

Re: exchange basics

Source:

<http://www.tech-archive.net/Archive/Exchange/microsoft.public.exchange.design/2005-05/msg00061.html>

- *From:* "Al Mulnick" <amulnick_No_SPAM@xxxxxxxxxxxxx>
 - *Date:* Sun, 29 May 2005 21:08:52 -0400
-

Nope. That's the problem. If you find users switching between client types, you often find trouble calls to go with it because the user will often pull the mail to a different store (as in POP3) and then wonder why it isn't there later. The other protocols do leave it in the central mail store, so you're right, it wouldn't be a big deal.

- > -What are some server-side rules that are essential to the day-to-day
- > messaging operation (the must-have rules)?
- > -If messages can be stored on server instead of downloading, how do you
- > deal with storage capacity ? Is it just a matter of setting quota on
- > individual accounts ? Does Exchange inform users if their accounts
- > approach limit ? In your experience, how quickly (on average) is the limit
- > of individual accounts run out ? What would be an optimal limit for a
- > quota ?

Unfortunately, there are no hard and fast rules here. Every organization has their own concepts and ideas about storage. As an example, I've seen some that believe they can do their job with 10MB limits while others require 1GB limits. Others don't even need limits based on the way their user population utilizes mail and storage.

Exchange can inform and enforce quotas on mail storage. You can set it for whatever you want. I think the best approach is to figure out how long you can be without mail, figure out how large the stores can become and still be restored from a total melt-down type of disaster (restored to service vs. played from tape) and work back to the quota limits from there. Balance that with the way folks use email. I usually go by the 80-10-10 rule. 10% of the people will use the most space, 80% will use some of it but stay within whatever limits you set, and 10% when asked will respond "I have email?"

If you're users are used to sending mail now, you may be able to track the mail on the system you have and get a feel for the way they do business today. That might provide some insight into what you're in for.

Server side rules? That is so totally dependent and unique based on users

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and organization that it's hard to tell. Many are using the rules today in their client side activities, but that is only good when that client and profile are in being used. If you switch to Exchange, they may be using different protocols to access the server and may want a consistent look and feel when they access the mail store. That would require some server side rules so that when they use OWA, the rules are already applied. When they use MAPI, IMAP, etc the same rules have already been applied and they get consistency and therefore more productivity (hopefully anyway, right?).

Does that help?

"SP" <none> wrote in message news:O1FUCPIZFHA.2128@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

> Thank you very much...thank you.

>

> "...keep in mind where the mail ends up. Best not to do that...": Why

> not ? I'm thinking, the mail will end up in the inbox, right ? Where

> else ? Or, is that not the best place for email to be?

>

> POP3 limitations: no server rules, no calendar sharing, downloading of

> messages

> -What are some server-side rules that are essential to the day-to-day

> messaging operation (the must-have rules)?

> -If messages can be stored on server instead of downloading, how do you

> deal with storage capacity ? Is it just a matter of setting quota on

> individual accounts ? Does Exchange inform users if their accounts

> approach limit ? In your experience, how quickly (on average) is the limit

> of individual accounts run out ? What would be an optimal limit for a

> quota ?

>

> Ultimately, we want to run our own Exchange server – migrating our users

> from POP3-based to Exchange. I really appreciate your time and valuable

> information here.

>

> Steve

>

>

>

>

> "Al Mulnick" <amulnick_No_SPAM@xxxxxxxxxxx> wrote in message

> [news:O\\$%230u\\$4YFHA.1412@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx](mailto:news:O$%230u$4YFHA.1412@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx)

>> In-line:

>>

>>

>>

>> "SP" <anon@xxxxxxx> wrote in message

>> news:uWbsTAXYFHA.3572@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

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>>> Thanks very much ... I really appreciate your reply on Exchange for
>>> Dummies.
>>>
>>> Questions:
>>> 1. POP3 host if so configured: Does that mean Exchange is not configured
>>> as a POP3 host out-of-the-box ?
>> Can't recall at the moment. Bet you can find that information at
>> <http://www.microsoft.com/exchange/library> Even if it's not out of the
>> box, that's trivial to configure for users. See the help files for exact
>> steps.
>>
>>> 2. If Exchange is not configured as a POP3 host, what does it use as a
>>> message retrieval protocol ? Is it Exchange native ?
>> MAPI is the de-facto standard. Outlook uses MAPI to communicate with
>> Exchange stores. POP3 has the disadvantage of wanting to download the
>> messages from the central store to the client store. Makes recovery of
>> messages messy. It also is very basic in it's functionality and although
>> it has it's uses, has no server side rules, or other rich features that
>> some users want. Shared calendaring for example. MAPI allows for those
>> features.
>>
>>
>>> 3. Of POP3 host and Exchange native host, can Exchange support both at
>>> the same time ? Or just one or the other ?
>> Supports both and then some. Exchange is a great tool to deploy as an
>> upgrade from other systems because it can talk so many protocols at the
>> same time.
>>
>>> *In other words, on the MUAs side, say, we have 10 users running
>>> Outlook 2003, and we have Exchange configured as POP3 host. Can 5 of
>>> the users configure their Outlook to connect to POP3 server while the
>>> other 5 users configure their Outlook to connect to Exchange server ?
>> I think you mean can 5 of the MUA's connect to the Exchange store via
>> POP3 (or IMAP right?) and 5 other MUA's connect via MAPI (Outlook
>> corporate mode). If that's what you meant, then yes. Even a step
>> further: the clients can switch back and forth between client protocols
>> keeping in mind where the mail ends up. Best not to do that, but they
>> can. Just for fun, they can also access via WebDav and/or HTTP. The
>> nice thing about that is you can use other client types such as Ximian's
>> (Novell now) Linux Outlook knock-off client (MUA). Gives a richer
>> feature set to the end user.
>>
>>> 4. Is there any loss or gain of functionalities if Exchange is
>>> configured as POP3 host ?
>> It's not the host to worry about. Think of it as a multi-protocol
>> message router. It'll answer for many protocols and provide the mail the
>> way the protocol requires it. It understands and speaks most of the
>> protocols out there (might be all of them, but I haven't checked to
>> verify all of them.) However, you are subject to the limitations of the
>> protocol itself. In the case of POP3, you are limited to it's abilities
>> such as downloading from the server else finding another way to deal with

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>> the messages. Note that some MUA's will deal pretty well with POP3
>> functionality by not strictly following the RFC and instead allowing
>> things like leaving the messages on the server-side store and so on.
>>
>>
>>> 5. What are other MTAs available out there ?
>> For just POP3? Many. Too many to mention. It's usually needs based to
>> figure out which one is best for you. Some of it is preference as well.
>> Even Windows Server 2003 includes a pop and smtp server these days and is
>> intended for small shop implementations.
>>
>> Does that help?
>>
>> Al
>>
>>>
>>> Thanks again
>>> Steve
>>>
>>> "Al Mulnick" <amulnick_No_SPAM@xxxxxxxxxxxx> wrote in message
>>> news:%23WpTdwvYFHA.612@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
>>>> Yikes. That's confusing.
>>>>
>>>> Exchange is a MTA – Message Transfer Agent. SMTP is a message
>>>> transport protocol. Exchange uses SMTP to transport messages (by
>>>> default).
>>>> Exchange is a message store. It stores your messages in a database for
>>>> you the client using a MUA – message user agent (such as Outlook) to
>>>> come pick it up later.
>>>> POP3 is a protocol for picking up your mail from a message store
>>>> utilizing a MUA. Exchange supports POP3.
>>>> POP3 Connectors are for people that want to pick up mail from an ISP
>>>> mailbox and put it into Exchange. POP3 is still a message retrieval
>>>> protocol. It is not for sending. It never has been. SMTP is a
>>>> transport protocol which Exchange uses to transport messages to other
>>>> servers. When it does this transaction, it is the 'client' in the
>>>> client–server terminology used to describe SMTP transactions. Your MUA,
>>>> if configured to use POP3 as it's message retrieval protocol, will also
>>>> be configured to use a SMTP MTA (all that really means is that you send
>>>> your outgoing mail to a host that understands and listens for SMTP
>>>> commands on a well known port (usually)) if you hope to send mail to
>>>> anybody other than yourself. Not that talking to yourself is a bad
>>>> thing, it's just that if you go to the trouble to pick up your mail, it
>>>> would seem like a good idea to send something to others so you can
>>>> share wit and humor and pictures of the kids doing silly things with
>>>> water balloons or mud. I digress. In this situation, your MUA will
>>>> also be a client to a SMTP MTA.
>>>>
>>>> Exchange natively speaks SMTP and will communicate as a POP3 host if so
>>>> configured. If you go that route, I suggest you utilize front end
>>>> servers so you can move mailboxes around without reconfiguring MUA's.

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>>>> You can read more about Exchange at <http://www.microsoft.com/exchange>
>>>>
>>>> -al
>>>>
>>>>
>>>> "SP" <none> wrote in message
>>>> news:%23jc3pqpYFHA.2756@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
>>>> Hi
>>>>
>>>>> Of POP, SMTP, and whatever else, is Exchange one of those ? Or is
>>>>> Exchange native to itself ? A class of its own – like POP and SMTP ?
>>>>>
>>>>> I understand Exchange itself can't be POP since it uses POP connector
>>>>> to connect to some POP server.
>>>>>
>>>>> Steve
>>>>>
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>

• *Follow-Ups:*

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◇ From: SP

• *References:*

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