

AZ-220 Dumps

Microsoft Azure IoT Developer

<https://www.certleader.com/AZ-220-dumps.html>



NEW QUESTION 1

- (Exam Topic 1)

You need to enable telemetry message tracing through the entire IoT solution. What should you do?

- A. Monitor device lifecycle events.
- B. Upload IoT device logs by using the File upload feature.
- C. Enable the DeviceTelemetry diagnostic log and stream the log data to an Azure event hub.
- D. Implement distributed tracing.

Answer: D

Explanation:

IoT Hub is one of the first Azure services to support distributed tracing. As more Azure services support distributed tracing, you'll be able to trace IoT messages throughout the Azure services involved in your solution.

Note:

Enabling distributed tracing for IoT Hub gives you the ability to:

Precisely monitor the flow of each message through IoT Hub using trace context. This trace context includes correlation IDs that allow you to correlate events from one component with events from another component. It can be applied for a subset or all IoT device messages using device twin.

Automatically log the trace context to Azure Monitor diagnostic logs.

Measure and understand message flow and latency from devices to IoT Hub and routing endpoints. Start considering how you want to implement distributed tracing for the non-Azure services in your IoT solution.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/iot-hub/iot-hub-distributed-tracing>

NEW QUESTION 2

- (Exam Topic 1)

You plan to deploy Azure Time Series Insights.

What should you create on iothub1 before you deploy Time Series Insights?

- A. a new message route
- B. a new consumer group
- C. a new shared access policy
- D. an IP filter rule

Answer: B

Explanation:

Create a dedicated consumer group in the IoT hub for the Time Series Insights environment to consume from. Each Time Series Insights event source must have its own dedicated consumer group that isn't shared with any other consumer. If multiple readers consume events from the same consumer group, all readers are likely to exhibit failures.

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 3

- (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.

HostName= [dropdown] ; DeviceId= [dropdown] : SharedAccessKey=Uihuih76hbHb

azure-devices.net	azure-devices.net	azure-devices.net
criticalep	criticalep	criticalep
device1	device1	device1
iothub1	iothub1	iothub1
tracestate	tracestate	tracestate

- 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 4

- (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 5

- (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.

Return the reported power consumption:

Command
Measurement
Properties
Settings

Configure the desired fan speed:

Command
Measurement
Properties
Settings

Read the fan serial number:

Command
Measurement
Properties
Settings

Run the device reset routine:

Command
Measurement
Properties
Settings

- 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 6

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have the devices shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Hardware configuration
Device1	Azure Sphere microcontroller unit (MCU)	4 MB of RAM ARM processor
Device2	Raspberry Pi single board computer (SBC)	1 GB of RAM ARM processor
Device3	Desktop computer	8 GB of RAM x64 processor
Device4	Apple iPhone	4 GB of RAM ARM processor

You are implementing a proof of concept (POC) for an Azure IoT solution. You need to deploy an Azure IoT Edge device as part of the POC. On which two devices can you deploy IOT Edge? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Device1
- B. Device2
- C. Device3
- D. Device4

Answer: BC

Explanation:

Azure IoT Edge runs great on devices as small as a Raspberry Pi3 to server grade hardware. Tier 1. The systems listed in the following table are supported by Microsoft, either generally available or in public preview, and are tested with each new release.

Operating System	AMD64	ARM32v7	ARM64
Raspbian Stretch			
Ubuntu Server 16.04			Public preview
Ubuntu Server 18.04			Public preview
Windows 10 IoT Core, build 17763			
Windows 10 IoT Enterprise, build 17763			
Windows Server 2019, build 17763			
Windows Server IoT 2019, build 17763			

Reference:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/iot-edge/support>

NEW QUESTION 7

- (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 8

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have an existing Azure IoT hub.

You need to connect physical IoT devices to the IoT hub.

You are connecting the devices through a firewall that allows only port 443 and port 80.

Which three communication protocols can you use? Each correct answer presents a complete solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. MQTT over WebSocket
- B. AMQP
- C. AMQP over WebSocket
- D. MQTT
- E. HTTPS

Answer: ACE

Explanation:

MQTT over WebSockets, AMQP over WebSocket, and HTTPS use port 443. Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 9

- (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 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: 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 10

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

You have 1,000 legacy IoT devices that only support MAC address or serial number identities. The device do NOT have a security feature that can be used to securely identify the device or a hardware security module (HSM).

You plan to deploy the devices to a secure environment.

You need to configure the Device Provisioning Service instance to ensure that all the devices are identified securely before they receive updates.

Which attestation mechanism should you choose?

- A. Trusted Platform Module (TPM) 1.2 attestation
- B. symmetric key attestation
- C. X.509 certificates

Answer: B

Explanation:

A common problem with many legacy devices is that they often have an identity that is composed of a single piece of information. This identity information is usually a MAC address or a serial number. Legacy devices may not have a certificate, TPM, or any other security feature that can be used to securely identify the device. The Device Provisioning Service for IoT hub includes symmetric key attestation. Symmetric key attestation can be used to identify a device based off information like the MAC address or a serial number.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/bs-latn-ba/azure/iot-dps/how-to-legacy-device-symm-key>

NEW QUESTION 15

- (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 18

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

You plan to use Azure functions to process all the telemetry messages from the devices before storing the messages.

You need to configure the functions binding for the IoT hub.

Which two configuration details should you use to configure the binding? Each Answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. the name of the resource group that contains the IoT hub
- B. the IoT hub's connection string shared access key that has Service connect permissions
- C. the connection string of the Azure Event Hub-compatible endpoint from the IoT Hub built-in endpoints
- D. the Azure Event-Hub compatible name

Answer: CD

Explanation:

EventHubName: Functions 2.x and higher. The name of the event hub. When the event hub name is also present in the connection string, that value overrides this property at runtime.

Connection: The name of an app setting that contains the connection string to the event hub's namespace. Copy this connection string by clicking the Connection Information button for the namespace, not the event hub itself. This connection string must have send permissions to send the message to the event stream.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/functions-bindings-event-iot-output>

NEW QUESTION 22

- (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 23

- (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 27

- (Exam Topic 3)

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.

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.

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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>

NEW QUESTION 32

- (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 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 the desired properties to the device twin. Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:

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 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 37

- (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 38

- (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 43

- (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 47

- (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

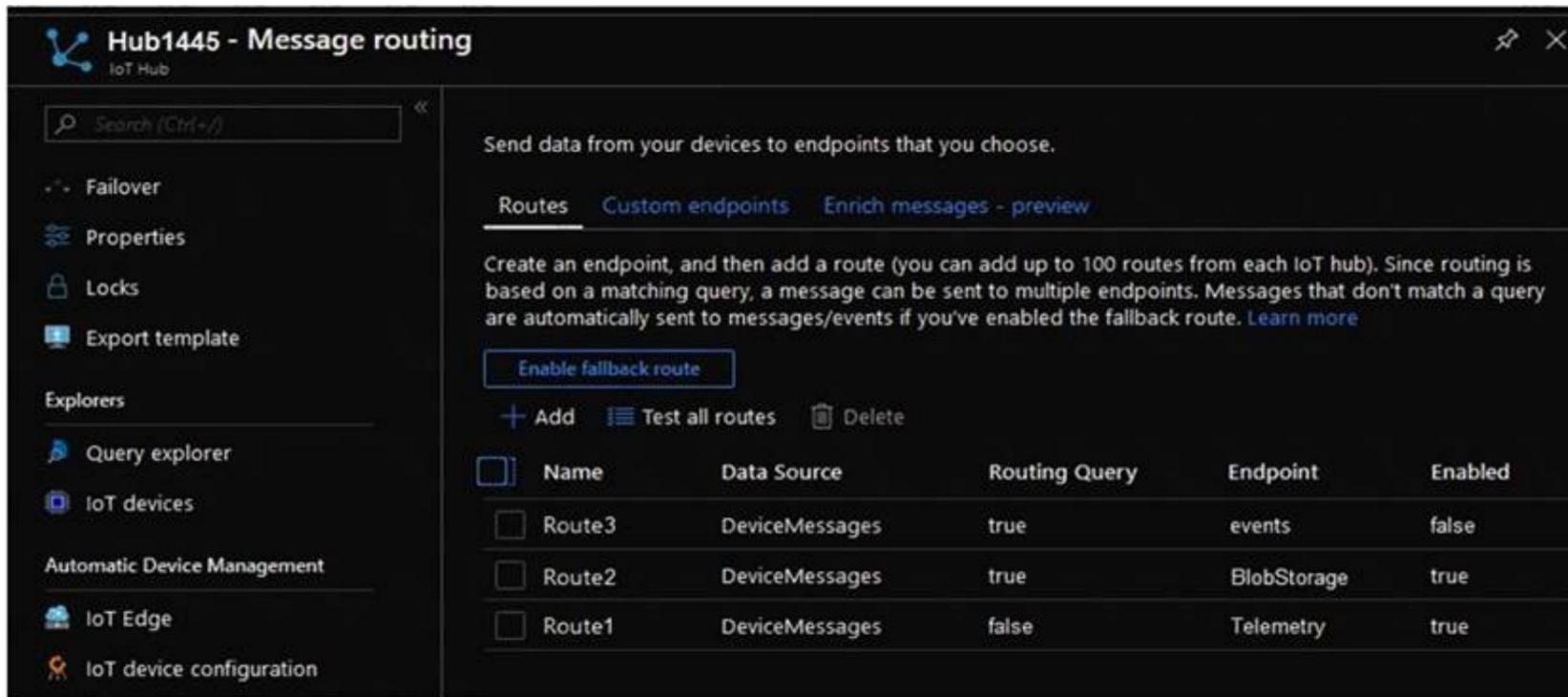
Explanation:

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 49

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have an Azure Stream Analytics job that connects to an Azure IoT hub named Hub1445 as a streaming data source. Hub1445 is configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)



The Stream Analytics job fails to receive any messages from the IoT hub. What should you do to resolve the issue?

- A. Change the Route1 route query to true.
- B. Enable the Route3 route.
- C. Disable the Route2 route.
- D. Enable the fallback route.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The device telemetry is usually passed as JSON from the device through the IoT Hub - this is handled nicely by Azure Streaming Analytics queries. The IoT Hub message routing should be configured as follows: Data source: Device Telemetry Messages Routing query: true (as the routing query is an expression that evaluates to true or false for each received message, the simplest way to send all messages to the endpoint is to just supply true as the query). Reference: <https://darenmay.com/blog/azure-iot-streaming-analytics-data-lake-analytics-and-json/>

NEW QUESTION 53

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Thank You for Trying Our Product

* 100% Pass or Money Back

All our products come with a 90-day Money Back Guarantee.

* One year free update

You can enjoy free update one year. 24x7 online support.

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