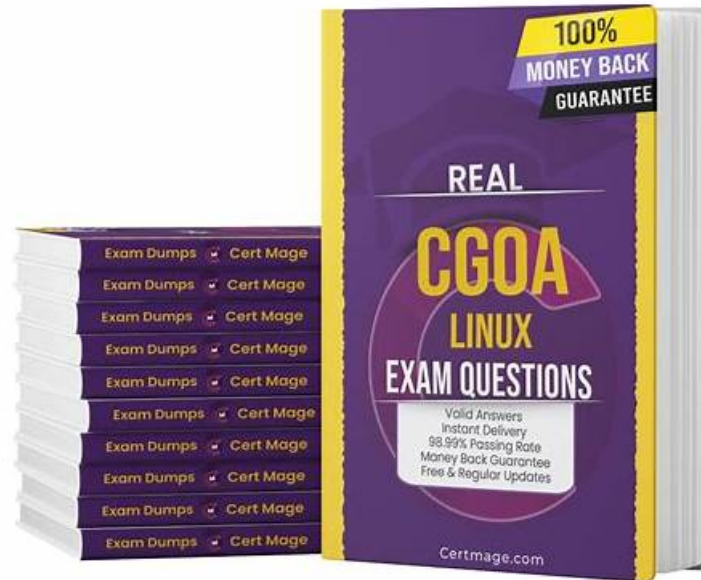


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Linux Foundation CGOA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.
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Linux Foundation Certified GitOps Associate Sample Questions (Q26-Q31):

NEW QUESTION # 26

You want to create a dashboard to monitor the performance of your application. Which of the following is a key principle of GitOps regarding dashboards?

- A. Dashboards declarations should be in the Desired State store.
- B. The operations team should manually update dashboards.
- C. Dashboards should be created using a proprietary tool.
- D. Dashboards should only be accessible to the development team.

Answer: A

Explanation:

In GitOps, everything that defines the system, including dashboards, must be stored declaratively in Git (the Desired State store). This ensures dashboards are versioned, reproducible, and consistent across environments.

"GitOps requires that all system components, including monitoring and observability configurations such as dashboards, are declared in Git. This ensures they are versioned, immutable, and reproducible." Thus, Dis correct.

References: GitOps Principles (CNCF GitOps Working Group).

NEW QUESTION # 27

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

Answer: C

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 is A.

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

NEW QUESTION # 28

Which of the following statements accurately describes the role of GitOps in progressive delivery?

- A. GitOps does not allow end users to perform progressive delivery automatically, only manually.
- B. GitOps requires end users to manually shift traffic for progressive delivery.
- C. GitOps only works with manual progressive delivery without any automation.
- **D. GitOps allows end users to perform progressive delivery automatically without manually shifting traffic.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Progressive delivery is a GitOps pattern that incrementally rolls out application updates, using methods like canary releases, feature flags, and blue-green deployments. GitOps enhances this by ensuring the rollout is automated and declaratively managed through Git, removing the need for manual traffic switching.

"GitOps enables progressive delivery by declaratively managing rollout strategies such as canary or blue-green deployments. These strategies are applied automatically by controllers, without requiring manual traffic switching." Thus, the correct answer is B.

References: GitOps Patterns (CNCF GitOps Working Group), Progressive Delivery practices.

NEW QUESTION # 29

Why is the feedback loop important for reconciliation?

- A. To analyze state-sync logging information and perform a sync.
- **B. To determine if a reconciliation is needed and whether a sync should be partial or complete.**
- C. Feedback loop is not important for reconciliation.
- D. To trigger an alert if a change is detected, and log the event to the log aggregation service.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The feedback loop is critical in GitOps reconciliation. It continuously monitors the system's actual state and compares it to the desired state. This loop determines when reconciliation is required and whether a full or partial synchronization is necessary.

"The feedback loop in reconciliation continuously observes the actual state. It determines if reconciliation is required, and informs whether to perform a partial or full sync to align with the declared desired state." Thus, the correct answer is A.

References: GitOps Related Practices (CNCF GitOps Working Group), Reconciliation Feedback Loops.

NEW QUESTION # 30

How does GitOps handle drift during reconciliation?

- A. Write Kubernetes Patch files in a database for later use.
- B. Write back to Desired State to match the actual state.
- **C. Attempt to apply Desired State to the running system.**
- D. Find the differences between Desired State and actual state and create a new system based on these changes.

Answer: C

Explanation:

When drift occurs (actual state diverges from desired state), GitOps controllers attempt to reapply the Desired State stored in Git. The system is always converged toward what Git declares, never the other way around.

"In case of drift, the reconciler re-applies the desired state from Git to the runtime environment, ensuring the actual system matches the declared configuration." Thus, the correct answer is B.

References: GitOps Principles (CNCF GitOps Working Group), Drift Management.

NEW QUESTION # 31

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