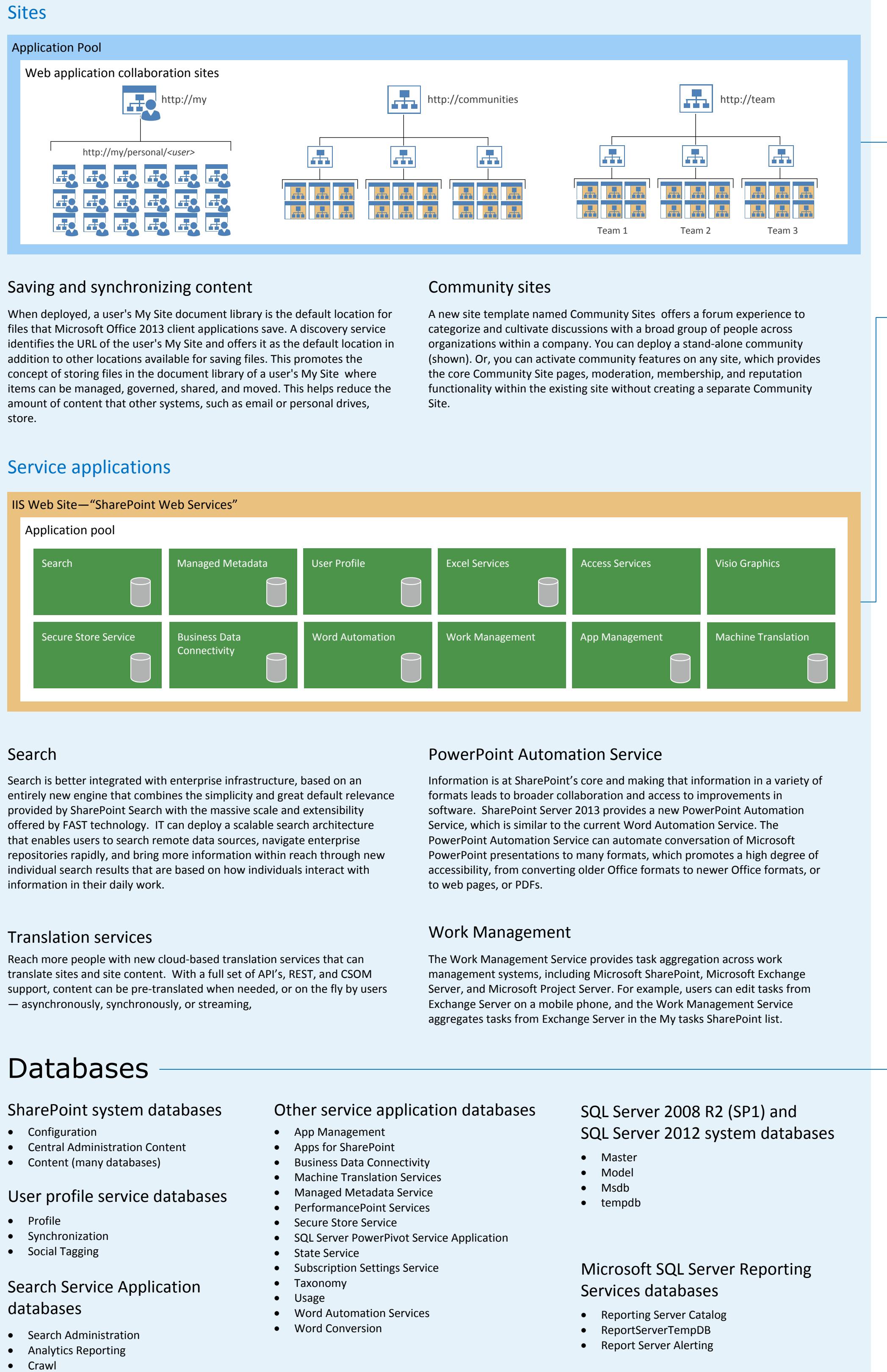


# Microsoft SharePoint Server 2013 Architecture

## Logical architecture

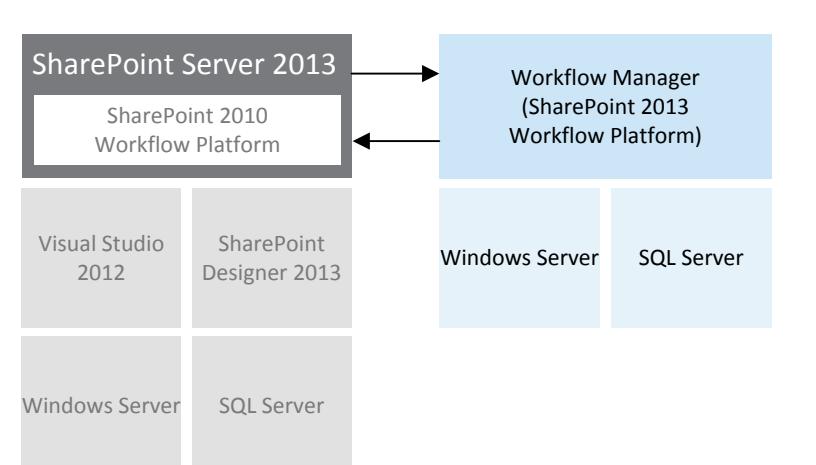


## Workflow

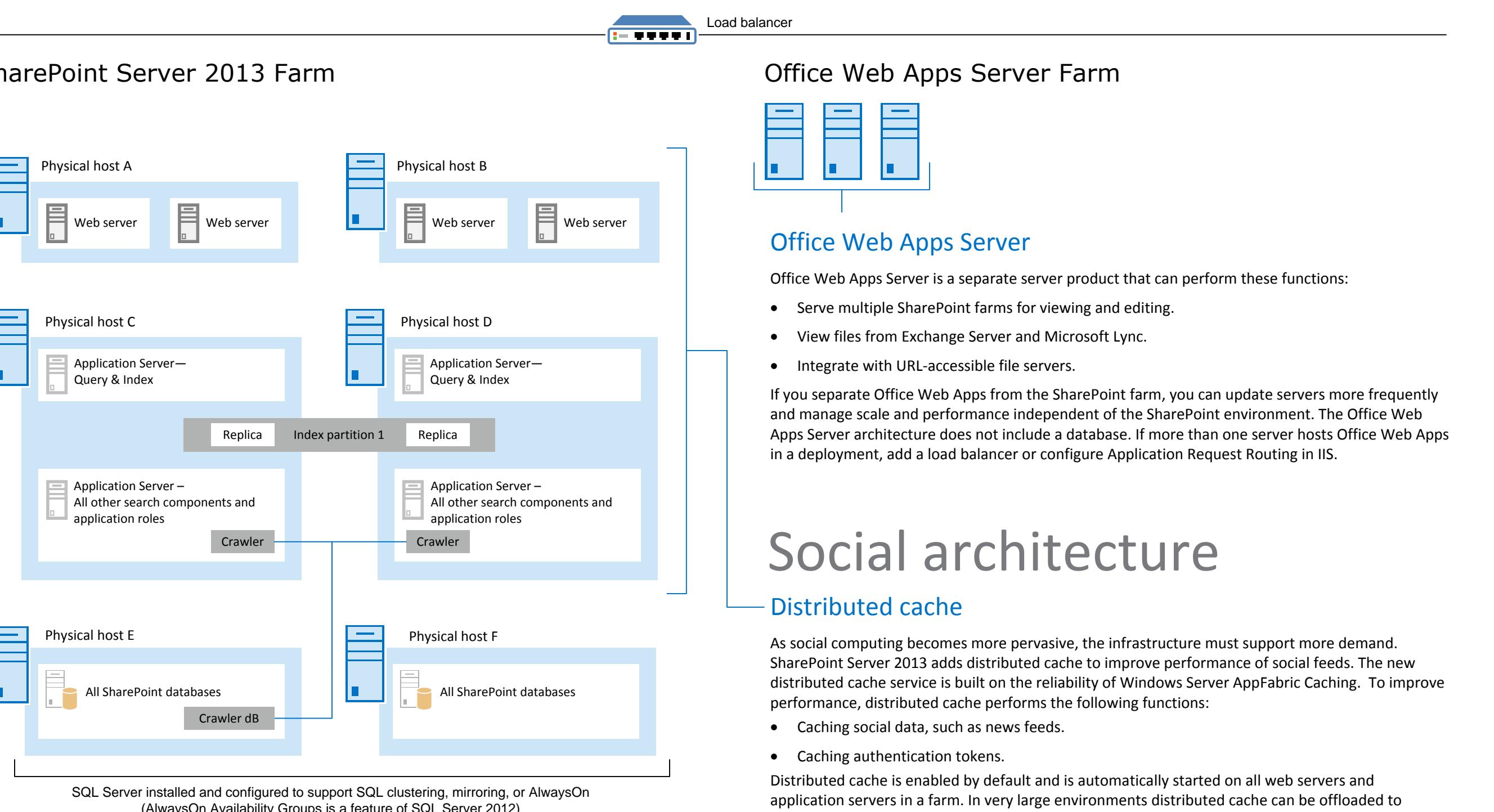
SharePoint Server 2013 brings major advancements to workflows: enterprise features such as fully declarative authoring, REST and Service Bus messaging, elastic scalability, and managed service reliability.

SharePoint Server 2013 can use a new workflow service built on the Windows Workflow Foundation components of the .NET Framework 4.5. This new service is called Workflow Manager and it is designed to play a central role in the enterprise. Processes are central to any organization and workflow is the orchestrator of processes.

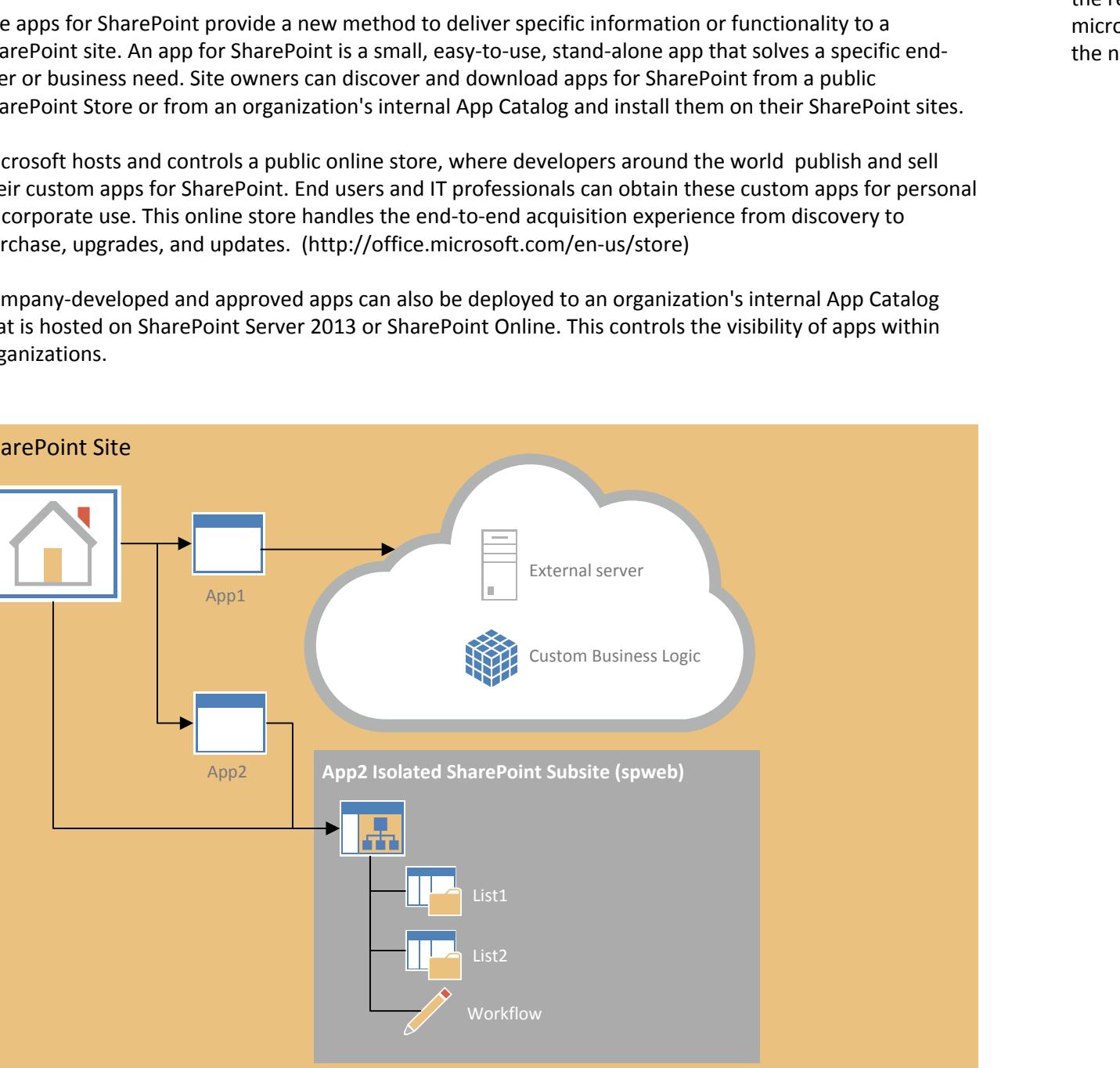
The SharePoint 2010 Workflow platform has been carried forward to SharePoint Server 2013. Workflows that you built by using SharePoint Server 2010 will continue to work in SharePoint Server 2013.



## Physical architecture



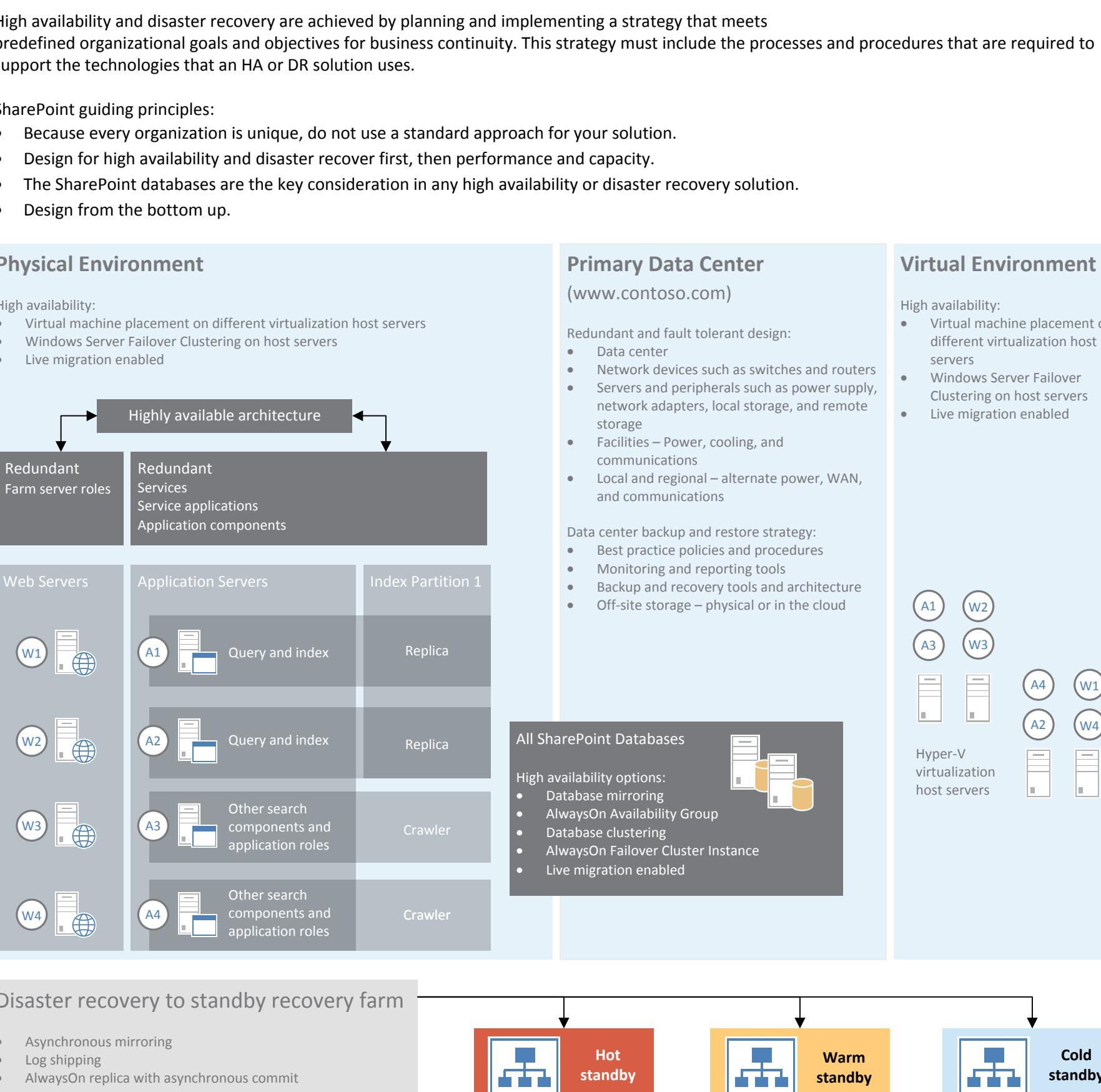
## App management



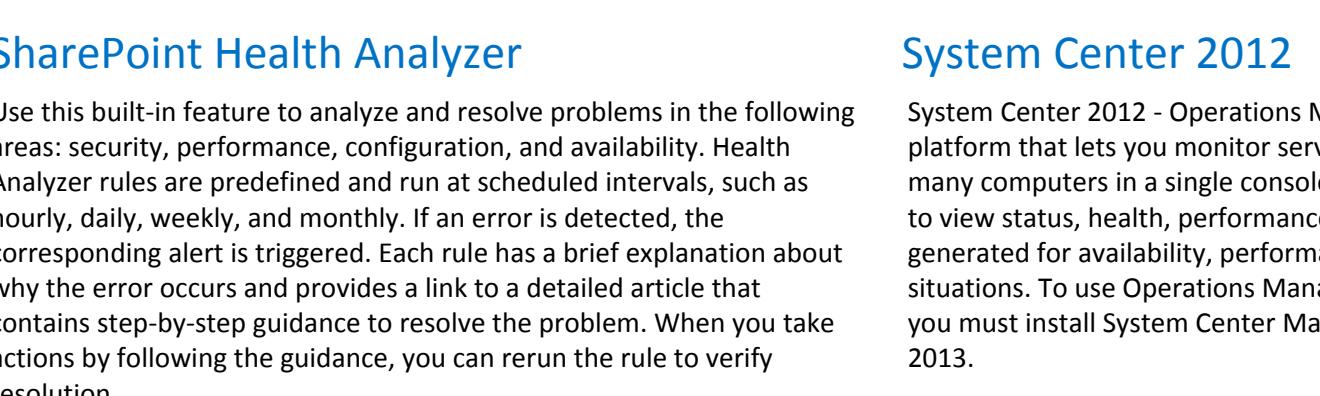
When an activity is generated in SharePoint Server 2013, the following occurs (the numbers in the list correspond to numbers in the figure):

- Some activities are saved to the content databases. If the activity is a user activity or site activity, the activity is saved to the My Sites content database. If the activity is a site feed activity, the activity is saved in the team sites content database. Tags and document activities are not saved to content databases.
  - Activities are written to the Distributed Cache.
  - Updates appear in the feed. Users receive visual indicators to notify them of new updates. When a user refreshes the browser, the user sees updates.
- When constructing feeds, such as the Following or the Everyone feed, the following occurs (the letters in the list correspond to the letters in the figure):
- The feed queries the Last Modified Time Cache to retrieve time stamp information and metadata of recent activities.
  - This information is then used as input to query the Feed Cache to retrieve activity data.
  - The requested feed is then constructed by using the activity data retrieved from the Feed Cache.
- For each entity, the Feed Cache assigns a portion of memory, known as a cache bucket, to store recent activity data for that entity. Entities include users, tags, sites, and documents. Cache buckets only store recent activities. Many cache buckets will be empty because some entities will not have recent activities. By default, recent activities are kept for seven days.

## High availability and disaster recovery



## Monitoring and manageability



## Architecture improvements for WAN environments and offline scenarios

