AZ-220^{Q&As}

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Microsoft Azure IoT Developer

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QUESTION 1

You have an existing Azure IoT hub.

You use IoT Hub jobs to schedule long running tasks on connected devices.

Which two operations do the IoT Hub jobs support directly? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Trigger Azure functions.

B. Invoke direct methods.

C. Update desired properties.

D. Send cloud-to-device messages.

E. Disable IoT device registry entries.

Correct Answer: BC

Consider using jobs when you need to schedule and track progress any of the following activities on a set of devices:

1.

 Invoke direct methods

2.

 Update desired properties

3.

 Update tags

Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/iot-hub/iot-hub-devguide-jobs

QUESTION 2

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure Stream Analytics job named Asjob1 that uses the following query.

Asjob1 receives the events shown in the following table.

Name	Event time hh:mm:ss	Arrival time hh:mm:ss
Event1	01:10:01	01:10:07
Event2	01:10:02	01:10:30
Event3	01:10:03	01:10:04
Event4	01:10:04	01:10:05
Event5	01:10:05	01:10:15
Event6	01:10:06	01:10:07
Event7	01:10:07	01:10:11

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
The event time of Event1 will change to 01:10:07.	◯	◯
Event2 will be excluded from the output of Asjob1.	◯	◯
Event7 will be included in the 01:10:00 time window.	◯	◯

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
The event time of Event1 will change to 01:10:07.	○	●
Event2 will be excluded from the output of Asjob1.	●	○
Event7 will be included in the 01:10:00 time window.	●	○

QUESTION 3

You have an Azure subscription that contains a resource group named RG1.

You need to deploy the Device Provisioning Service. The solution must ensure that the Device Provisioning Service can accept new device enrollments.

You create a Device Provisioning Service instance.

Which two actions should you perform next? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. From the Linked IoT hubs blade of the Device Provisioning Service, link an Azure IoT hub.

B. From the Azure portal, create a new Azure IoT hub.

C. From the Manage allocation policy blade of the Device Provisioning Service, configure an allocation policy.

D. From the Certificates blade of the Device Provisioning Service, upload an X.509 certificate to the Device Provisioning Service.

Correct Answer: D

A: The Device Provisioning Service can only provision devices to IoT hubs that have been linked to it.

C: Allocation policy. The service-level setting that determines how Device Provisioning Service assigns devices to an IoT hub. There are three supported allocation policies:

Lowest latency: devices are provisioned to an IoT hub with the lowest latency to the device.

Evenly weighted distribution

Static configuration via the enrollment list

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/bs-latn-ba/azure/iot-dps/concepts-service

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QUESTION 4

You have 10,000 IoT devices that connect to an Azure IoT hub. The devices do not support over-the-air (OTA) updates.

You need to decommission 1,000 devices. The solution must prevent connections and autoenrollment for the decommissioned devices.

Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Update the connectionState device twin property on all the devices.

B. Blacklist the X.509 root certification authority (CA) certificate for the enrollment group.

C. Delete the enrollment entry for the devices.

D. Remove the identity certificate from the hardware security module (HSM) of the devices.

E. Delete the device identity from the device registry of the IoT hub.

Correct Answer: BC

B: X.509 certificates are typically arranged in a certificate chain of trust. If a certificate at any stage in a chain becomes compromised, trust is broken. The certificate must be blacklisted to prevent Device Provisioning Service from provisioning devices downstream in any chain that contains that certificate.

C: Individual enrollments apply to a single device and can use either X.509 certificates or SAS tokens (in a real or virtual TPM) as the attestation mechanism. (Devices that use SAS tokens as their attestation mechanism can be provisioned only through an individual enrollment.) To blacklist a device that has an individual enrollment, you can either disable or delete its enrollment entry.

To blacklist a device that has an individual enrollment, you can either disable or delete its enrollment entry.

Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/iot-dps/how-to-revoke-device-access-portal

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QUESTION 5

You have an Azure IoT Edge module named SampleModule that runs on a device named Device1.

You make changes to the code of SampleModule by using Microsoft Visual Studio Code.

You need to push the code to the container registry and then deploy the module to Device1.

Which two actions should you perform from Visual Studio Code? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Build and push the SampleModule code to the registry.

B. Create a deployment for a single device.

C. Upload to Azure Storage.

D. Build an IoT Edge solution.

E. Generate a shared access signature (SAS) token for Device1.

Correct Answer: BD

D: Once you create IoT Edge modules with your business logic, you want to deploy them to your devices to operate at the edge.

B: Configure a deployment manifest. A deployment manifest is a JSON document that describes which modules to deploy, how data flows between the modules, and desired properties of the module twins. You deploy modules to your device by applying the deployment manifest that you configured with the module information.

1.

In the Visual Studio Code explorer view, expand the Azure IoT Hub section, and then expand the Devices node.

2.

To confirm that the device you\\\'ve chosen is an IoT Edge device, select it to expand the list of modules and verify the presence of $edgeHub and $edgeAgent. Every IoT Edge device includes these two modules.

3.

Select Create Deployment for Single Device.

4.

Navigate to the deployment manifest JSON file that you want to use, and click Select Edge Deployment Manifest.

Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/iot-edge/how-to-deploy-modules-vscode

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