



# AZ-220<sup>Q&As</sup>

Microsoft Azure IoT Developer

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**QUESTION 1**

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure IoT hub and two Azure IoT Edge devices named Device1 and Device2.

You need to ensure that the IoT hub only accepts connections from Device1 and Device2.

What should you configure?

- A. a private endpoint connection
- B. Azure API Management
- C. Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) Identity Protection
- D. a gateway device

Correct Answer: A

Ingress connectivity to IoT Hub using Azure Private Link. A private endpoint is a private IP address allocated inside a customer-owned VNet via which an Azure resource is reachable. Through Azure Private Link, you can set up a private endpoint for your IoT hub to allow services inside your VNet to reach IoT Hub without requiring traffic to be sent to IoT Hub's public endpoint. Similarly, your on-premises devices can use Virtual Private Network (VPN) or ExpressRoute peering to gain connectivity to your VNet and your IoT Hub (via its private endpoint). As a result, you can restrict or completely block off connectivity to your IoT hub's public endpoints by using IoT Hub IP filter or the public network access toggle. This approach keeps connectivity to your Hub using the private endpoint for devices.

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

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**QUESTION 2**

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

Correct Answer: B

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>

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### QUESTION 3

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

You plan to deploy 10,000 IoT devices.

You need to validate the performance of the IoT solution while 10,000 concurrently connected devices stream telemetry. The solution must minimize effort.

What should you deploy?

- A. an Azure IoT Device Simulation from Azure IoT Solution Accelerator
- B. an Azure function, an IoT Hub device SDK, and a timer trigger
- C. Azure IoT Central application and a template for the retail industry
- D. an Azure IoT Edge gateway configured as a protocol translation gateway

Correct Answer: A

The IoT solution accelerators are complete, ready-to-deploy IoT solutions that implement common IoT scenarios. The scenarios include connected factory and device simulation.

Use the Device Simulation solution accelerator to run simulated devices that generate realistic telemetry. You can use this solution accelerator to test the behavior of the other solution accelerators or to test your own custom IoT solutions.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/iot-accelerators/about-iot-accelerators>

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### QUESTION 4

You are developing an Azure IoT Central application.

You add a new custom device template to the application.

You need to add a fixed location value to the device template. The value must be updated by the physical IoT device, read-only to device operators, and not graphed by IoT Central.

What should you add to the device template?

- A. a Location property
- B. a Location telemetry
- C. a Cloud property

Correct Answer: A



For example, a builder can create a device template for a connected fan that has the following characteristics: Sends temperature telemetry Sends location property

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

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## QUESTION 5

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure IoT hub, 500 IoT devices, and an Azure Time Series Insights Gen2 environment named Environment1.

You need to add calculated values to the Time Series Model.

What should you use?

- A. instances
- B. types
- C. hierarchies

Correct Answer: B

Time Series Model types help you define variables or formulas for doing computations. Types are associated with a specific instance.

A type can have one or more variables. For example, a Time Series Model instance might be of type Temperature Sensor, which consists of the variables avg temperature, min temperature, and max temperature.

Incorrect Answers:

A: Time Series Model instances are virtual representations of the time series themselves.

In most cases, instances are uniquely identified by deviceId or assetId, which are saved as time series IDs.

C: Time Series Model hierarchies organize instances by specifying property names and their relationships.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/time-series-insights/concepts-model-overview>

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