

Quiz: Error Handling

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By Brandon Gigous

Question 1 of 3

An error handler in Flask requires the HTML status code of the error both as an argument to the `errorhandler` decorator and as part of the return value of the handler function.



True



False

You're unstoppable!

Yes! Flask always passes HTML status code 200 as the default status code, so it must be overridden with a new value.

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Question 2 of 3

An `abort()` statement in Flask is similar to:



(None of these)



exiting the program.



jumping overboard from a boat.



throwing an exception in Python.

You're a machine!

Right! `abort()` is used to throw an "exception" for your Flask server, but more likely in the form of an error page

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Question 3 of 3

To define an error handler in Flask, you need both the `errorhandler` decorator and the `route` decorator. This is because `errorhandlers` only specify the status code to handle and not the endpoint of the request.



True



False

You're a star!

Yes! There is no request to handle if there's an error, so `route` is definitely unnecessary.

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