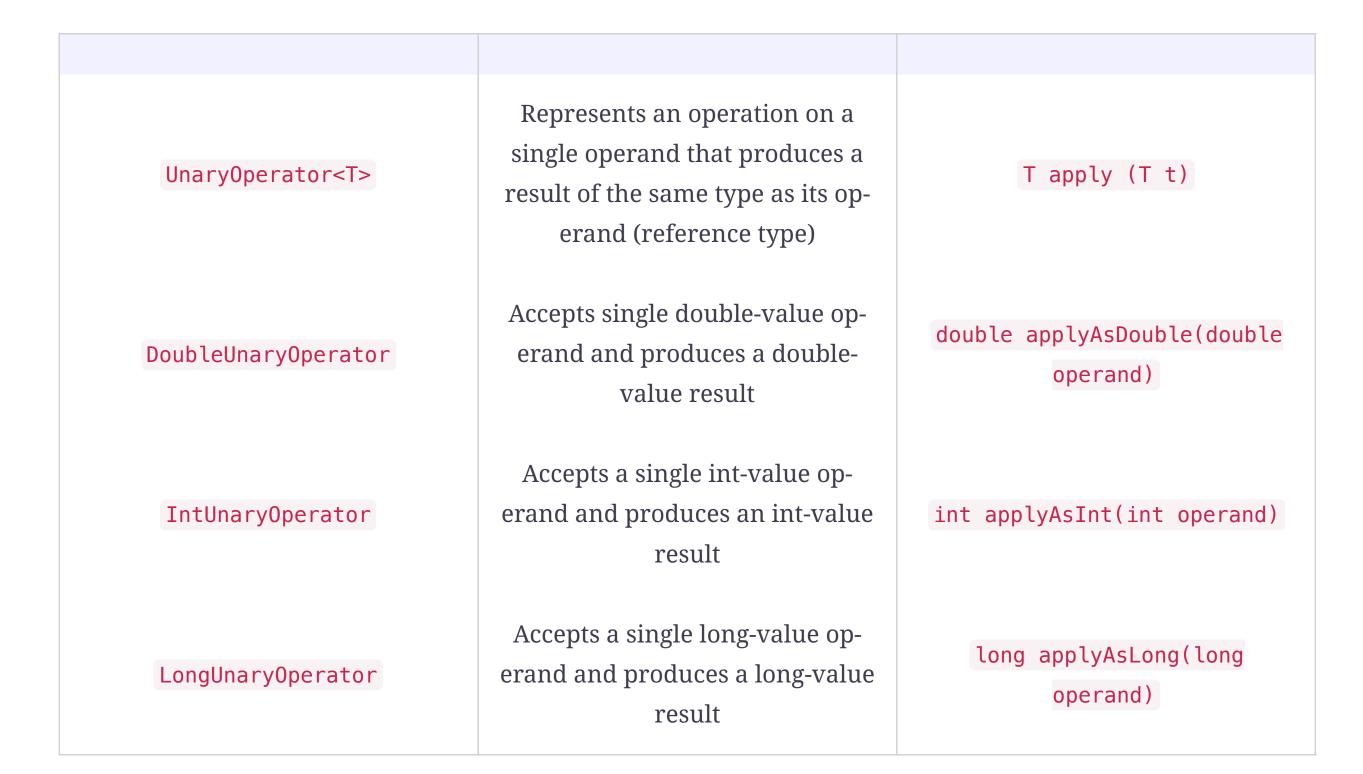
UnaryOperator<T>

The UnaryOperator<T> interface represents a function that takes one argument of type T and returns a value of the same type. This is similar to the Function interface, which is a parent to the UnaryOperator interface.

The UnaryOperator does not define any new abstract methods. Since it extends the Function interface from the same package, it inherits the following method from the Function interface:

```
1 Tapply(Tt)
```

Below are the functional interfaces, which can be categorized as unary operators



In the below example, we will create a lambda of unary operator type. It will take a Person object as input, fill data in the object, and return the same object as the output.

```
import java.util.function.UnaryOperator;
    public class UnaryOperatorTest {
 3
        public static void main(String args[]) {
            Person person = new Person();
            UnaryOperator<Person> operator = (p) -> {
                p.name = "John";
                p.age = 34;
10
11
                return p;
12
            };
13
            operator.apply(person);
14
            System.out.println("Person Name: " + person.getName() + " Person Age: " + person.getAge());
15
16
17 }
18
   class Person {
19
20
        String name;
21
        int age;
22
        Person() {
23
24
25
26
        Person(String name, int age) {
27
            this.name = name;
28
            this.age = age;
Run
                                                                                                   Reset
```

IntUnaryOperator

This is the primitive flavor of the UnaryOperator. It takes an int as an argument and returns int as a result. We should always prefer using the primitive flavors of functional interfaces as boxing and unboxing are not good for performance.

In the below example, we will create a lambda of IntUnary0perator type. It takes a number as input and returns its square.

