

Demo Questions

Microsoft AZ-220 Exam

Microsoft Azure IoT Developer Specialty

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Question #1 Topic 1

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>

Question #2Topic 1

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

Correct Answer: B

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>

Question #3Topic 1

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 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

Correct Answer: *B*

Reference:

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

Question #4Topic 1

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure IoT hub.

You plan to deploy 1,000 IoT devices by using automatic device management.

The device twin is shown below.

```

{
  "deviceId": "ContosoHyperDriveEngine1",
  "etag": "AAAAAAAAAAw=",
  "deviceEtag": "MTYyNDk20kw",
  "status": "enabled",
  "statusUpdateTime": "0001-01-01t00:00:00Z",
  "connectionTime": "Disconnected",
  "lastActivityTime": "0001-01-01T00:00:00Z",
  "cloudToDeviceMessageCount": 0,
  "authenticationType": "sas",
  "x509Thumbprint": {
    "primaryThumbprint": null,
    "secondaryThumbprint": null
  },
  "version": 13,
  "tags": {
    "engine": {
      "warpCorVersion": "1.2.65b",
      "warpDriveType": "WM105a"
    }
  },
  "properties": {
    "desired": {
      "$metadata": {
        "$lastUpdated": "2019-10-17T18:43:33.7599556Z"
      },
      "$version": 1
    },
    "reported": {
      "$metadata": {
        "$lastUpdated": "2019-10-17T18:43:33.7599556Z"
      },
      "$version": 1
    }
  }
}

```

You need to configure automatic device management for the deployment.

Which target Condition and Device Twin Path should you use? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Target Condition:

| | |
|--|---|
| | ▼ |
| properties.desired.warpDriveType='WM105a' | |
| properties.reported.warpDriveType='WM105a' | |
| tags.engine.warpDriveType='WM105a' | |

Device Twin Path:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| | ▼ |
| properties.desired.warpOperating | |
| properties.reported.warpOperating | |
| properties.warpOperating | |

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Target Condition:

| | |
|--|---|
| | ▼ |
| properties.desired.warpDriveType='WM105a' | |
| properties.reported.warpDriveType='WM105a' | |
| tags.engine.warpDriveType='WM105a' | |

Device Twin Path:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| | ▼ |
| properties.desired.warpOperating | |
| properties.reported.warpOperating | |
| properties.warpOperating | |

Box 1: tags.engine.warpDriveType='VM105a'

Use tags to target twins. Before you create a configuration, you must specify which devices or

modules you want to affect. Azure IoT Hub identifies devices and using tags in the device twin, and identifies modules using tags in the module twin.

Box 2: properties.desired.warpOperating

The twin path, which is the path to the JSON section within the twin desired properties that will be set.

For example, you could set the twin path to properties.desired.chiller-water and then provide the following JSON content:

```
{  
  "temperature": 66,  
  "pressure": 28  
}
```

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/iot-hub/iot-hub-automatic-device-management>

Question #5 Topic 1

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

Correct Answer: D

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/>