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Linux Foundation CGOA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 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">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 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 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 (Q53-Q58):

NEW QUESTION # 53

Which of the following best describes the role of Git as the "single source of truth" in GitOps?

- A. Git is optional in GitOps; any version control system or manual configuration management can serve the same purpose.
- **B. Git acts as the sole system of record for both infrastructure and application declarative configurations.**
- C. Git stores only application source code, while deployment configurations are managed elsewhere.
- D. Git is primarily used for versioning, but runtime configurations are excluded from GitOps workflows.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The core foundation of GitOps is that Git serves as the single source of truth for the desired state of both applications and infrastructure. This means all configuration is declared in Git in a version-controlled, auditable, and verifiable manner. Operators and reconciliation agents continuously pull these definitions to ensure the live system matches what Git declares.

"Declarative descriptions of the desired state of the system must be versioned in Git, making Git the single source of truth. This provides auditability, reliability, and enables rollbacks by reverting changes in Git." This principle ensures that any change in system state is traceable through Git commits, making environments predictable, reproducible, and transparent.

References: GitOps Principles (CNCF GitOps Working Group), Principle 1: The desired system state is declarative and versioned in Git repositories.

NEW QUESTION # 54

What is the main difference between Terraform/OpenTofu and Ansible?

- A. Ansible is written in Golang, while Terraform/OpenTofu is written in Python.
- B. Terraform/OpenTofu uses a configuration language called CUE, while Ansible uses HCL.
- C. Terraform/OpenTofu is imperative in nature, while Ansible is declarative.
- **D. Terraform/OpenTofu stores the state of each resource, while Ansible works in a fire-and-forget mode.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Terraform (or OpenTofu) uses a declarative model and maintains a state file to track the current status of resources, enabling it to plan and reconcile changes. Ansible, by contrast, is more procedural and executes tasks in a fire-and-forget manner, without tracking persistent resource state.

"Terraform maintains state for each managed resource, enabling planned, consistent changes. Ansible executes tasks without tracking resource state, working in a fire-and-forget model." Thus, the correct answer is B.

References: GitOps Tooling (CNCF GitOps Working Group).

NEW QUESTION # 55

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. Reconcile the changes by running a script or command that synchronizes the cluster with the desired 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. Delete and recreate the cluster from scratch to ensure a clean and controlled 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 # 56

When using Kustomize, how are resources, configurations, and customizations commonly organized?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Kustomize is a GitOps tool for managing Kubernetes configurations declaratively. It uses a folder structure with configuration files and a kustomization.yaml file 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 is D.

References: GitOps Tooling (CNCF GitOps Working Group), Kustomize practices.

NEW QUESTION # 57

What does Pull Automatically refer to?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Pull Automatically GitOps principle refers to the way software agents continuously access the Desired State stored 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 is D.

References: GitOps Principles (CNCF GitOps Working Group).

NEW QUESTION # 58

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