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Linux Foundation CGOA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	• GitOps Patterns: 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.
Topic 2	• GitOps Principles: 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.
Topic 3	• Tooling: 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.
Topic 4	• GitOps Terminology: 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.
Topic 5	• Related Practices: 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.

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

NEW QUESTION # 15
When using Kustomize, how are resources, configurations, and customizations commonly organized?

- A. In separate configuration files for each resource.
- B. Using a combination of folder directories and referenced folder/file paths.
- C. In a single configuration file.
- D. By specifying all resources inline in the customization file.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Kustomize is a GitOps tool for managing Kubernetes configurations declaratively. It uses afolder structure with configuration filesand akustomization.yamlfile that references resources and overlays. This enables customization without modifying the base manifests.
"Kustomize allows customization of Kubernetes manifests by organizing resources in directories and referencing them through file paths in a kustomization file. This directory-based approach supports overlays, reusability, and modular configuration." Thus, the correct answer isD.
References:GitOps Tooling (CNCF GitOps Working Group), Kustomize practices.

NEW QUESTION # 16
You are packaging a complex application to deploy to multiple Kubernetes clusters using GitOps. Which of the following would be a suitable solution for this process?

- A. Creating a Helm chart to define the application's configuration and dependencies.
- B. Creating a well-formatted script to deploy the application to the Kubernetes cluster.
- C. Configuring a CI/CD pipeline to build and deploy the application to the Kubernetes cluster automatically.
- D. Writing a Dockerfile to build a container image of the application and configuration.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Helm is a Kubernetes package manager widely used in GitOps for packaging, configuring, and deploying complex applications. Helm charts bundle configuration, dependencies, and Kubernetes manifests into reusable, declarative packages that can be applied across multiple clusters.
"Helm charts provide a way to package Kubernetes applications, defining configuration and dependencies declaratively. This allows consistent deployment across clusters in GitOps workflows." Thus, the correct answer isA.

References:GitOps Tooling (CNCF GitOps Working Group), Helm usage in GitOps.

NEW QUESTION # 17
You are working on a GitOps project and need to understand the similarities and differences between pull- based messaging systems and event-driven systems. What is a key difference between these two types of systems?

- A. Pull-based systems require a constant network connection to receive updates.
- B. Event-driven systems are less flexible and scalable compared to pull-based systems.
- C. Pull-based systems are more efficient in handling real-time events.
- D. When only events trigger reconciliation, the system is more vulnerable to drift caused by other things.

Answer: D

Explanation:
In GitOps, thepull-based modelcontinuously reconciles the actual state with the desired state. This makes it resilient to drift, since reconciliation runs regularly. In contrast,event-driven systemsonly reconcile when an event occurs (e.g., a webhook), which makes them more prone to drift if changes happen outside those events.
"A pull-based reconciliation loop ensures continuous alignment with the desired state. Event-driven reconciliation, triggered only on events, risks system drift if changes occur outside those triggers." Thus, the correct answer isD.
References:GitOps Related Practices (CNCF GitOps Working Group), Reconciliation Models.

NEW QUESTION # 18
In a GitOps framework, what distinct advantage does Configuration as Code (CaC) provide in comparison to traditional infrastructure management approaches?

- A. CaC in GitOps exclusively automates the documentation process, whereas traditional approaches focus on manual documentation.
- B. In GitOps, CaC enables dynamic resource allocation during runtime, contrasting with the static configurations in traditional methods.
- C. GitOps leverages CaC for immutable infrastructure deployments, ensuring consistent environments, unlike traditional methods that allow ad-hoc changes.
- D. CaC is less secure and more complex than traditional infrastructure management.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Configuration as Code (CaC)in GitOps ensures that infrastructure and application definitions are stored in Git, version-controlled, and immutable. Unlike traditional approaches (manual changes, scripts, mutable infrastructure), GitOps uses CaC forimmutable infrastructure deployments, guaranteeing reproducibility and environment consistency.
"Configuration as Code ensures that system configuration is stored declaratively in version control. This allows immutable deployments, reproducibility, consistency across environments, and prevents ad-hoc manual changes." Thus, the distinct advantage isimmutable deployments and consistent environments, makingBcorrect.
References:GitOps Related Practices (CNCF GitOps Working Group).

NEW QUESTION # 19
Which of these Git commands will enact a rollback of the configuration to a previous commit?

- A. git push
- B. git commit
- C. git branch
- D. git revert

Answer: D

Explanation:
In GitOps, rollback is performed by reverting the system'sDesired Statestored in Git. This is done with thegit revertcommand, which creates a new commit that undoes the changes introduced by a previous commit.
"Because Git provides an immutable history of changes, rollbacks are straightforward. Reverting to a previous configuration is

accomplished by reverting the commit in Git, which then allows the reconciler to apply the earlier desired state." Thus, the correct answer isB: git revert.
References:GitOps Tooling (CNCF GitOps Working Group).

NEW QUESTION # 20
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