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1 . Advantage:
     def fun(a, b):
          return a+b
       result = fun(1, 2)
       result = fun(3.3, 4.7)
       result = fun( "aaa" , "bbb" )
Only one function need to be written, the function can calculate integer, float, string type and so on.
   Disadvantage:
      A[0] = 1
     A = 2
       A[1] = 3
The mistake above cannot be detected by the compiler, only be carried out at runtime, waste of time.
2. In SurvivalGame.java
                                                                                In survival_game.py
a:
for (Object o : teleportObjects) {
                                                                                for i in range(self.n + self.O):
                                                                                   pos = self.teleportObjects[i].getPos()
     if (o instanceof Player) {
           Pos pos = ((Player) o).getPos();
                                                                                   if pos.getX() == randx and pos.getY() == randy:
           if (pos.getX() == randx && pos.getY() == randy)
                                                                                         return True
                return true;
          } else {
                Pos pos = ((Obstacle) o).getPos();
                if (pos.getX() == randx && pos.getY() == randy)
                      return true;
          }
b:
 for (Object obj : teleportObjects) {
                                                               for i in range(self.n + self.O):
     if (obj instanceof Human)
                                                                    self.teleportObjects[i].teleport()
           ((Human) obj).teleport();
     else if (obj instanceof Chark)
```

in java code, when object call its function, it need to specify which class it belongs to, but python needn't, so the python code is more concise than java

((Chark) obj).teleport();

((Obstacle) obj).teleport();

else if (obj instanceof Obstacle)

}

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3.python:
 for i in range(self.n/2):
                    self.teleportObjects[i] = Human.Human(0,0,i,self)
                    self.teleportObjects[i+self.n/2] = Chark.Chark(0,0,i,self)
 # last one get Wand
 self.teleportObjects[(self.n/2) - 1].equipment = Wand.Wand(self.teleportObjects[(self.n/2) - 1]) - (self.teleportObjects[(self.n/2) - 1]) - (self.teleportObje
 self.teleportObjects[self.n - 1].equipment = Wand.Wand(self.teleportObjects[self.n - 1])
java:
 for (int i = 0; i < (n/2 - 1); i++) {
                    teleportObjects[i] = new Human(0, 0, i, this, false);
                    teleportObjects[i + n / 2] = new Chark(0, 0, i, this, false);
}
 teleportObjects[n/2 - 1] = new Human(0, 0, n/2 - 1, this, true);
 teleportObjects[n-1] = new Chark(0, 0, n/2 - 1, this, true);
 in python, I can directly let the last player on each race get the wand
 but in java I need to add a parameter to control weather the player will get the wand
```