Explain the difference between the == operator and the === operator.
== is equal to and === is equal to and equal type. the identity (===) behaves
identically to the equality (==) operator. Except no type conversion is done.
The types must be the same to be considered equal.
--> if two values are not the same type === will simply return false.

Explain what a closure is. (Note that JavaScript programs use closures very often.)
* a closure is one way of supporting first class functions. it is an
expression that can reference to variables within its scope.
* a closure can be allocated to a function when it starts its execution
and not freed after the function returns.

In Javascript if you use the function keyword inside another function, you are
creating a closure. () is used.

Explain what higher order functions are.
If we take a look at the literature provided, chapter 5 argues that higher
order functions are more likely too contain a bug (more likely to be correct)
The solution is expressed in vocabulary that corresponds to the problem being
solved. I think if the functions contains simpler concepts than the program
as a whole, the functions are of "higher order".

Explain what a query selector is and give an example line of JavaScript that uses a
query selector.
The querySelector method returns the first element that matches a specified
CSS selector in the document. If matches more than once --> first element
is returned

<h2>A h2 element</h2>

document.querySelector("h2").style.backgroundColor = "red";

h2 element is selected. Will add a background color to the first h2 element
in the document (source: w3schools.com)