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## Linux Foundation CGOA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Related Practices:</b> This section of the exam measures the skills of DevOps Engineers and covers how GitOps relates to broader practices like configuration as code, infrastructure as code, DevOps, and DevSecOps, along with continuous integration and delivery.</li> </ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Tooling:</b> This section of the exam measures skills of DevOps Engineers and covers the tools supporting GitOps, including manifest formats, packaging methods, state store systems such as Git and alternatives, reconciliation engines like ArgoCD and Flux, and interoperability with CI, observability, and notification tools.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>GitOps Terminology:</b> This section of the exam measures the skills of DevOps Engineers and covers the foundational terms of GitOps, including declarative descriptions, desired state, state drift, reconciliation, managed systems, state stores, feedback loops, and rollback concepts.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>GitOps Patterns:</b> This section of the exam measures skills of Site Reliability Engineers and covers deployment and release patterns, progressive delivery, pull versus event-driven approaches, and various architectural patterns for in-cluster and external reconcilers.</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>GitOps Principles:</b> This section of the exam measures skills of Site Reliability Engineers and covers the main principles of GitOps, such as being declarative, versioned and immutable, automatically pulled, and continuously reconciled.</li> </ul>

## Linux Foundation Certified GitOps Associate Sample Questions (Q15-Q20):

### NEW QUESTION # 15

Which of the following is an example of an external reconciler?

- A. Helm
- B. Kustomize
- C. Kubeflow
- **D. Flux**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Areconcilerensures that the actual system matches the desired state declared in Git. External reconcilers run outside the core cluster orchestration process. Flux is a widely used GitOps external reconciler that continuously syncs cluster state with the repository.

"Flux is an example of a GitOps reconciler that continuously monitors Git repositories and applies changes to the cluster. As an external reconciler, it handles synchronization and reconciliation loops outside the direct application code." Thus, A: Flux is correct.

References: GitOps Tooling (CNCF GitOps Working Group).

### NEW QUESTION # 16

A GitOps project wants to leverage both ArgoCD and Flux for a deployment. Can ArgoCD and Flux be used in conjunction?

- A. ArgoCD and Flux cannot be used together as they are designed for different types of deployments.
- B. If you modify their source code, ArgoCD and Flux can only be used together.
- **C. ArgoCD and Flux can be used together, leveraging a drop-in extension for ArgoCD, ensuring that both reconciliation engines do not conflict.**
- D. ArgoCD and Flux cannot be used together as they have conflicting functionalities.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

ArgoCD and Flux are the two primary CNCF GitOps tools. While both are reconciliation engines, they can be used together carefully if configured properly to avoid conflicts. For example, Flux can be used to manage configuration sources, while ArgoCD handles application-level delivery. Extensions and integration points allow them to complement each other.

"ArgoCD and Flux implement the GitOps reconciliation principle. Though they provide overlapping functionality, they can be integrated by carefully managing their scope. For instance, Flux can manage sources and Helm charts, while ArgoCD handles

higher-level deployments. Extensions exist to allow cooperation without conflict." Thus, the correct answer is C.  
References: GitOps Tooling (CNCF GitOps Working Group).

#### NEW QUESTION # 17

In the context of GitOps, what source of truth guides the continuous deployment process?

- A. Fleeting State
- **B. Desired State**
- C. Dynamic State
- D. Current State

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The Desired State, stored in Git, is the ultimate source of truth in GitOps. It defines how the system should look and behave. Continuous deployment processes reconcile the actual cluster state against this Desired State.

"In GitOps, the desired state kept in Git is the single source of truth. The reconciler ensures the actual state matches the desired state, guiding the continuous deployment process." Thus, the correct answer is A.

References: GitOps Terminology (CNCF GitOps Working Group).

#### NEW QUESTION # 18

In the context of GitOps, what does Continuous mean?

- **A. Reconciliation continues to happen.**
- B. Reconciliation only happens once.
- C. Reconciliation must happen instantaneously.
- D. Reconciliation happens only during instantiation.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

One of the four core GitOps principles is that the system must be Continuously Reconciled. This means reconciliation is not a one-time or on-demand process but happens constantly in the background, ensuring the actual system state remains aligned with the declared desired state.

"GitOps requires that reconciliation is continuous. Software agents continuously compare actual state against desired state and automatically reconcile differences." Thus, the correct answer is C.

References: GitOps Principles (CNCF GitOps Working Group), Principle 4: Continuously reconciled.

#### NEW QUESTION # 19

What is the main difference between Terraform/OpenTofu and Ansible?

- A. Ansible is written in Golang, while Terraform/OpenTofu is written in Python.
- B. Terraform/OpenTofu is imperative in nature, while Ansible is declarative.
- **C. Terraform/OpenTofu stores the state of each resource, while Ansible works in a fire-and-forget mode.**
- D. Terraform/OpenTofu uses a configuration language called CUE, while Ansible uses HCL.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Terraform (or OpenTofu) uses a declarative model and maintains a state file to track the current status of resources, enabling it to plan and reconcile changes. Ansible, by contrast, is more procedural and executes tasks in a fire-and-forget manner, without tracking persistent resource state.

"Terraform maintains state for each managed resource, enabling planned, consistent changes. Ansible executes tasks without tracking resource state, working in a fire-and-forget model." Thus, the correct answer is B.

References: GitOps Tooling (CNCF GitOps Working Group).

