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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 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 3	<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 4	<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 5	<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.
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>> CGOA Real Question <<

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Linux Foundation Certified GitOps Associate Sample Questions (Q28-Q33):

NEW QUESTION # 28

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. Writing a Dockerfile to build a container image of the application and configuration.
- 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. **Creating a Helm chart to define the application's configuration and dependencies.**

Answer: D

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 # 29

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

- A. CaC is less secure and more complex than traditional infrastructure management.
- 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 in GitOps exclusively automates the documentation process, whereas traditional approaches focus on manual documentation.

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 for immutable 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 is immutable deployments and consistent environments, making C correct.

References:GitOps Related Practices (CNCF GitOps Working Group).

NEW QUESTION # 30

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. Use kubectl to delete all resources that were changed in the cluster and wait for a reconcile.
- B. Delete and recreate the cluster from scratch to ensure a clean and controlled state.
- **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 # 31

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

An external reconciler ensures 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 # 32

Which of these Git commands will enact a rollback of the configuration to a previous commit?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

In GitOps, rollback is performed by reverting the system's Desired State stored in Git. This is done with the git revert command, 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 is B: git revert.

References:GitOps Tooling (CNCF GitOps Working Group).

NEW QUESTION # 33

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