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— Module Digraph -
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A digraph is a pair consisting of a set of vertices and a set of edges
\begin{array}{c} Vertices(digraph) \stackrel{\triangle}{=} digraph[1] \\ Edges(digraph) \stackrel{\triangle}{=} digraph[2] \end{array}
IsDigraph(digraph) \triangleq
      \land digraph = \langle Vertices(digraph), Edges(digraph) \rangle
      \land \forall e \in Edges(digraph):
           \land e = \langle e[1], e[2] \rangle
            \land \{e[1], e[2]\} \subseteq Vertices(digraph)
Children(v, digraph) \triangleq
      \{c \in Vertices(digraph) : \langle v, c \rangle \in Edges(digraph)\}
RECURSIVE Reachable(\_,\_,\_)
Reachable(v1, v2, dag) \stackrel{\triangle}{=}
      \vee v1 = v2
      \lor \exists c \in Children(v1, dag) : Reachable(c, v2, dag)
RECURSIVE Descendants(\_,\_) union of reachable
Descendants(vs, dag) \stackrel{\triangle}{=} \text{if } vs = \{\} \text{ Then } \{\} \text{ else}
     LET children \stackrel{\triangle}{=} \{c \in Vertices(dag) : \exists v \in vs : \langle v, c \rangle \in Edges(dag)\}IN
             children \cup Descendants(children, dag)
Parents(v, digraph) \triangleq
     LET incomingEdges \triangleq \{e \in Edges(digraph) : e[2] = v\}
     IN \{e[1]: e \in incomingEdges\}
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