**Definition** (Graph). A graph  $\mathcal{G} = \langle \mathbf{V}, \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{src}, \mathbf{tgt} \rangle$  consists of a set of vertices  $\mathbf{V}$ , a set of arrows A, and two functions src, tgt:  $A \rightarrow V$ , called the source and target functions, respectively. Given  $a \in A$  with src(a) = v and tgt(a) = w, we say

that  $\alpha$  is an arrow from  $\nu$  to  $\omega$ .