A FULLSTACK REACT *MASTERCLASS*

TINYHOUSE

Quiz Questions | Answers

Module 2 | Lesson 2.3 – GraphQL Concepts

1. Which of the following statements best describe the code below?

```
type Car {
  id: ID!
  title: String!
  description: String!
  capacity: Number!
}
```

A: We're creating a `Car` enumeration type with which the `Car` object is to have at least one of the fields listed within (`id`, `title`, `description`, `capacity`).
B: We're creating the object type of a `Car` object that is to have non-null `id`, `title`, `description`, and `capacity` properties.
C: We're creating the object type of a `Car` object that is to have the `id`, `title`, `description`, and `capacity` properties where each of these properties may be `null`.
D: We're defining a `Car` list where the list must contain values that adhere to the `ID`, `String`, or `Number` scalar types.

Answer: B - We're creating the object type of a `Car` object that is to have non-null `id`, `title`, `description`, and `capacity` properties.

2. Which of the following is not a default GraphQL scalar type?

A: `Int`
B: `Boolean`
C: `Any`
D: `Float`

Answer: C - `Any`

3. Enumeration types are a special kind of scalar type that is used to extend other existing types.

A: True
B: False

Answer: B - False

4. Which of the following is not a positional argument of a GraphQL resolver function.

A: `args`: The arguments passed into the field.
B: `context`: A value provided to each resolver which usually contains important context information.
C: `object`: The object returned from the resolver on the parent field.
D: `schema`: A string that represents the entire GraphQL schema.

Answer: D - `schema`: A string that represents the entire GraphQL schema.

5. The `Query` and `Mutation` object types represent the entry points for fetching data and mutating data respectively.

A: True
B: False

Answer: A - True