

- Explain the difference between the == operator and the === operator.

If you use the == operator, the values are being automatically converted. This means that if you compare a number with a numeric literal, for example if you put in `1 == "1"`, it is evaluated as true, due to automatic type conversion. If you use the === operator, automatic type conversion doesn't happen and `1 === "1"` will evaluate to false, because the value on the left and the value on the right don't share the same type.

- Explain what a closure is. (Note that JavaScript programs use closures very often).

A closure is a feature in Javascript where an inner function not only has access to the variables in its own scope but also to the variables in the outer function and to the global variables. After the outer function is done executing the variables declared in this function cease to exist. However, the inner function preserves the so called scope chain of the enclosing function (outer function), so the inner function has access to the variables of the enclosing function.

- Explain what higher order functions are.

A higher order function accepts another function as its argument. This enables you to keep your code shorter and more tidy. One example of a higher order function is the filter function. When you have an array of boy- and girlnames and you want a filtered array consisting only of girl names, you can write something like this:

```
var girlNames = allNames.filter(function(name) {  
  return name.gender === 'girl'  
})
```

Instead of using a for loop, you can use the higher order function.

- Explain what a query selector is and give an example line of JavaScript that uses a query selector.

The query selector method is a function in JavaScript which can be used as following: `document.querySelector("head")`. This returns the first element that matches a CSS selector in the document. In the example above, we get the first head element in the document.