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Linux Foundation CGOA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 3	<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 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"> • 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 (Q21-Q26):

NEW QUESTION # 21

You are deploying a new version of your application using the Blue-Green deployment pattern. What is a characteristic of the Blue-Green deployment pattern?

- A. The old version of the application is deployed first, followed by the new version.
- B. The new version of the application is deployed first, followed by the old version.
- C. Both the new and old versions of the application are deployed simultaneously.
- D. The Blue-Green deployment pattern only deploys single versions of the application.

Answer: C

Explanation:

In a Blue-Green deployment, two environments (Blue and Green) exist at the same time. The current version runs in one environment (Blue), and the new version is deployed to the other environment (Green). Traffic is switched to Green once the new version is validated.

"Blue-Green deployments maintain two production environments. The new version is deployed alongside the old version, and once validated, traffic is switched from Blue to Green." Thus, the correct answer is C.

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

NEW QUESTION # 22

What is Infrastructure as Code (IaC)?

- A. A methodology for managing infrastructure resources through graphical user interfaces
- B. An approach to managing infrastructure resources using physical hardware only
- C. A programming approach to managing and provisioning infrastructure resources through machine-readable definition files
- D. A manual process of managing infrastructure resources using the command line

Answer: C

Explanation:

Infrastructure as Code (IaC) is a foundational practice in GitOps. It involves managing and provisioning infrastructure through declarative, machine-readable files rather than manual processes or GUIs. IaC ensures consistency, automation, and repeatability across environments.

"Infrastructure as Code defines and manages infrastructure through code files stored in version control. This enables automation, reproducibility, and immutability in infrastructure provisioning." Thus, D is correct.

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

NEW QUESTION # 23

In GitOps, what is the process of ensuring the actual state of a system matches its Desired State called?

- A. Monitoring
- B. Manual Intervention
- **C. Reconciliation**
- D. Webhooks

Answer: C

Explanation:

The process of keeping the actual state in sync with the desired state is called Reconciliation. GitOps controllers (e.g., ArgoCD, Flux) continuously reconcile system resources to match what is declared in Git.

"Reconciliation is the process by which agents compare the actual system state to the desired state and automatically make changes to converge them." Thus, the correct answer is A: Reconciliation.

References: GitOps Terminology (CNCF GitOps Working Group).

NEW QUESTION # 24

In GitOps practices, when does CD take part?

- A. CD takes part before CI stage in order to ensure the successful deployment of applications.
- B. CI plays a significant role in GitOps practices.
- **C. CD takes part after CI to automate the deployment of applications based on changes in the Git repository.**
- D. CD takes part simultaneously with CI, both components of GitOps practices.

Answer: C

Explanation:

In GitOps, Continuous Deployment (CD) follows after Continuous Integration (CI). CI is responsible for building and testing application code, while CD automates the delivery and deployment of these changes into runtime environments. The Git repository serves as the single source of truth, and when CI merges new changes into the main branch, CD reconciles the state of the environment to match what is declared in Git.

"GitOps builds on the principles of DevOps by using Git as the source of truth for declarative infrastructure and applications. CI pipelines handle the integration and testing of code, and CD pipelines or agents automatically reconcile the desired state in Git with the actual state in the cluster." This shows that CD is triggered after CI to handle deployment automation, ensuring systems remain in sync with what is declared in version control.

References: GitOps Principles (CNCF GitOps Working Group), GitOps Working Group Terminology & Principles documents.

NEW QUESTION # 25

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 rolls back to the previous known state before the drift divergence occurred.
- D. The GitOps-managed Kubernetes cluster notifies the administrator about the drift divergence and waits for manual intervention.

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.

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