

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

The == operator checks whether two values are equal to each other. When the == operator is applied to two different value types (e.g. an integer and a string), JavaScript will sometimes quietly convert the type of one of the values to match the other so that an operation can be carried out. This is called 'type coercion'. The === operator also checks whether two values are equal, only difference is that it does not convert data types before performing the check.

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

Programmers speak of a closure when a function returns another function, so that the variables of the first function can be accessed outside of their local scope without giving the variables a global scope. The variables of the parent function can only be changed by calling the function, making them "private".

3. Explain what higher order functions are.

Higher order functions are functions that operate on other functions, either by taking them as arguments or by returning them. These kind of functions allow programmers to abstract over actions, instead of just over values. Often, if not always, a closure (see question 2) is found inside a higher order function.

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

The query selector can be used to access certain elements of a html-page. The following line of code uses a query selector:

```
console.log(document.querySelectorAll("div"))
```

The example above will log all <div> elements on the html page to the console in a list. When using the JQuery library, the query selector can also be written in short by using the \$ operator.