

# New CGOA Exam Pattern & CGOA Authorized Certification



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## Linux Foundation CGOA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>

Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>GitOps Terminology:</b> 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.</li> </ul>
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>> New CGOA Exam Pattern <<

## Valid New CGOA Exam Pattern for Real Exam

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## Linux Foundation Certified GitOps Associate Sample Questions (Q58-Q63):

### NEW QUESTION # 58

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 temporary state data during GitOps deployments.
- **C. To provide a system for storing immutable versions of Desired State declarations.**
- D. To provide a system for storing mutable versions of Desired State declarations.

**Answer: C**

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 # 59

Which of the following is part of a declaratively defined system?

- A. Both the desired state and the steps to reach the Desired State.
- **B. Only the Desired State.**
- C. Only the steps to reach the Desired State.
- D. Only the code for reaching the Desired State.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

In GitOps, systems are defined declaratively. This means that the desired state is described in Git, while the steps to achieve it are not explicitly defined. Instead, reconciliation agents interpret the declarative definition and automatically apply changes as needed.

"A declaratively defined system specifies only the desired state. It does not describe the sequence of steps required to reach that state. The reconciliation process ensures the system converges to the declared state automatically." Therefore, the correct answer is C: Only the Desired State.

References: GitOps Principles (CNCF GitOps Working Group), Principle 1: The system is described declaratively.

### NEW QUESTION # 60

What is an example of how GitOps helps DevSecOps?

- **A. The entire version history of Desired State changes is available for auditing.**
- B. Unit testing during CD limits the bugs introduced into deployed code.

- C. You must sign into your GitHub account before running kubectl commands.
- D. Store all access tokens in Git.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

GitOps enhances DevSecOps by ensuring security-related configurations and changes are stored in version control, where a complete audit history is available. This provides traceability, accountability, and compliance enforcement.

"With GitOps, the entire version history of desired state changes is stored immutably in Git. This audit trail supports security and compliance goals in DevSecOps practices." Thus, the correct answer is B.

References: GitOps Related Practices (CNCF GitOps Working Group), DevSecOps Integration.

## NEW QUESTION # 61

In GitOps practices, when does CD take part?

- A. CI plays a significant role in GitOps practices.
- B. CD takes part simultaneously with CI, both components of 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 before CI stage in order to ensure the successful deployment of applications.

**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 # 62

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

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

**Answer: D**

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 # 63

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