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Linux Foundation CGOA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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.
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"> • 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.

Linux Foundation Certified GitOps Associate Sample Questions (Q51-Q56):

NEW QUESTION # 51

You are working on a GitOps project and have made some changes to the cluster using kubectl. What is the recommended approach to ensure that your changes are continuously reconciled?

- A. Delete and recreate the cluster from scratch to ensure a clean and controlled state.
- B. Use kubectl to delete all resources that were changed in the cluster and wait for a reconcile.
- C. Save those changes to the Desired State store and allow the GitOps controller to attempt reconciliation.
- D. Reconcile the changes by running a script or command that synchronizes the cluster with the desired state.

Answer: C

Explanation:

In GitOps, Git is the single source of truth. If changes are made manually in the cluster (via kubectl), those changes will drift from the desired state in Git. To ensure consistency, the correct approach is to update the Git repository (Desired State store) so that the reconciler can continuously apply and maintain those changes.

"The desired state must always be declared in Git. Manual changes in the cluster will be overwritten by reconciliation unless they are committed to the Git repository." Thus, the correct answer is B.

References: GitOps Principles (CNCF GitOps Working Group), Drift and Reconciliation Practices.

NEW QUESTION # 52

In the context of GitOps, what is the purpose of a State Store?

- A. To provide a system for storing the current state of an application.
- B. To provide a system for storing immutable versions of Desired State declarations.
- C. To provide a system for storing mutable versions of Desired State declarations.
- D. To provide a system for storing temporary state data during GitOps deployments.

Answer: B

Explanation:

A State Store in GitOps is the system of record where Desired State declarations are kept. It must be immutable and versioned to ensure full auditability, traceability, and rollback capabilities. Git itself is the most common State Store.

"The Desired State must be stored in a State Store that is versioned and immutable. This guarantees traceability and enables recovery by reverting to previous commits." Thus, the correct answer is D.

References: GitOps Terminology (CNCF GitOps Working Group).

NEW QUESTION # 53

What does Pull Automatically refer to?

- A. It always refers to Git pull.
- B. A GET request to a relational database.
- C. Accessing the Desired State from the State Store.
- D. Webhooks informing the system about new commits.

Answer: C

Explanation:

ThePulled AutomaticallyGitOps principle refers to the way software agents continuously access theDesired Statestored in the State Store (e.g., Git). Agents automatically pull the state from the repository and reconcile the system accordingly.

"Software agents automatically pull the desired state declarations from the source of truth (State Store) and continuously reconcile the system to match." Thus, the correct answer isD.

References:GitOps Principles (CNCF GitOps Working Group).

NEW QUESTION # 54

When are progressive delivery patterns useful in software development and deployment?

- A. Progressive delivery patterns are useful during initial project development instead of in subsequent phases.
- **B. Progressive delivery patterns are useful in several software development and deployment scenarios, as they offer advantages such as risk reduction, improved quality, and better user experience.**
- C. Progressive delivery patterns are primarily beneficial for small development teams rather than for large organizations.
- D. Progressive delivery patterns are only useful for one-time, single-deployment scenarios, not ongoing, continuous delivery.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Progressive deliveryis a GitOps pattern used to release software gradually, reducing risks associated with deploying new versions. Techniques such as canary releases, feature flags, and blue-green deployments allow teams to incrementally roll out changes, validate functionality with subsets of users, and minimize potential disruptions.

"Progressive delivery builds on continuous delivery by enabling safer, incremental rollouts. This pattern reduces risk, improves reliability, enhances user experience, and allows for validation of features with a portion of users before wider release." Therefore, progressive delivery is useful inmultiple scenarios(not just one-time deployments or small teams), making optionCcorrect.

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

NEW QUESTION # 55

When deciding whether to use an in-cluster reconciler or an external reconciler, what factors should be considered?

- **A. The size of the cluster and the complexity of the reconciler logic.**
- B. The location of the state store and the number of replicas.
- C. The version of Kubernetes and the availability of network resources.
- D. The programming language the applications are written in.

Answer: A

Explanation:

In GitOps,reconcilersensure the actual state matches the desired state. Reconcilers may run inside the cluster (in-cluster) or outside (external). The choice depends primarily on operational scale and the complexity of reconciliation logic.

"When determining reconciler placement, factors such as the size of the environment, the operational complexity of the reconciler, and the performance requirements should be evaluated. In-cluster reconcilers are common for straightforward deployments, while external reconcilers may be chosen for large-scale or complex systems." Thus, the most important considerations arecluster sizeandcomplexity of reconciler logic, makingBcorrect.

References:GitOps Related Practices (CNCF GitOps Working Group), GitOps Reconciler Guidelines.

NEW QUESTION # 56

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