}

```

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I think Auxiliary space is  $o(1)$  but space complexity is  $o(n)$ ...

```
/* Paste your code here (You may delete these lines if not wr
```

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**GeeksforGeeks**  Prateek Sharma · a year ago

Thanks for pointing this out. We have updated the post.

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**Snehal** · 5 years ago

I didnt get how it is  $O(1)$ ?

anyway we need to traverse the complete linked list to count the occurrence of  $n \neq (\text{constant})$  and so it is  $o(1)$ , then it is wrong assumption, becoz at worst/best the ll in the approach used by u

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**geeksforgeeks** · 5 years ago

@Shikha: Thanks very much for pointing this out. We have corrected the space

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**Shikha** · 5 years ago

Hi,

Space complexity is  $O(1)$  not  $O(n)$  here. ( <http://geeksforgeeks.org/?p=85...> )

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