QUESTIONS

1. In JavaScript == means equal to, so when both values are the same you will get true. But if the types of the values differ the computer will try to convert one of the values to the type of the other value (automatic type conversion). If that's possible, and the values are equal to each other, you can still get true from your computer (example 0 == false will give you true). So when you use === in JavaScript, automatic type conversion will never happen, and only when the values are precisely equal you will get true back from the computer.

2. A Closure in JavaScript is a function that you can create, that references bindings from local scopes arount it. So this means that you can create a function outside the local scopes, but let it use reference bindings from local scope functions. It remembers the function with the the the by you given parameter, so you can use the same more general local function more often to create different 'versions' of it.

3. Higher order functions are functions that operate on other functions and are abstract. They hide details such as loops, counters and other things, and are written down easy/clearly to understand. They take other functions as their argument or return them.

4. This method returns the first element (or all, if you use querySelectorAll) within a file that matches witch the values in the selector part of the function (between the ()). So if the computer goes through the document and finds an element that matches with the given selector (or one of the given selectors) it returns this element. If no element is found, it returns null.
   var element = document.querySelector("#main, #basic")
   This function returns the first element in document whose ID is main or basic.