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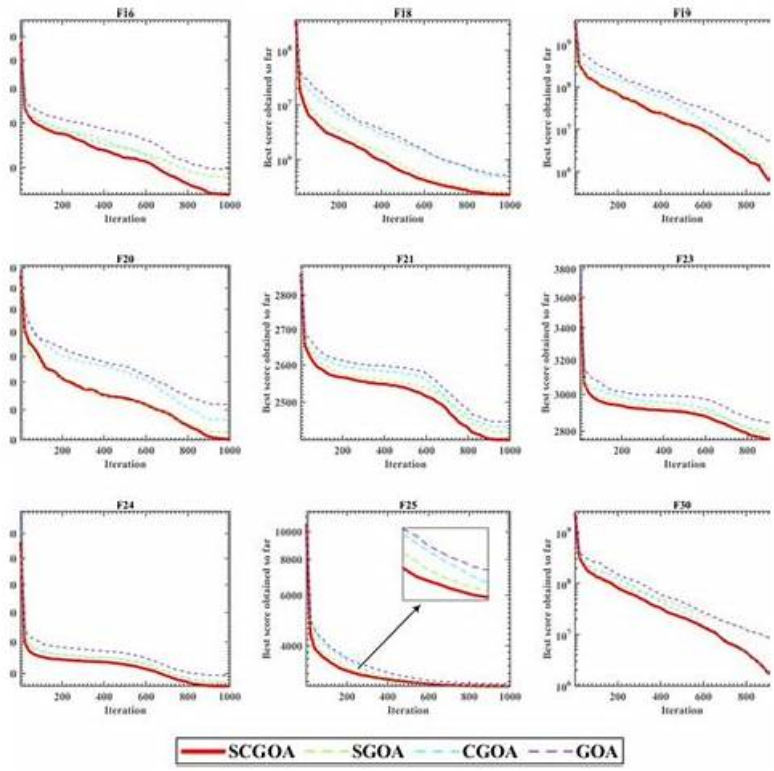

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About the upcoming CGOA exam, do you have mastered the key parts which the exam will test up to now? Everyone is conscious of the importance and only the smart one with smart way can make it. Maybe you are unfamiliar with our CGOA Latest Material, but our CGOA real questions are applicable to this exam with high passing rate up to 98 percent and over.

Linux Foundation CGOA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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 5	• 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.

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Linux Foundation Certified GitOps Associate Sample Questions (Q31-Q36):

NEW QUESTION # 31
You are implementing GitOps in your organization and have configured the Desired State of your applications in a Git repository. However, during the deployment process, you encounter an error in the configuration. What is the recommended action in this scenario?

- A. Roll back the deployment to the previous working version while investigating the error in the configuration file.
- B. Raise a ticket with the development team to fix the error in the configuration file.
- C. Make a call to the Kubernetes API with the correction.
- D. Continue to monitor the issue and proceed with the deployment, as it may not significantly impact the application.

Answer: A

Explanation:
GitOps emphasizes immutability and auditability. If an error occurs in the configuration stored in Git, the system should be rolled back to the last known good state while the error is fixed. This preserves system reliability and aligns with the GitOps principle of rollback through version control.
"With Git as the source of truth, if an error is introduced, the system can be rolled back by reverting to a previous commit. This ensures stability while the faulty configuration is corrected." Thus, the recommended action isC: Roll back to the previous working version.
References:GitOps Principles (CNCF GitOps Working Group).

NEW QUESTION # 32
Which of these Git commands will enact a rollback of the configuration to a previous commit?

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

Answer: C

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 # 33
In the context of GitOps, what is one example of how DevSecOps principles manifested, enhancing the traditional DevOps lifecycle?

- A. GitOps uses DevSecOps to enforce manual security checks at each deployment stage.
- B. GitOps enhances the DevSecOps experience by detecting security policy drift.
- C. In GitOps, DevSecOps leads to the segregation of security tasks, assigning them exclusively to security teams.
- D. DevSecOps in GitOps focuses primarily on post-deployment security audits.

Answer: B

Explanation:
In GitOps,DevSecOpsintegrates security into the GitOps workflow by treating security policies as code and storing them in Git. This enables automatic detection ofsecurity policy driftand ensures that any misconfiguration or violation is reconciled, just like application and infrastructure code.
"GitOps applies DevSecOps by managing security policies as code. This enables detection of drift in security configurations, ensuring environments remain compliant and secure." Thus, the correct answer isA.
References:GitOps Related Practices (CNCF GitOps Working Group), DevSecOps integration.

NEW QUESTION # 34
In the context of GitOps, what happens to a GitOps-managed Kubernetes cluster if there is drift divergence?

- A. The GitOps-managed Kubernetes cluster ignores the drift divergence and continues to operate as it is.
- B. The GitOps-managed Kubernetes cluster automatically reconciles the drift divergence to return the cluster to the Desired State.
- C. The GitOps-managed Kubernetes cluster notifies the administrator about the drift divergence and waits for manual intervention.
- D. The GitOps-managed Kubernetes cluster rolls back to the previous known state before the drift divergence occurred.

Answer: B

Explanation:
A GitOps-managed Kubernetes cluster uses reconciliation loops to continuously compare the actual state of the system with the desired state declared in Git. When drift (divergence between declared configuration and live cluster state) is detected, the GitOps operator automatically reconciles the difference to bring the system back into alignment.
"In GitOps, a reconciliation loop ensures that the desired state as declared in Git is continuously compared with the observed state of the system. If drift is detected, the system automatically takes corrective action to reconcile the difference and restore the declared configuration." This ensures consistency, reliability, and self-healing. Manual intervention is not required for drift correction, as the automated reconciliation is a core principle of GitOps.
References: GitOps Principles (CNCF GitOps Working Group), GitOps Principles Document -Principle 4:
Software agents automatically pull the desired state declarations from the source and continuously observe actual system state, reconciling differences.

NEW QUESTION # 35
Why is the feedback loop important for reconciliation?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
Thefeedback loopis 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 isA.
References:GitOps Related Practices (CNCF GitOps Working Group), Reconciliation Feedback Loops.

NEW QUESTION # 36

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