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Explain the difference between the == operator and the === operator.

The == operator compares the arguments on its left and right. Should they be identical, true is returned. If not, false is returned. However, the data needs to be of a similar type. For example, when the string "5" and the integer 5 are being compared, JavaScript will convert one of the two to the type of the other. Should we want to make a comparison without type conversion, we can use the === operator. This operator also compares but will not transform the data.

- Explain what a closure is. (Note that JavaScript programs use closures very often.)

As in almost all popular programming languages, also in JavaScript, variables / bindings declared within a certain function, only exist inside that function. In JavaScript it's also possible to treat functions as (a) value(s). Closure is returning such a local variable, so that it can be used outside of its function.

- Explain what higher order functions are.

High order functions are functions that use other functions as their argument or return a function. They make it possible to not only abstract over values (see the above answer), as with 'normal' functions, but also allow us to abstract over actions.

- Explain what a query selector is and give an example line of JavaScript that uses a query selector.

A querySelector is a function that takes one argument, which should be a CSS class. This function returns the first element that matches the given CSS class. Should you want all the elements that match the CSS class, the function querySelectorAll should be used. An example of a querySelector line: `var someObject = document.querySelector("rawdata");`