

**✔ Part I: Short Questions**

**Q1. What is Exchange Server?**

- A **mail and calendaring server** developed by Microsoft.
  - Provides email, scheduling, contacts, and collaboration for organizations.
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**Q2. What are the new features in MS Exchange 2013?**

1. Simplified architecture with only two server roles.
  2. Improved Outlook Web App (OWA).
  3. Enhanced data loss prevention (DLP).
  4. Better integration with SharePoint & Lync.
  5. Site mailbox for team collaboration.
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**Q3. What are the roles in MS Exchange 2013?**

1. **Mailbox Server Role**
  2. **Client Access Server (CAS) Role**
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**Q4. What is the role of Mailbox Server?**

- Stores mailbox databases.
  - Handles transport services, unified messaging, and content indexing.
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**Q5. How many types of delivery groups found in MS Exchange 2013?**

- Two types:
    1. **Routed Delivery Groups**
    2. **Direct Delivery Groups**
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**Q6. How message is delivered to the mailbox database in Exchange 2013?**

- The **transport service** routes email messages through the Client Access Server to the **Mailbox Server database**.
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**Q7. How the flow of the mail is tracked in MS Exchange 2013?**

- Using the **Message Tracking Logs**.
  - Admins can trace email from sender to recipient.
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**Q8. What is Exchange 2013 Architecture?**

- Simplified into **two server roles**: Mailbox Server and Client Access Server.

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- CAS handles client connections, Mailbox Server stores and processes data.
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### Q9. Why Exchange 2013 architecture has been changed with two server roles?

- To **simplify deployment and management.**
  - Reduce complexity and increase performance.
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### Q10. What is the minimum RAM for Exchange 2013?

- **8 GB (Mailbox or CAS role)**
  - For production environments, **16 GB+ recommended.**
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### Q11. What are Exchange Server types?

1. **Standard Edition** – Supports smaller organizations.
  2. **Enterprise Edition** – Supports large enterprises with more databases.
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### Q12. What is the role of Exchange Server?

- Provides email services.
  - Manages calendars, contacts, tasks.
  - Offers secure communication within organizations.
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### Q13. Where is Exchange Server located?

- Installed on **Windows Server** inside organization's data center (on-premises) or hosted in cloud (Exchange Online – Office 365).
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### Q14. What are the benefits of Exchange Server?

1. Centralized email management.
  2. High security with anti-spam & anti-malware.
  3. Mobile device support.
  4. Collaboration (calendars, tasks, shared mailboxes).
  5. Integration with Microsoft Office.
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### Q15. Is Exchange Server a database?

- Yes, Exchange uses **Extensible Storage Engine (ESE)** database to store mailboxes and public folders.
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## Part II: Long Questions

### Q1. Explain the Exchange 2013 Architecture.

- Exchange 2013 has **two main roles:**
  1. **Mailbox Server Role:**

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- Stores mailbox data.
- Handles transport, unified messaging, content indexing.

### 2. Client Access Server (CAS) Role:

- Provides authentication, redirection, proxy services.
- Accepts all client connections (Outlook, OWA, ActiveSync).

#### • Benefits of new architecture:

- Simplified design.
  - High availability and scalability.
  - Reduced administrative overhead.
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## Q2. Explain the key features and functionality of Exchange Server 2013.

#### • Key Features:

1. Simplified two-role architecture.
2. Enhanced OWA with touch support.
3. Site mailboxes for team projects.
4. DLP policies to prevent sensitive data leaks.
5. Integration with SharePoint and Lync.

#### • Functionality:

- Provides email, calendars, contacts.
  - Centralized control for organizations.
  - High security and compliance.
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## Q3. Explain the Mailbox Server Role.

#### • Functions:

1. Hosts mailbox databases.
2. Provides transport services.
3. Manages client connectivity via CAS.
4. Supports high availability with Database Availability Groups (DAG).

#### • Importance:

- Core server role in Exchange.
  - Without Mailbox Server, no data storage or delivery possible.
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## Q4. Explain Mail Server key functions, components, and capabilities.

#### • Functions:

- Sending, receiving, and storing emails.
- Managing contacts, tasks, and calendars.

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- **Components:**
  - Mailbox database (stores data).
  - Transport services (routes messages).
  - Client Access protocols (Outlook, OWA, SMTP).
- **Capabilities:**
  - High availability and disaster recovery.
  - Anti-spam, anti-virus filtering.
  - Supports mobility (smartphones, tablets).

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### ✦ Extra Important Questions

#### Q1. What is Outlook Web App (OWA)?

- A web-based client to access Exchange emails using a browser.

#### Q2. What is Database Availability Group (DAG)?

- A feature providing mailbox database replication across multiple servers for **high availability**.

#### Q3. Difference between Exchange Standard and Enterprise edition?

- **Standard:** Supports up to 5 mailbox databases.
- **Enterprise:** Supports up to 100 mailbox databases.

#### Q4. What is DLP (Data Loss Prevention) in Exchange 2013?

- A feature to prevent sensitive information (like credit card numbers) from being leaked via email.

#### Q5. What is CAS role?

- The **Client Access Server** role handles authentication, redirection, and proxy services for client connections.