

Figure 1. Message Broker Diagram

The **MessageBroker** runs in a separate dockerized application. It contains six actors and two lists (Figure 1). On the top of the actors hierarchy, the message broker has the ActorsSupervisor (Figure 2) - the uppermost parent of all the other actors. The rest of the hierarchy: **MessageReceiving** actor, which is a gueue that does exactly what its name says - receives messages from the producers. Whenever a message needs to be sent to a consumer, the MessageReceiving actor passes it to the MessagesManager actor, which will further send a message to the MessagesConfirmer, containing info about the message's ID and the consumer that have to receive it. Also, the initial message is passed to the MsqSender actor, which will send the actual message from the producer to the consumer. Whenever a consumer confirms the receipt (through a message stating the ID of the message it has accepted), the **ConfirmationReceiver** dedicated to that consumer will pass on the accept message to the **MessageConfirmer** deletes the corresponding record from its list of messages that wait for confirmation from its dedicated consumer. The **ConnectionActor** watches for new clients connecting to the broker and initiates / creates the actors ConfirmationReceiver, MessagesConfirmer and MsgSender (Figure 2) - one of each for each consumer. Also, each producer has a dedicated MessageReceiving actor. Only the ConnectionActor and the MessageManager are shared actors. Whenever a MessageBroker actors system is instantiated, the actors' supervisor is instantiated under the hood by default, and it takes care of the actors in the system.

An actor can kill itself in case it receives a posion pill or it malfunctions, after notifying its parent. If the [arent actor - the one who created the child - can't handle the child's failure, it will also kill itself and the problem is passed on to the next parent, or even up to the supervisor.

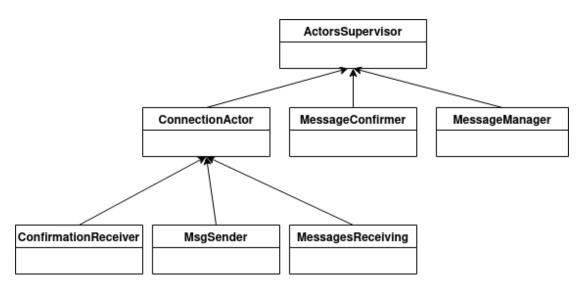


Figure 2.Actors Hierarchy Diagram