1. Both operators are used in logical statements in order to find out whether there excists a difference between values and variables. The “==” operator compares whether something is the same regardless of type. If a variable x is given the value 3, it will return true when comparing it to either a string or a integer.  
   The “===” operator on the other hand, will also check if the type of both variables is the same. This means that this operator will return false when the variable x, which is an integer, is compared to a string y = “3” but will still return true when compared to z = 3.
2. A Javascript closure is a way of constructing private variables, variables that can only be accessed and changed in a certain scope. This way, things like counters can be accessed in a safe way by using a function that is the only one able to access the variable that counts whatever needs to be counted.
3. In short a higher-order function is a function that can accept another function as its argument and could also return a function. Because Javascript treats functions as objects, they can be passed and returned as you would with any other variable. This makes a higher-order function simpler than it sounds; it is merely a function that accepts or returns a function, giving it a higher hierarchy so to speak.
4. The queryselector will return the first element that matches an earlier specified CSS selector in a document.

Voorbeeld: document.querySelector(“p.example”) This means <p> with a class=”example”.