

Exam Questions AZ-220

Microsoft Azure IoT Developer

<https://www.2passeasy.com/dumps/AZ-220/>



NEW QUESTION 1

- (Exam Topic 1)

How should you complete the GROUP BY clause to meet the Streaming Analytics requirements?

- A. GROUP BY HoppingWindow(Second, 60, 30)
- B. GROUP BY TumblingWindow(Second, 30)
- C. GROUP BY SlidingWindow(Second, 30)
- D. GROUP BY SessionWindow(Second, 30, 60)

Answer: B

Explanation:

Scenario: You plan to use a 30-second period to calculate the average temperature reading of the sensors. Tumbling window functions are used to segment a data stream into distinct time segments and perform a function against them, such as the example below. The key differentiators of a Tumbling window are that they repeat, do not overlap, and an event cannot belong to more than one tumbling window.

InAnswers:

A: Hopping window functions hop forward in time by a fixed period. It may be easy to think of them as Tumbling windows that can overlap, so events can belong to more than one Hopping window result set.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/stream-analytics/stream-analytics-window-functions>

NEW QUESTION 2

- (Exam Topic 1)

You create a new IoT device named device1 on iothub1. Device1 has a primary key of Uihuih76hbHb. How should you complete the device connection string? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: iothub1

The Azure IoT hub is named iothub1.

Box 2: azure-devices.net

The format of the device connection string looks like:

HostName={YourIoTHubName}.azure-devices.net;DeviceId=MyNodeDevice;SharedAccessKey={YourShared Box 1: device1

Device1 has a primary key of Uihuih76hbHb. Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/iot-hub/quickstart-control-device-dotnet>

NEW QUESTION 3

- (Exam Topic 3)

You plan to deploy a standard tier Azure IoT hub.

You need to perform an over-the-air (OTA) update on devices that will connect to the IoT hub by using scheduled jobs.

What should you use?

- A. a device-to-cloud message
- B. the device twin reported properties
- C. a cloud-to-device message
- D. a direct method

Answer: D

Explanation:

Releases via the REST API.

All of the operations that can be performed from the Console can also be automated using the REST API. You might do this to automate your build and release process, for example.

You can build firmware using the Particle CLI or directly using the compile source code API.

Note: Over-the-air (OTA) firmware updates are a vital component of any IoT system. Over-the-air firmware updates refers to the practice of remotely updating the code on an embedded device.

Reference:

<https://docs.particle.io/tutorials/device-cloud/ota-updates/>

NEW QUESTION 4

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have an Azure IoT Central application that has a custom device template. You need to configure the device template to support the following activities:

Return the reported power consumption.

Configure the desired fan speed.

Run the device reset routine.

Read the fan serial number.

Which option should you use for each activity? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: Measurement

Telemetry/measurement is a stream of values sent from the device, typically from a sensor. For example, a sensor might report the ambient temperature.

Box 2: Property

The template can provide a writeable fan speed property

Properties represent point-in-time values. For example, a device can use a property to report the target temperature it's trying to reach. You can set writeable properties from IoT Central.

Box 3: Settings

Box 4: Command

You can call device commands from IoT Central. Commands optionally pass parameters to the device and receive a response from the device. For example, you can call a command to reboot a device in 10 seconds.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/iot-central/core/howto-set-up-template>

NEW QUESTION 5

- (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 6

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have 20 devices that connect to an Azure IoT hub.

You open Azure Monitor as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)

You discover that telemetry is not being received from five IoT devices.

You need to identify the names of the devices that are not generating telemetry and visualize the data. What should you do first?

- A. Add the Number of throttling errors metric and archive the logs to an Azure storage account.
- B. Configure diagnostics for Routes and stream the logs to Azure Event Hubs.
- C. Add the Telemetry messages sent metric and archive the logs to an Azure Storage account.
- D. Configure diagnostics for Connections and send the logs to Azure Log Analytics.

Answer: D

Explanation:

To log device connection events and errors, turn on diagnostics for IoT Hub. We recommend turning on these logs as early as possible, because if diagnostic logs aren't enabled, when device disconnects occur, you won't have any information to troubleshoot the problem with.

Sign in to the Azure portal.

Browse to your IoT hub.

Select Diagnostics settings.

Select Turn on diagnostics.

Enable Connections logs to be collected.

For easier analysis, turn on Send to Log Analytics

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/bs-cyrl-ba/azure/iot-hub/iot-hub-troubleshoot-connectivity>

NEW QUESTION 7

- (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 iothubowner 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 8

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have an Azure IoT solution that includes several Azure IoT hubs.

A new alerting feature was recently added to the IoT devices. The feature uses a new device twin reported property named alertCondition.

You need to send alerts to an Azure Service Bus queue named MessageAlerts. The alerts must include alertCondition and the name of the IoT hub.

Which two actions should you perform? Each Answer presents part of the solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Configure File upload for each IoT hu
- B. Configure the device to send a file to an Azure Storage container that contains the device name and status message.
- C. Add the following message enrichments: Name = iotHubNameValue = \$twin.tag.location Endpoint = MessageAlert
- D. Create an IoT Hub routing rule that has a data source of Device Twin Change Events and select the endpoint for MessageAlerts.
- E. Add the following message enrichments: Name = iotHubName Value = \$iothubnameEndpoint = MessageAlert
- F. Create an IoT Hub routing rule that has a data source of Device Telemetry Messages and select the endpoint for MessageAlerts.

Answer: BD

Explanation:

B: Message enrichments is the ability of the IoT Hub to stamp messages with additional information before the messages are sent to the designated endpoint. One reason to use message enrichments is to include data that can be used to simplify downstream processing. For example, enriching device telemetry messages with

a device twin tag can reduce load on customers to make device twin API calls for this information. D: Applying enrichments

The messages can come from any data source supported by IoT Hub message routing, including the following examples:

-->device twin change notifications -- changes in the device twin device telemetry, such as temperature or pressure

device life-cycle events, such as when the device is created or deleted Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/iot-hub/iot-hub-message-enrichments-overview>

NEW QUESTION 9

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have an Azure IoT hub.

You need to recommend a solution to scale the IoT hub automatically. What should you include in the recommendation?

- A. Create an SMS alert in IoT Hub for the Total number of messages used metric.
- B. Create an Azure function that retrieves the quota metrics of the IoT hub.
- C. Configure autoscaling in Azure Monitor.
- D. Emit custom metrics from the IoT device code and create an Azure Automation runbook alert.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Note: IoT Hub is scaled and priced based on an allowed number of messages per day across all devices connected to that IoT Hub. If you exceed the allowed message threshold for your chosen tier and number of units, IoT Hub will begin rejecting new messages. To date, there is no built-in mechanism for automatically scaling an IoT Hub to the next level of capacity if you approach or exceed that threshold.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/samples/azure-samples/iot-hub-dotnet-autoscale/iot-hub-dotnet-autoscale/>

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 3)

From the Device Provisioning Service, you create an enrollment as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)

You need to deploy a new IoT device.

What should you use as the device identity during attestation?

- A. a self-signed X.509 certificate
- B. the random string of alphanumeric characters
- C. the HMACSHA256 hash of the device's registration ID
- D. the endorsement key of the device's Trusted Platform Module (TPM)

Answer: C

Explanation:

Each device uses its derived device key with your unique registration ID to perform symmetric key attestation with the enrollment during provisioning. To generate the device key, use the key you copied from your DPS

enrollment to compute an HMAC-SHA256 of the unique registration ID for the device and convert the result into Base64 format.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/iot-edge/how-to-auto-provision-symmetric-keys>

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 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 11

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have an Azure IoT hub that is being taken from prototype to production.

You plan to connect IoT devices to the IoT hub. The devices have hardware security modules (HSMs). You need to use the most secure authentication method between the devices and the IoT hub. Company policy prohibits the use of internally generated certificates. Which authentication method should you use?

- A. an X.509 self-signed certificate
- B. a certificate thumbprint
- C. a symmetric key
- D. An X.509 certificate signed by a root certification authority (CA).

Answer: D

Explanation:

Purchase X.509 certificates from a root certificate authority (CA). This method is recommended for production environments.

The hardware security module, or HSM, is used for secure, hardware-based storage of device secrets, and is the most secure form of secret storage. Both X.509 certificates and SAS tokens can be stored in the HSM

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 12

- (Exam Topic 3)

Your company is creating a new camera security system that will use Azure IoT Hub. You plan to use an Azure IoT Edge device that will run Ubuntu Server 18.04. You need to configure the IoT Edge device.

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: Run the following commands Install the container runtime.

Azure IoT Edge relies on an OCI-compatible container runtime. For production scenarios, we recommended that you use the Moby-based engine provided below. The Moby engine is the only container engine officially supported with Azure IoT Edge. Docker CE/EE container images are compatible with the Moby runtime.

Install the Moby engine.

```
sudo apt-get install moby-engine
```

Install the Moby command-line interface (CLI). The CLI is useful for development but optional for production deployments.

```
sudo apt-get install moby-cli
```

Install the security daemon. The package is installed at /etc/iotedge/. `sudo apt-get install iotedge`

Step 2: From IoT Hub, create an IoT Edge device registry entry.

Note: In your IoT Hub in the Azure portal, IoT Edge devices are created and managed separately from IOT devices that are not edge enabled.

Sign in to the Azure portal and navigate to your IoT hub.

In the left pane, select IoT Edge from the menu.

Select Add an IoT Edge device.

Provide a descriptive device ID. Use the default settings to auto-generate authentication keys and connect the new device to your hub.

Select Save.

Retrieve the connection string in the Azure portal

*1. When you're ready to set up your device, you need the connection string that links your physical device with its identity in the IoT hub.

*2. From the IoT Edge page in the portal, click on the device ID from the list of IoT Edge devices.

*3. Copy the value of either Primary Connection String or Secondary Connection String.

Step 3: Add the connection string to..

To manually provision a device, you need to provide it with a device connection string that you can create by registering a new device in your IoT hub.

Open the configuration file.

```
sudo nano /etc/iotedge/config.yaml
```

Find the provisioning configurations of the file and uncomment the Manual provisioning configuration section. Update the value of device_connection_string with the connection string from your IoT Edge device.

Save and close the file.

After entering the provisioning information in the configuration file, restart the daemon: `sudo systemctl restart iotedge`

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/iot-edge/how-to-install-iot-edge-linux>

NEW QUESTION 17

- (Exam Topic 3)

You are troubleshooting an Azure IoT hub.

You discover that some telemetry messages are dropped before they reach downstream processing. You suspect that IoT Hub throttling is the root cause.

Which log in the Diagnostics settings of the IoT hub should you use to capture the throttling error events?

- A. Routes
- B. DeviceTelemetry
- C. Connections
- D. C2DCommands

Answer: B

Explanation:

The device telemetry category tracks errors that occur at the IoT hub and are related to the telemetry pipeline. This category includes errors that occur when sending telemetry events (such as throttling) and receiving telemetry events (such as unauthorized reader). This category cannot catch errors caused by code running on the device itself.

Note: The metric d2c.telemetry.ingress.sendThrottle is the number of throttling errors due to device throughput throttles.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/iot-hub/iot-hub-monitor-resource-health>

NEW QUESTION 20

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have an Azure IoT solution that includes an Azure IoT hub.

You receive a root certification authority (CA) certificate from the security department at your company. You need to configure the IoT hub to use the root CA certificate.

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:

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/bs-latn-ba/azure/iot-hub/iot-hub-security-x509-get-started>

NEW QUESTION 25

- (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: 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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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>

NEW QUESTION 26

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have 1,000 devices that connect to a standard tier Azure IoT hub.

All the devices are commissioned and send telemetry events to the built-in IoT Hub endpoint. You configure message enrichment on the events endpoint and set the enrichment value to \$twin.tags.ipV4.

When you inspect messages on the events endpoint, you discover that all the messages are stamped with a string of "\$twin.tags.ipV4".

What are two possible causes of the issue? Each Answer presents a complete solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. The ipV4 tag is a restricted twin property that is unavailable for message enrichment.
- B. A standard tier IoT hub does not support device twin properties in message enrichments.
- C. The device sending the message has no device twin.
- D. Message enrichment cannot be added to messages going to a built-in endpoint.
- E. The device twin path used for the value of the enrichment does not exist.
- F. The device twin property value used for message enrichment is set to "\$twin.tags.ipV4".

Answer: CE

Explanation:

In some cases, if you are applying an enrichment with a value set to a tag or property in the device twin, the value will be stamped as a string value. For example, if an enrichment value is set to \$twin.tags.field, the messages will be stamped with the string "\$twin.tags.field" rather than the value of that field from the twin.

This happens in the following cases:

(C) Your IoT Hub is in the standard tier, but the device sending the message has no device twin.

(E) Your IoT Hub is in the standard tier, but the device twin path used for the value of the enrichment does not exist. For example, if the enrichment value is set to \$twin.tags.location, and the device twin does not have a location property under tags, the message is stamped with the string "\$twin.tags.location".

Your IoT Hub is in the basic tier. Basic tier IoT hubs do not support device twins. Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/iot-hub/iot-hub-message-enrichments-overview>

NEW QUESTION 31

- (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 35

- (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 use an Azure policy to apply tags to a resource group. 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 36

- (Exam Topic 3)

You develop a custom Azure IoT Edge module named temperature-module.

You publish temperature-module to a private container registry named mycr.azurecr.io

You need to build a deployment manifest for the IoT Edge device that will run temperature-module. Which three container images should you define in the manifest? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. mcr.microsoft.com/azureiotedge-simulated-temperature-sensor:1.0
- B. mcr.microsoft.com/azureiotedge-agent:1.0
- C. mcr.microsoft.com/iotedge-dev:2.0
- D. mycr.azurecr.io/temperature-module:latest
- E. mcr.microsoft.com/azureiotedge-hub:1.0

Answer: BDE

Explanation:

Each IoT Edge device runs at least two modules: \$edgeAgent and \$edgeHub, which are part of the IoT Edge runtime. IoT Edge device can run multiple additional modules for any number of processes. Use a deployment manifest to tell your device which modules to install and how to configure them to work together.

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 41

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have an IoT device that gathers data in a CSV file named Sensors.csv.

You deploy an Azure IoT hub that is accessible at ContosoHub.azure-devices.net. You need to ensure that Sensors.csv is uploaded to the IoT hub.

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

- A. Upload Sensors.csv by using the IoT Hub REST API.
- B. From the Azure subscription, select the IoT hub, select Message routing, and then configure a route to storage.
- C. From the Azure subscription, select the IoT hub, select File upload, and then configure a storage container.
- D. Configure the device to use a GET request to ContosoHub.azure-devices.net/devices/ContosoDevice1/files/notifications.

Answer: AC

Explanation:

C: To use the file upload functionality in IoT Hub, you must first associate an Azure Storage account with your hub. Select File upload to display a list of file upload properties for the IoT hub that is being modified.

For Storage container: Use the Azure portal to select a blob container in an Azure Storage account in your current Azure subscription to associate with your IoT Hub. If necessary, you can create an Azure Storage account on the Storage accounts blade and blob container on the Containers

A: IoT Hub has an endpoint specifically for devices to request a SAS URI for storage to upload a file. To start the file upload process, the device sends a POST request to {iot hub}.azure-devices.net/devices/{deviceId}/files with the following JSON body:

```
{
  "blobName": "{name of the file for which a SAS URI will be generated}"
}
```

Reference:

<https://github.com/MicrosoftDocs/azure-docs/blob/master/articles/iot-hub/iot-hub-configure-file-upload.md>

NEW QUESTION 45

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have an instance of Azure Time Series Insights and an Azure IoT hub that receives streaming telemetry from IoT devices.

You need to configure Time Series Insights to receive telemetry from 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: Create a dedicated consumer group.. Add a consumer group to your IoT hub.

Applications use consumer groups to pull data from Azure IoT Hub. To reliably read data from your IoT hub, provide a dedicated consumer group that's used only by this Time Series Insights environment.

Step 2: Add a new Time Series Insights event source. Add a new event source

Sign in to the Azure portal.

In the left menu, select All resources. Select your Time Series Insights environment.

Under Settings, select Event Sources, and then select Add.

In the New event source pane, for Event source name, enter a name that's unique to this Time Series Insights environment. For example, enter event-stream.

Step 3: Configure the Time Series event source to connect to an existing IOT hub Step 4: For Source, select IoT Hub.

Step 5: Select a value for Import option:

If you already have an IoT hub in one of your subscriptions, select Use IoT Hub from available subscriptions. This option is the easiest approach.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/time-series-insights/time-series-insights-how-to-add-an-event-source-iot>

NEW QUESTION 47

- (Exam Topic 3)

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.

Answer: BC

Explanation:

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>

NEW QUESTION 49

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have an Azure IoT Edge device.

You need to modify the credentials used to access the container registry. What should you modify?

- A. the @edgeHub module twin
- B. the IoT Edge module

- C. the \$edgeAgent module twin
- D. the Azure IoT Hub device twin

Answer: C

Explanation:

The module twin for the IoT Edge agent is called \$edgeAgent and coordinates the communications between the IoT Edge agent running on a device and IoT Hub. The desired properties are set when applying a deployment manifest on a specific device as part of a single-device or at-scale deployment. These properties include: runtime.settings.registryCredentials.{registryId}.username runtime.settings.registryCredentials.{registryId}.password

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 50

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