



## **Microsoft**

### **Exam Questions AZ-220**

Microsoft Azure IoT Developer

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### NEW QUESTION 1

- (Exam Topic 3)

You need to install the Azure IoT Edge runtime on a new device that runs Windows 10 IoT Enterprise. Which four actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Step 1: From Azure IoT Hub, create an IoT Edge Device

Step 2: Deploy-IoTEdge

The Deploy-IoTEdge command checks that your Windows machine is on a supported version, turns on the containers feature, and then downloads the moby runtime and the IoT Edge runtime. The command defaults to using Windows containers.

```
{Invoke-WebRequest -useb https://aka.ms/iotedge-win} | Invoke-Expression; ` Deploy-IoTEdge
```

Step 3: Initialize-IoTEdge

The Initialize-IoTEdge command configures the IoT Edge runtime on your machine. The command defaults to manual provisioning with Windows containers.

```
{Invoke-WebRequest -useb https://aka.ms/iotedge Step 4: Enter the IoT Edge device connection string.
```

When prompted, provide the device connection string that you retrieved in step 1. The device connection string associates the physical device with a device ID in IoT Hub.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/iot-edge/module-composition>

### NEW QUESTION 2

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have an Azure IoT solution that includes an Azure IoT hub, 100 Azure IoT Edge devices, and 500 leaf devices.

You need to perform a key rotation across the devices.

Which three types of entities should you update? Each Answer presents part of the solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. the \$edgeHub module identity
- B. the \$edgeAgent module identity
- C. the leaf module identities
- D. the IoT Edge device identities
- E. the iohubowner policy credentials
- F. the leaf device identities

**Answer:** ADF

#### Explanation:

To get authorization to connect to IoT Hub, devices and services must send security tokens signed with either a shared access or symmetric key. These keys are stored with a device identity in the identity registry.

An IoT Hub identity registry can be accessed like a dictionary, by using the deviceId or moduleId as the key. Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/bs-latn-ba/azure/iot-dps/how-to-control-access> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/iot-hub/iot-hub-devguide-identity-registry>

### NEW QUESTION 3

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have an Azure IoT solution that includes an Azure IoT hub and 100 Azure IoT Edge devices.

You plan to deploy the IoT Edge devices to external networks. The firewalls of the external networks only allow traffic on port 80 and port 443.

You need to ensure that the devices can connect to the IoT hub. The solution must minimize costs. What should you do?

- A. Configure the devices for extended offline operations.
- B. Configure the upstream protocol of the devices to use MQTT over WebSocket.
- C. Connect the external networks to the IoT solution by using ExpressRoute.
- D. Configure the devices to use an HTTPS proxy.

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

MQTT over WebSockets uses port 443. Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/iot-hub/iot-hub-devguide-protocols>

### NEW QUESTION 4

- (Exam Topic 3)

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

After you answer a question in this question, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You have devices that connect to an Azure IoT hub. Each device has a fixed GPS location that includes latitude and longitude.

You discover that a device entry in the identity registry of the IoT hub is missing the GPS location. You need to configure the GPS location for the device entry. The solution must prevent the changes from being propagated to the physical device. Solution: You add tags to the device twin. Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Instead add the desired properties to the device twin.

Note: Device Twins are used to synchronize state between an IoT solution's cloud service and its devices. Each device's twin exposes a set of desired properties and reported properties. The cloud service populates the desired properties with values it wishes to send to the device. When a device connects it requests and/or subscribes for its desired properties and acts on them.

Reference:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/sv-se/blog/deep-dive-into-azure-iot-hub-notifications-and-device-twin/>

**NEW QUESTION 5**

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have an Azure IoT solution that includes a standard tier Azure IoT hub and an IoT device. The device sends one 100-KB device-to-cloud message every hour. You need to calculate the total daily message consumption of the device. What is the total daily message consumption of the device?

- A. 24
- B. 600
- C. 2,400
- D. 4,800

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

100 KB \* 24 is around 2,400 bytes.

The 100 KB message is divided into 4 KB blocks, and it is billed for 25 messages. 25 times 24 is 600

Note: The maximum message size for messages sent from a device to the cloud is 256 KB. These messages are metered in 4 KB blocks for the paid tiers so for instance if the device sends a 16 KB message via the paid tiers it will be billed as 4 messages.

Reference:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/pricing/details/iot-hub/>

**NEW QUESTION 6**

- (Exam Topic 3)

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

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You have an Azure IoT solution that includes an Azure IoT hub, a Device Provisioning Service instance, and 1,000 connected IoT devices.

All the IoT devices are provisioned automatically by using one enrollment group. You need to temporarily disable the IoT devices from the connecting to the IoT hub.

Solution: From the IoT hub, you change the credentials for the shared access policy of the IoT devices. Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/bs-latn-ba/azure/iot-dps/how-to-unprovision-devices>

**NEW QUESTION 7**

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have 100 devices that connect to an Azure IoT hub.

You need to be notified about failed local logins to a subnet of the devices.

Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Step 1: Enable Azure Security Center for IoT

Security alerts, such as failed local IoT hub logins, are stored in AzureSecurityOfThings.SecurityAlert table in the Log Analytics workspace configured for the Azure Security Center for IoT solution.

Step 2: Select a device security group Update a device security group..

Step 3: Create a custom alert rule by creating a custom alert rule Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/bs-latn-ba/azure/asc-for-iot/how-to-security-data-access> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/rest/api/securitycenter/devicesecuritygroups/createorupdate>

**NEW QUESTION 8**

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have an Azure IoT hub that uses a Device Provisioning Service instance to automate the deployment of Azure IoT Edge devices.

The IoT Edge devices have a Trusted Platform Module (TPM) 2.0 chip.

From the Azure portal, you plan to add an individual enrollment to the Device Provisioning Service that will use the TPM of the IoT Edge devices as the attestation mechanism.

Which detail should you obtain before you can create the enrollment.

- A. the scope ID and the Device Provisioning Service endpoint
- B. the primary key of the Device Provisioning Service shared access policy and the global device endpoint
- C. the X.509 device certificate and the certificate chain
- D. the endorsement key and the registration ID

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

The TPM simulator's Registration ID and the Endorsement key, are used when you create an individual enrollment for your device.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/iot-edge/how-to-auto-provision-simulated-device-linux>

**NEW QUESTION 9**

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have an Azure IoT hub that uses a Device Provisioning Service instance.

You create a new individual device enrollment that uses symmetric key attestation.

Which detail from the enrollment is required to auto provision the device by using the Device Provisioning Service?

- A. the registration ID of the enrollment
- B. the primary key of the enrollment
- C. the device identity of the IoT hub
- D. the hostname of the IoT hub

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

An enrollment is the record of devices or groups of devices that may register through auto-provisioning. The enrollment record contains information about the device or group of devices, including:

the attestation mechanism used by the device

the optional initial desired configuration desired IoT hub the desired device ID

Note: Azure IoT auto-provisioning can be broken into three phases:

\*1. Service configuration - a one-time configuration of the Azure IoT Hub and IoT Hub Device Provisioning Service instances, establishing them and creating linkage between them.

\*2. Device enrollment - the process of making the Device Provisioning Service instance aware of the devices that will attempt to register in the future. Enrollment is accomplished by configuring device identity information in the provisioning service, as either an "individual enrollment" for a single device, or a "group enrollment" for multiple devices.

\*3. Device registration and configuration Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/iot-dps/concepts-service#enrollment>

**NEW QUESTION 10**

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have an Azure IoT solution that includes an Azure IoT Hub named Hub1 and an Azure IoT Edge device named Edge1. Edge1 connects to Hub1.

You need to deploy a temperature module to Edge1. What should you do?

- A. From the Azure portal, navigate to Hub1 and select IoT Edg
- B. Select Edge1, and then select Manage Child Device
- C. From a Bash prompt, run the following command:az iot edge set-modules -device-id Edge1 -hub-name Hub1 -content C:\deploymentMan1.json
- D. Create an IoT Edge deployment manifest that specifies the temperature module and the route to\$upstrea
- E. From a Bush prompt, run the following command: az iot hub monitor-events-device-id Edge1 -hub-name Hub1
- F. From the Azure portal, navigate to Hub1 and select IoT Edg
- G. Select Edge1, select Device Twin, and then set the deployment manifest as a desired propert
- H. From a Bash prompt, run the following commandaz iot hub monitor-events-device-id Edge1 -hub-name Hub1
- I. Create an IoT Edge deployment manifest that specifies the temperature module and the route to\$upstrea
- J. From a Bush prompt, run the following command:az iot edge set-modules -device-id Edge1 -hub-name Hub1 -content C:\deploymentMan1.json

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

You deploy modules to your device by applying the deployment manifest that you configured with the module information. Change directories into the folder where your deployment manifest is saved. If you used one of the VS Code IoT Edge templates, use the deployment.json file in the config folder of your solution directory and not the deployment.template.json file. Use the following command to apply the configuration to an IoT Edge device:  
az iot edge set-modules --device-id [device id] --hub-name [hub name] --content [file path] Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/iot-edge/how-to-deploy-modules-cli>

#### NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 3)

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

After you answer a question in this question, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You have an Azure IoT solution that includes an Azure IoT hub, a Device Provisioning Service instance, and 1,000 connected IoT devices.

All the IoT devices are provisioned automatically by using one enrollment group. You need to temporarily disable the IoT devices from the connecting to the IoT hub. Solution: You delete the enrollment group from the Device Provisioning Service. Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

Instead, from the Device Provisioning Service, you disable the enrollment group, and you disable device entries in the identity registry of the IoT hub to which the IoT devices are provisioned.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/bs-latn-ba/azure/iot-dps/how-to-unprovision-devices>

#### NEW QUESTION 11

- (Exam Topic 3)

You use Azure Security Center in an Azure IoT solution.

You need to exclude some security events. The solution must minimize development effort. What should you do?

- A. Create an Azure function to filter security messages.
- B. Add a configuration to the code of the physical IoT device.
- C. Add configuration details to the device twin object.
- D. Create an azureiotsecurity module twin and add configuration details to the module twin object.

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

Properties related to every Azure Security Center for IoT security agent are located in the agent configuration object, within the desired properties section, of the azureiotsecurity module.

To modify the configuration, create and modify this object inside the azureiotsecurity module twin identity. Note: Azure Security Center for IoT's security agent twin configuration object is a JSON format object. The

configuration object is a set of controllable properties that you can define to control the behavior of the agent. These configurations help you customize the agent for each scenario required. For example, automatically

excluding some events, or keeping power consumption to a minimal level are possible by configuring these properties.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/asc-for-iot/how-to-agent-configuration>

#### NEW QUESTION 15

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