A FULLSTACK REACT *MASTERCLASS*
TINYHOUSE

Quiz Questions | Answers

Module 3 | Lesson 3.4 - Using the GraphQL Schema Language

1. The GraphQL schema definition language is a human-readable syntax for defining a GraphQL schema and can only be used in a JavaScript application.

A: True
B: False

Answer: B - False

2. In the simplest manner, what are the two items needed to set up an Apollo Server instance?

A: The `ApolloServer` constructor only needs the type definitions of the GraphQL API.
B: Type definitions (typeDefs) and the express app instance.
C: The resolvers map (resolvers) and the API endpoint value.
D: Type definitions (typeDefs) and resolvers map (resolvers).

Answer: D - Type definitions (typeDefs) and resolvers map (resolvers).

3. Which of the following best describes how the `gql` tag is being used below?

```
export const typeDefs = gql`
  type Query {
    listings: [Listing!]!
  }
`;
```

A: `gql` is a template tag function that parses the GraphQL template string adjacent to it into a standard GraphQL Abstract Syntax Tree.
B: `gql` helps validate that the schema created follows the GraphQL schema definition language.
C: The `gql` tag is needed to create the schema only when the root level `Query` or `Mutation` types are defined.
D: The `gql` tag is a TypeScript capability that helps compile GraphQL documents to the valid JavaScript format when the TypeScript project is compiled.

Answer: A - `gql` is a template tag function that parses the GraphQL template string adjacent to it into a standard GraphQL Abstract Syntax Tree.

4. Which of the following is an example of using the GraphQL schema language to define the type of a field as `String` that is never to be `null`.

A: `String`
B: `GraphQLNonNull(String)`
C: `String!`
D: `String!!`

Answer: C - `String!`