**44-542 Object-Oriented Programming**

**Lambda Expressions**

1. Create an **IntFunction** named **incrementBy2** that adds 2 to the argument. Print the result of applying this function to the argument 12.
2. Create an **IntFunction** named **incrementBy1** that adds 1 to the argument. Create two versions of this function:
   1. Version 1: Use **x -> x++** as your function definition.
   2. Version 2: Use **x -> ++x** as your function definition.

Print the result of applying each version of this function to the argument 12. Explain the result.

1. Create an **IntFunction** named **threeOrFour**. If the parameter is 3, then the string **three** is returned; if the parameter is 4, then the string **four** is returned; otherwise, the string **other** is returned. Print the result for parameters 4, 1, and 3. Use **if-else**. Remember to enclose the code block in braces.
2. Create an **IntFunction** named **zeroOrOne**. If the parameter is 0, then the string **zero** is returned; if the parameter is 1, then the string **one** is returned; otherwise, the string **other** is returned. Print the result for parameters 0, 1, and 12. Use a conditional statement to do this so you have only a single line of code and will not need to enclose in braces. Hint: Because you are choosing between three options, you will have a conditional statement nested in a conditional statement.
3. Create a **BiFunction** named **myFunction**. This function has two integer arguments and returns the result of subtracting the second argument from the first. Print the result of applying this function to the pair of arguments (30, 100).