### Akka Actor-Based Model - Reference Guide

This reference guide provides an overview of the Akka actor-based model, including commonly used functions, their usage, and small code examples. Use this guide to quickly recall how Akka actors work and to get started with your projects.

# 1. Creating an Actor System

To create an ActorSystem in Akka, use the following code:

ActorSystem<MyMessageType> system = ActorSystem.create(MyActor.create(), "myActorSystem");

- ActorSystem: The entry point for creating and managing actors.
- MyMessageType: The type of messages the root actor will handle.
- MyActor: The root actor class.

## 2. Commonly Used Functions

### 2.1 createReceive()

Defines how the actor handles incoming messages. Example:

- onMessage: Specifies the message type and the handler method.

#### 2.2 getContext()

Provides access to the actor's context, allowing you to spawn child actors, log messages, and more. Example: ActorRef<ChildActor.Message> child = getContext().spawn(ChildActor.create(), "childActor"); - spawn: Creates a new child actor. 2.3 tell() Sends a message to another actor asynchronously. Example: actorRef.tell(new Message(), getContext().getSelf()); - actorRef: The ActorRef of the target actor. - Message: The message to send. - getSelf: Reference to the current actor. 3. Small Example Here's a simple example of an actor that prints messages: public class HelloActor extends AbstractBehavior<String> { public static Behavior<String> create() { return Behaviors.setup(HelloActor::new); } private HelloActor(ActorContext<String> context) { super(context); }

```
@Override
```

```
public Receive<String> createReceive() {
    return newReceiveBuilder()
        .onMessage(String.class, this::onMessage)
        .build();
}

private Behavior<String> onMessage(String message) {
    System.out.println("Received: " + message);
    return this;
}
```

- This actor prints any string message it receives.