Answers to questions week_2

“Answer the following questions in your own words. This assignment will only be graded pass or fail.

- Explain the difference between the == operator and the === operator.
- Explain what a closure is. (Note that JavaScript programs use closures very often.)
- Explain what higher order functions are.
- Explain what a query selector is and give an example line of JavaScript that uses a query selector.”

1. The == operater is there to determine whether a value compared to another value is true or not. For instance:

A = 5

B = 5

A == B

Will return true. Because the values of A and B are the same.

The === operator will check whether a value is precisely equal to the value it is compared to. That will mean that the type of variable will not be changed when JS deems it logical.

A = 5

B = 5

A === B

Will return true. Because not only are the values of A and B the same, but they are also of type number/integer.

2. A closure is a shared function body definition. It uses a previously declared function for which a new/global value is added to it. Made me understand via this example: “

```
function makeAdder(x) {
  return function(y) {
    return x + y;
  };
}

var add5 = makeAdder(5);
var add10 = makeAdder(10);

console.log(add5(2));  // 7
console.log(add10(2)); // 12
```

“https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Closures

A program is written to make two values add up. The variables “add5” and “add10” are what they call enclosed variables. They are made globally, but the way these variables are to behave is written in their function, which is written above. This makes closure a handy tool because it’s a function which can be used over and over again depending on the situation without writing a new function for every situation. The general idea to me is that it’s like a form that is largely filled in and depending on the situation it can be edited to be applicable to that situation.

3. Higher order functions are functions that operate on other functions. They are able to change functions, create new functions, and provide alterations for control flow.

4. var voorbeeld = document.querySelector(“#html-id”);
console.log(voorbeeld);

voorbeeld = document.querySelectorAll(“#html-id”);