## 无权单源最短路径算法, 求顶点 v 到其他各顶点的最短路径

```
void Graph_List :: ShortestPath(const int v )
int u, k;
 Edge *p;
  int n = graphsize;
  int* path = new int[graphsize];
 int* dist = new int[graphsize];
                                              // 声明一个队列
  Queue<int> Q;
  for(int i = 0; i < n; i ++)
                                             // 数组 path 和 dist 初始化
    {path[i] = -1; dist[i] = -1;}
                                         // 初始顶点 v 的 dist 值为 0
  dist[v] = 0;
  Q.QInsert(v);
                                             // 初始顶点 v 入队
  while(! Q.QEmpty())
         u = Q.QDelete( );
                                              //删除队头顶点 u
         p = Head[u].adjacent;
                                         // p 为 u 的边链表的头指针
         // 将 u 的未访问的邻接顶点入队,并修改其 path[]值和 dist[]值
         while( p != NULL )
              k = p \rightarrow VerAdj;
             if(dist[k] == -1)
                  Q.QInsert(k);
                  dist[k] = dist[u] + 1;
                  path[k] = u;
              p = p \rightarrow link;
         }
                        cout<<path[i]<<" ";
  for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
 for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
                       cout<<dist[i]<<" ";
  delete[] path;
  delete[] dist;
```