

Dataprocessing Javascript

1. `==` is used as an operator to check if a value is equal to the other. When values of different types are compared javascript will use some kind of conversion to convert one of the values into the type of the other.
`===` is used to check if the values left and right of the operator are the same, without the possibility to convert one of the values into the type of the other. This can be useful when we want to compare a value to `" "` or `false`. `!==` is the opposite comparison.
2. This feature—being able to reference a specific instance of local variables in an enclosing function—is called *closure*. A function that “closes over” some local variables is called *a* closure. This behavior not only frees you from having to worry about lifetimes of variables but also allows for some creative use of function values.
3. Functions that operate on other functions, either by taking them as arguments or by returning them, are called *higher-order functions*. If you have already accepted the fact that functions are regular values, there is nothing particularly remarkable about the fact that such functions exist. The term comes from mathematics, where the distinction between functions and other values is taken more seriously.

Higher-order functions allow us to abstract over *actions*, not just values. They come in several forms.

4. A query selector is a function that returns elements from a DOM. There are different kinds of selectors.

```
var element = document.querySelector("< CSS selector >");
```

Where the selector defines the element taken from the DOM structure.