AZ-220^{Q&As}

Microsoft Azure IoT Developer

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QUESTION 1

You have 10 IoT devices that connect to an Azure IoT hub named Hub1.

From Azure Cloud Shell, you run az iot hub monitor-events --hub-name Hub1 and receive the following error message: "az iot hub: \\'monitor-events\\' is not in the \\'az iot hub\\' command group. See \\'az iot hub --help\\'."

You need to ensure that you can run the command successfully.

What should you run first?

A. az iot hub monitor-feedback --hub-name Hub1

B. az iot hub generate-sas-token --hub-name Hub1

C. az iot hub configuration list --hub-name Hub1

D. az extension add -name azure-cli-iot-ext

Correct Answer: D

Execute az extension add --name azure-cli-iot-ext once and try again.

In order to read the telemetry from your hub by CLI, you have to enable IoT Extension with the following commands:
Add: az extension add --name azure-cli-iot-ext

Reference: https://github.com/MicrosoftDocs/azure-docs/issues/20843

QUESTION 2

You have an Azure IoT solution.

You plan to register an Azure IoT Edge device by using X.509 self-signed certificates.

You need to provide the thumbprint for the primary and secondary certificates.

Solution: You generate a 96-hex character SHA384 hash for the certificates.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 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: 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.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

You may find it necessary to deprovision devices that were previously auto-provisioned through the Device Provisioning Service. In general, deprovisioning a device involves two steps:

1.

Disenroll the device from your provisioning service, to prevent future auto-provisioning. Depending on whether you want to revoke access temporarily or permanently, you may want to either disable or delete an enrollment entry.

2.

Deregister the device from your IoT Hub, to prevent future communications and data transfer. Again, you can temporarily disable or permanently delete the device\\'s entry in the identity registry for the IoT Hub where it was provisioned.

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

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QUESTION 4

You have an Azure IoT solution that includes multiple Azure IoT hubs in different geographic locations and a single Device Provision Service instance. You need to configure device enrollment to assign devices to the appropriate IoT hub based on the following requirements:

1.

The registration ID of the device

2.

The geographic location of the device

The load between the IoT hubs in the same geographic location must be balanced.

What should you use to assign the devices to the IoT hubs?

A. Static configuration (via enrollment list only)

B. Lowest latency

C. Evenly weighted distribution

D. Custom (Use Azure Function)

Correct Answer: A

Set the Device Provisioning Service allocation policy

The allocation policy is a Device Provisioning Service setting that determines how devices are assigned to an IoT hub. There are three supported allocation policies:

Lowest latency: Devices are provisioned to an IoT hub based on the hub with the lowest latency to the device.

Evenly weighted distribution (default): Linked IoT hubs are equally likely to have devices provisioned to them. This is the default setting. If you are provisioning devices to only one IoT hub, you can keep this setting.

Static configuration via the enrollment list: Specification of the desired IoT hub in the enrollment list takes priority over the Device Provisioning Service-level allocation policy.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/iot-dps/tutorial-provision-multiple-hubs

QUESTION 5

You create an Azure IoT hub by running the following command.

az iot hub create --resource-group MyResourceGroup --name MyIotHub --sku B1 --location westus --partition-count 4

What does MyIotHub support?

A. Device Provisioning Service

B. cloud-to-device messaging

C. Azure IoT Edge

D. device twins

Correct Answer: A

The Device Provisioning Service is included in the Basic Tiers (such as B1).

Incorrect Answers:

B, C, D: The Standard tier is needed for cloud-to-device messaging, Azure IoT Edge, and device twins.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/iot-hub/iot-hub-scaling

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