

### Question 1:

Write a function that returns the second-largest number in a given list of integers.  
(Provide your code and a short explanation of your approach.)

```
def find_second_largest(data):  
    """  
    Finds and returns the second-largest number in a list of integers.  
    data (list): A list of integers.  
    """  
  
    if len(data) < 2:  
        return None # Cannot find a second largest in a list with < 2 elements  
  
    # Remove duplicates and sort the unique elements  
    unique_sorted = sorted(list(set(data)))  
  
    # Check if there is a second unique element  
    if len(unique_sorted) < 2:  
        return None # All elements are the same, [5, 5, 5]  
  
    # The second-largest is the second-to-last element in the sorted unique list  
    return unique_sorted[-2]
```

### Explanation.

Unique Elements (set()) - Convert the input list to a set to automatically remove any duplicate integers.

Convert Back and Sort (list() and sorted()) - Convert the set back into a list and sort it in ascending order.

Edge Case Handling - Check if the resulting list has at least two unique elements.

Indexing - The second-largest number will be the element at the second-to-last position, which is accessed using the index `-2` in Python. `unique_sorted[-1]` is the largest, and `unique_sorted[-2]` is the second-largest.

### Question 2:

Explain how you would optimize a page that loads too slowly. Mention at least **three causes** and how you'd fix each.

Excessive Javascript/CSS files - Minification of HTML, CSS, and JavaScript by removing whitespace and comments and also compressing text assets using Gzip on the server.  
Optimizing images using appropriate next-gen formats such as WebP, compressing them, and implementing lazy loading for the images.

Excessive HTTP Requests from a page - Bundle and concatenate multiple small CSS and JavaScript files into fewer, larger files to reduce the number of initial requests.

Server Response Delay - One can defer and async loading, optimize database queries, or upgrade hosting.

### Question 3 (Front-end):

You are creating a simple profile page that fetches user data from an API

(<https://jsonplaceholder.typicode.com/users/1>).

Explain or show code for:

- Fetching and displaying the user's name and email.
- Handling the loading and error states.

```
import React, { useEffect, useState } from "react";

export default function UserProfile() {
  const [user, setUser] = useState(null);
  const [loading, setLoading] = useState(true);
  const [error, setError] = useState(null);

  useEffect(() => {
    fetch("https://jsonplaceholder.typicode.com/users/1")
      .then((res) => {
        if (!res.ok) throw new Error("Failed to fetch data");
        return res.json();
      })
      .then((data) => {
        setUser(data);
        setLoading(false);
      })
      .catch((err) => {
        setError(err.message);
        setLoading(false);
      });
  }, []);

  if (loading) return <p>Loading...</p>;
  if (error) return <p>Error: {error}</p>;

  return (
    <div>
      <h2>{user.name}</h2>
      <p>{user.email}</p>
    </div>
  );
}
```

### Explanation

The `useEffect()` fetches user data when the component mounts. Loading shows a message while data loads. The error handles network or fetch failures and once fetched, the component displays the user's name and email.

### **Question 4 (Back-end / Logic):**

A small store wants to calculate total sales from this dataset:

```
def total_sales(data):
    return sum(item["price"] * item["quantity"] for item in data)

sales = [
    {"item": "Pen", "price": 20, "quantity": 3},
    {"item": "Book", "price": 200, "quantity": 2},
    {"item": "Bag", "price": 800, "quantity": 1}
]

print(total_sales(sales))
```

### Question 5:

You've been given this code snippet:

```
numbers = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
for i in range(len(numbers)):
    if i % 2 == 0:
        numbers.remove(i)
print(numbers)
```

1. What's wrong with the code?

The code calls `numbers.remove(i)`, which removes the value equal to `i`, not the element at index (`i`) and Since 0 is not in the list, it raises a Value Error

2. What will it output?

`ValueError: list.remove(x): x not in list`

3. How would you fix it to remove even numbers correctly?

```
numbers = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
numbers = [n for n in numbers if n % 2 != 0]
print(numbers) # Output: [1, 3, 5]
```

### Question 6:

Explain how you would use Git to collaborate on a team project with other developers. Mention at least:

- One common Git command you use often.
- One problem you've faced while using Git and how you solved

Each developer clones the shared repository using `git clone <repo_url>`.

The work is done on separate branches to avoid conflicts.

After committing changes (`git commit`), developers push their branch (`git push origin feature-login`).

A pull request is created for code review before merging into the main branch.

`git pull` — used to fetch and merge the latest changes from the remote repository to stay up to date with the team.

Problem faced - Merge conflict when two people edited the same file.

Solution: Used `git status` to identify conflicted files, manually resolved differences in the file.