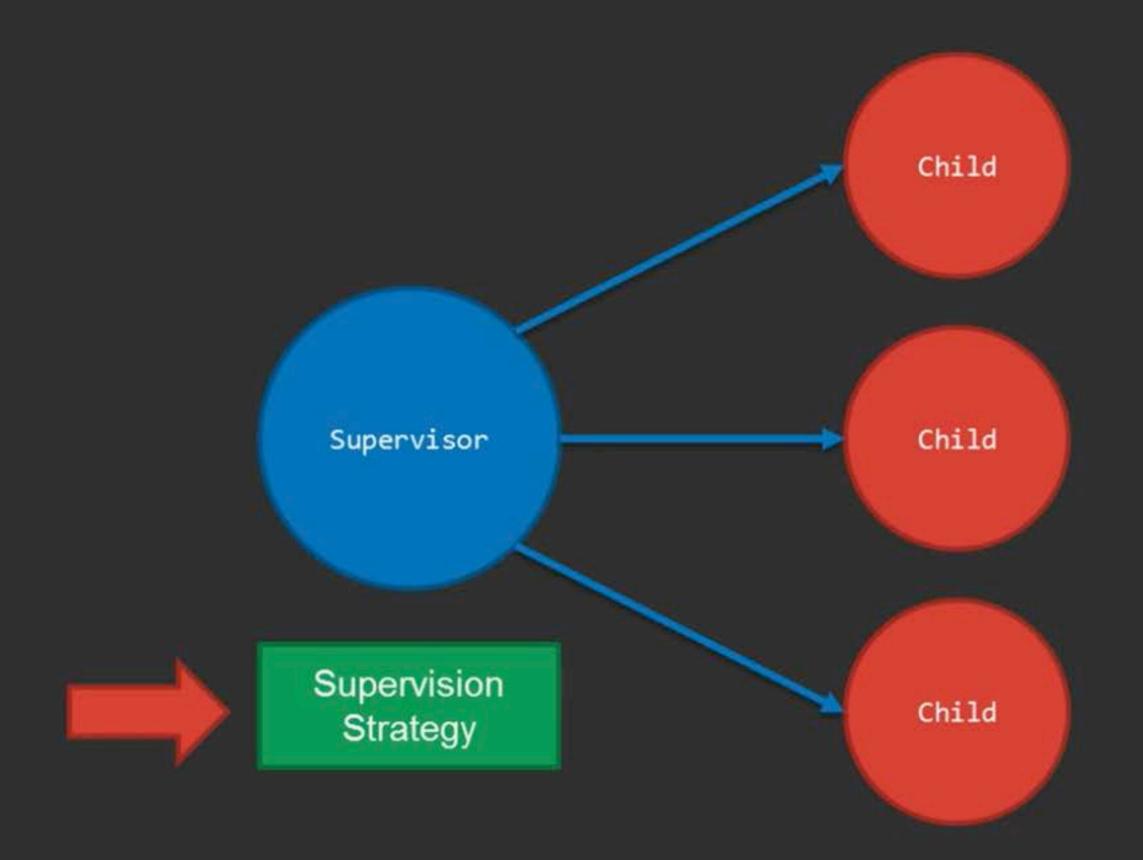
Supervision Strategies



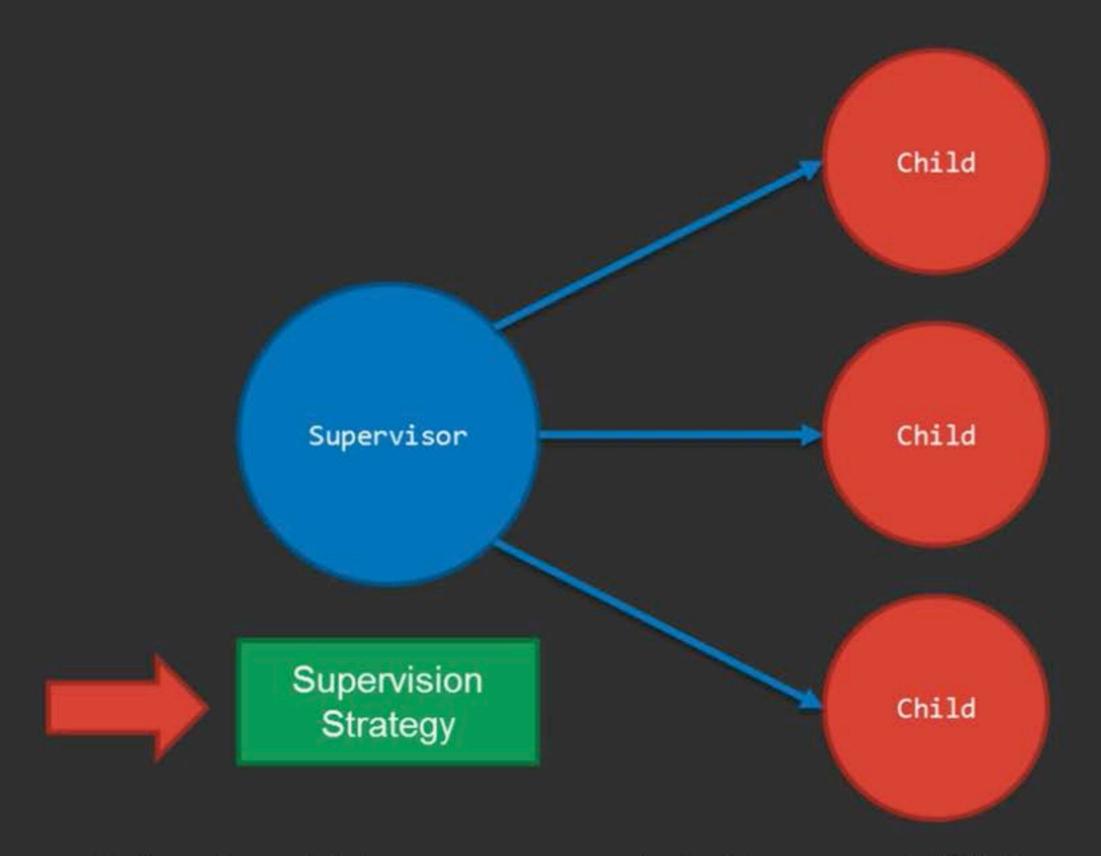
In this Video, we are going to take a look at...

- Supervision strategies
- Use cases for different strategies









Defines how child processes are restarted in case a child fails



Supervision Strategies

Define the way in which child processes are restarted in case a child fails.

One for One

One for All

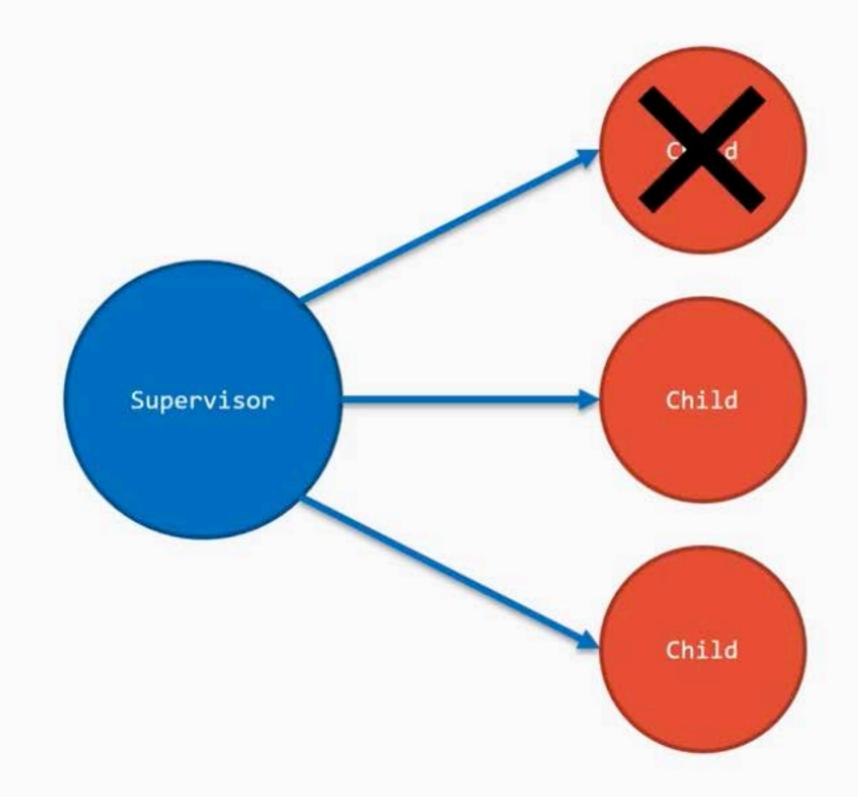
Rest for One

Simple One for One



One for One

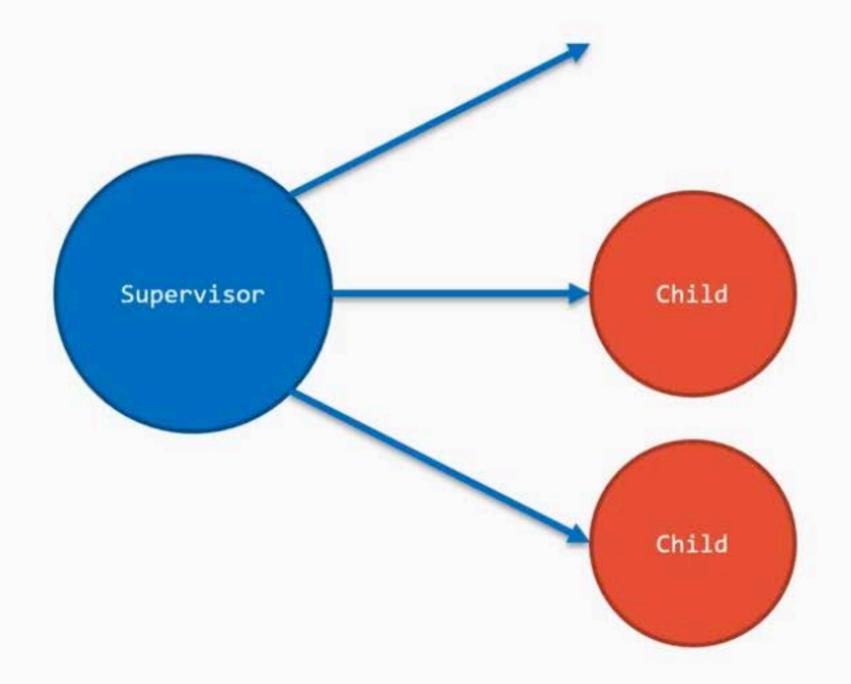
If a process dies, only that process is restarted.





One for One

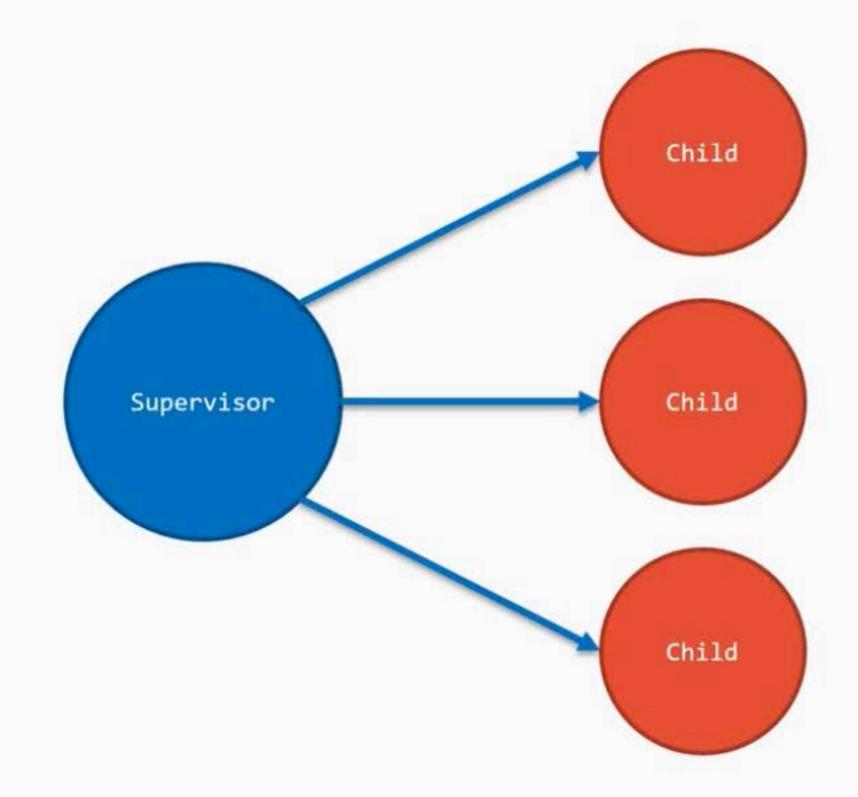
If a process dies, only that process is restarted.



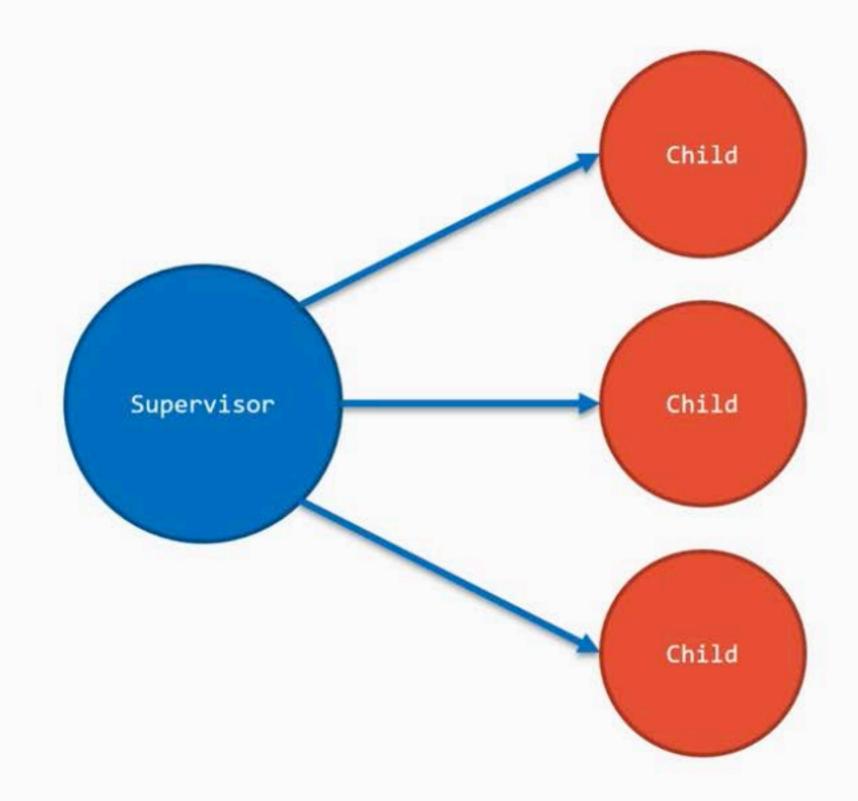


One for One

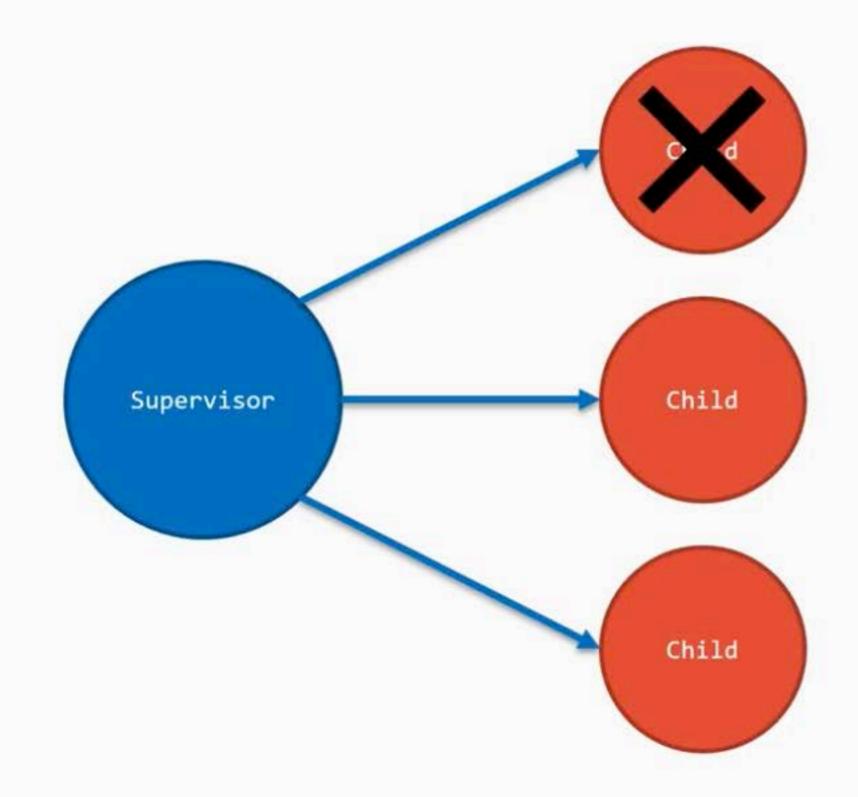
If a process dies, only that process is restarted.



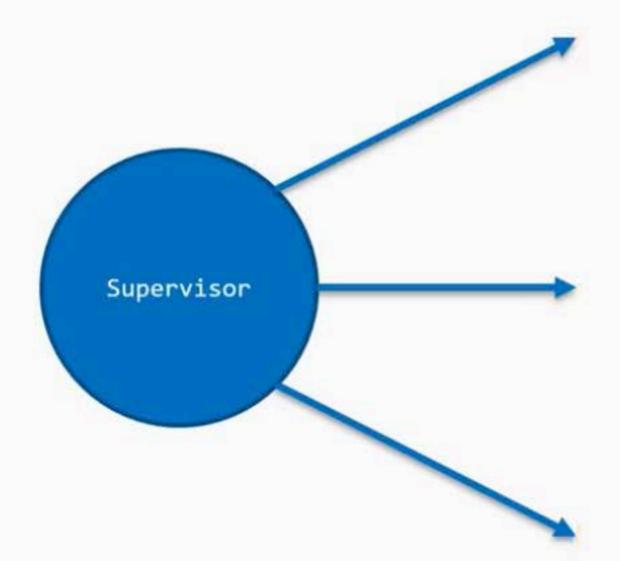




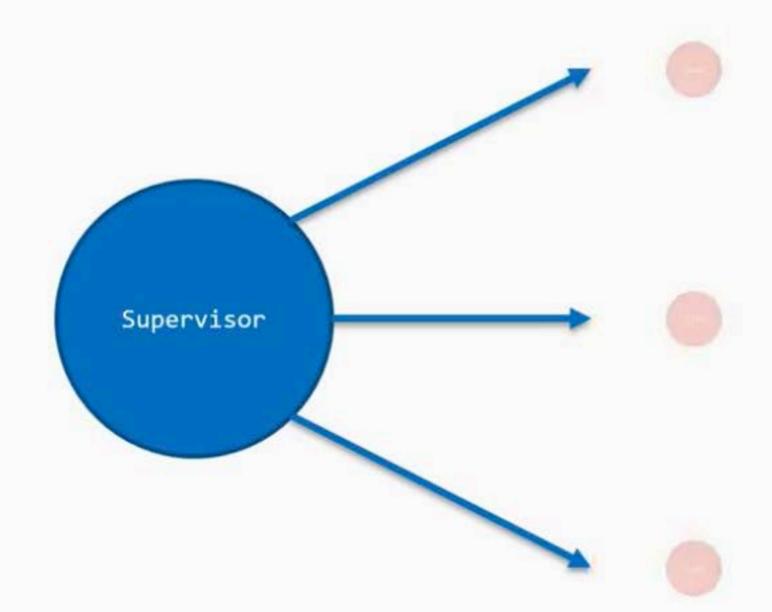




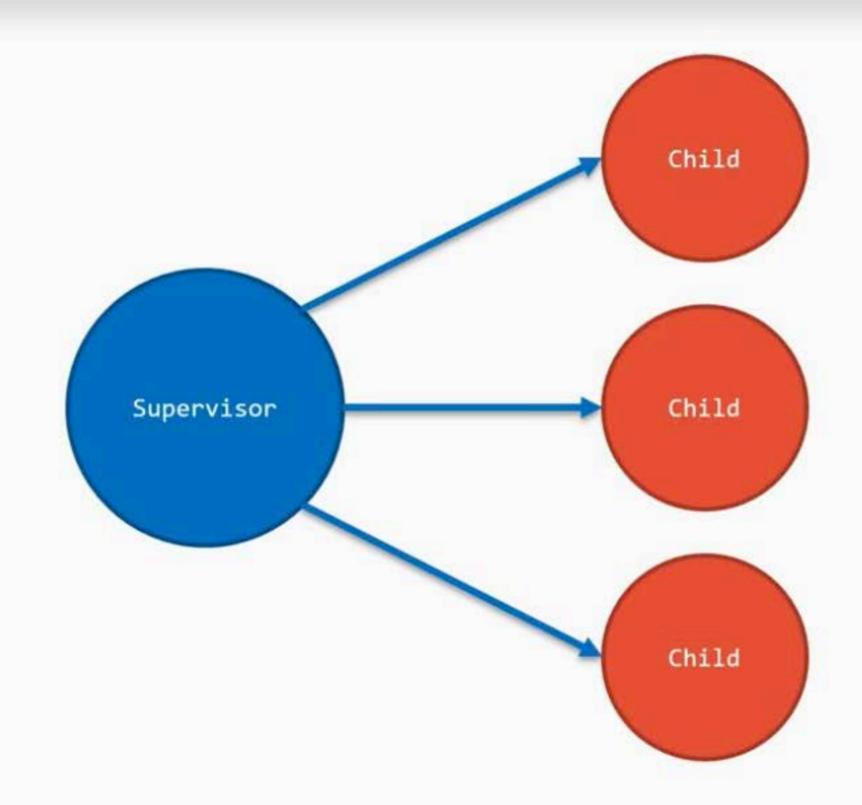








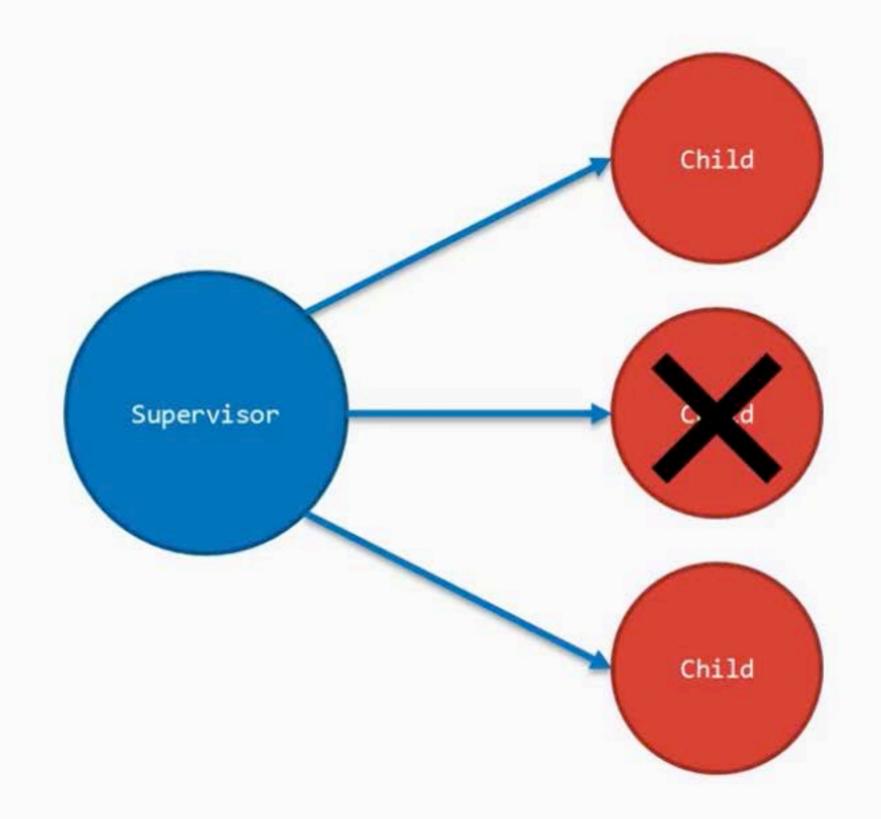






Rest for One

If a process dies, all processes started after that one die as well. Afterwards terminated processes are restarted.



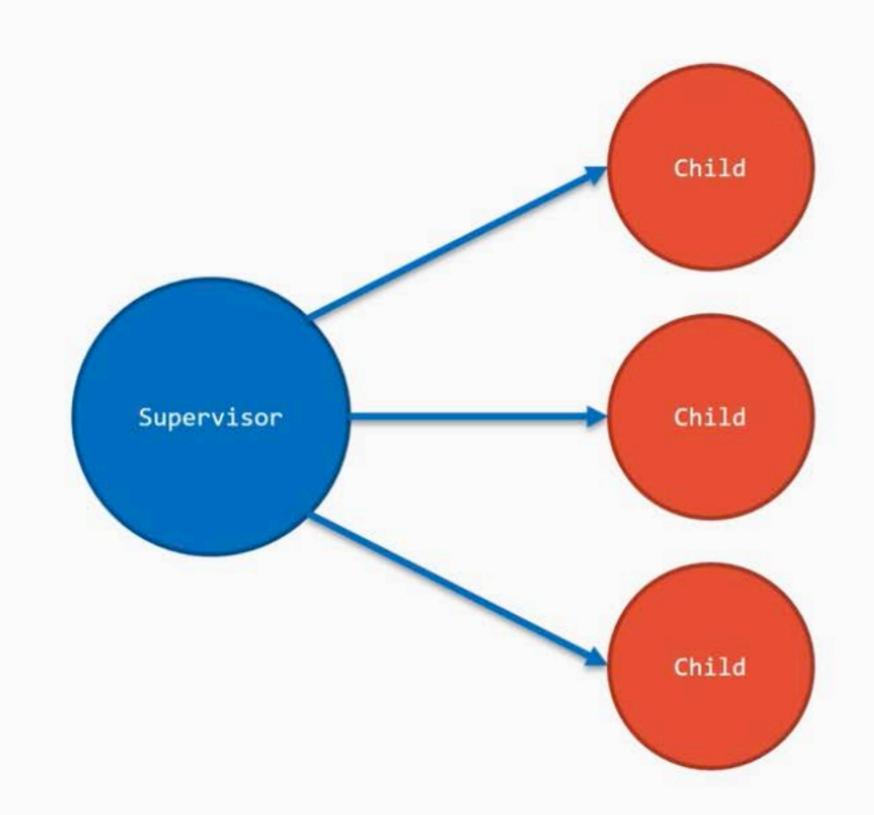


Simple One for One

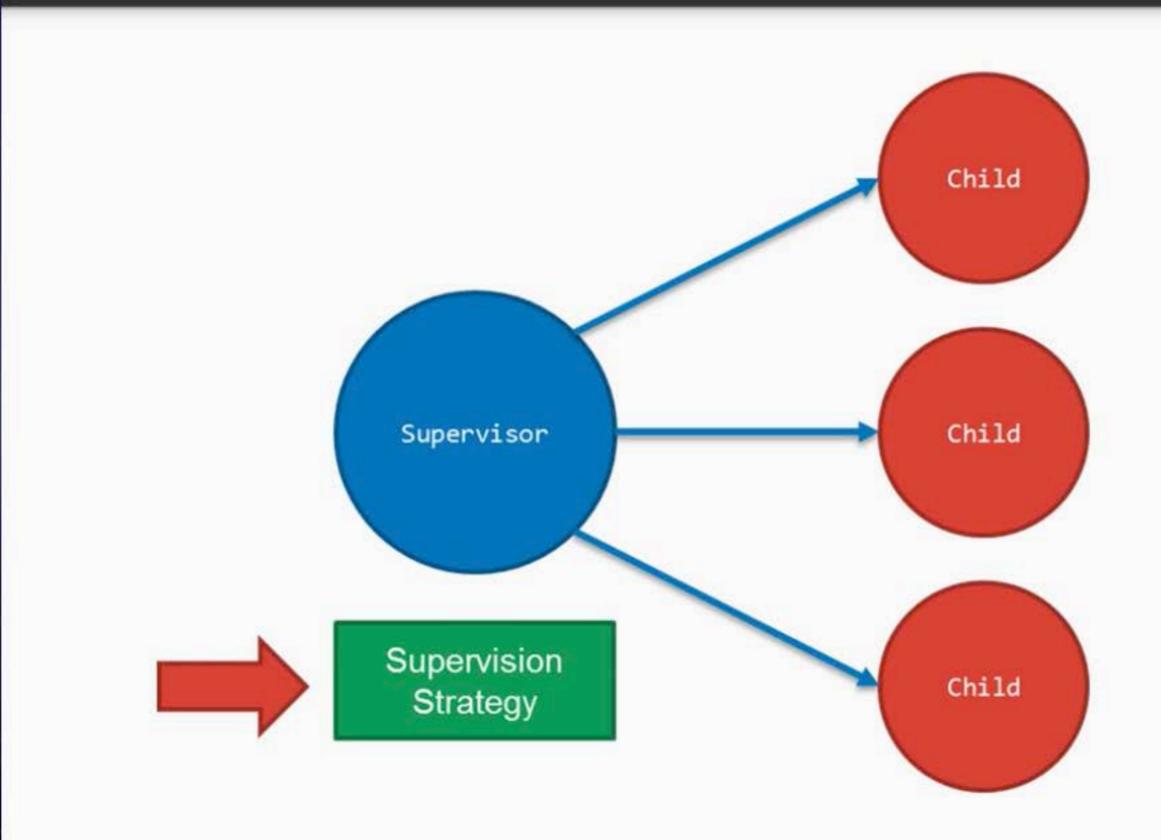
Like One-for-One, but supervisor starts with a single process.

Processes of the same kind can be added dynamically.

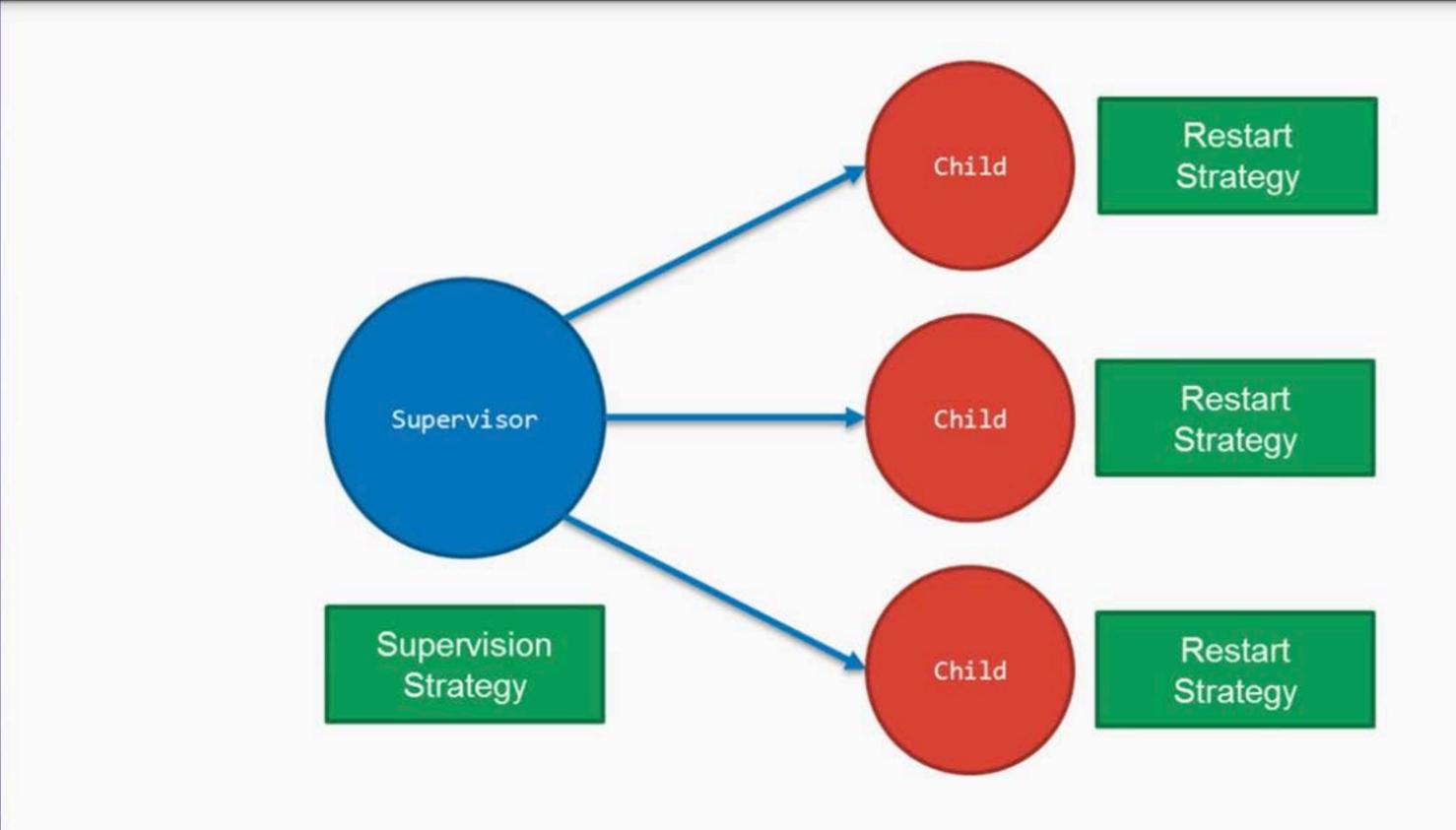
Supervisor restarts processes as they fail.













:permanent

:transient

:temporary



:permanent

:transient

:temporary

Process is always restarted



:permanent

:transient

:temporary

Process is always restarted Process is only restarted if crashed



:permanent

:transient

:temporary

Process is always restarted Process is only restarted if crashed

Process is never restarted



Summary

- Explored the supervisor behaviour
- Discussed supervision strategies

