

**== vs ===:**

`x == y:`

when the types of the two variables x and y differ automatic typecasting will be performed before the check. ie. `'1' == 1` equals true. This can produce unexpected results.

`x === y:`

This compares two variables without performing typecasting so `'1' === 1` equals false

**Closure:**

Closure is the way to create local variables with only certain functions can access this abuses the fact that every nested function can access the variables a scope above them.

**Higher order function:**

A higher order function can take function(s) as one of or more variables and/or return function

**Query Selector:**

The query selector searches the html document for a css selector and returns the first one as an 'handler' object where you can adjust this css element

example: `document.querySelector("div");`