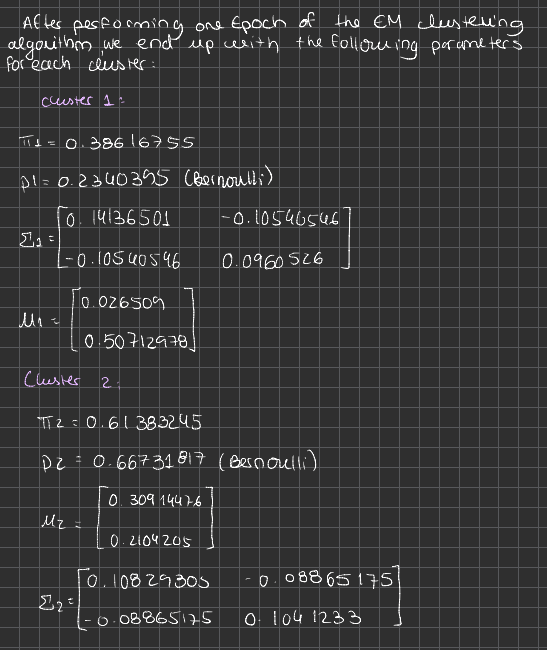
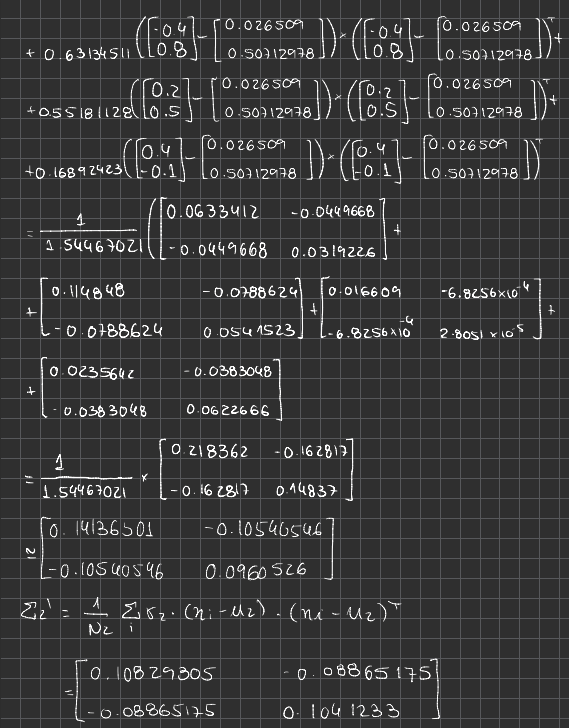
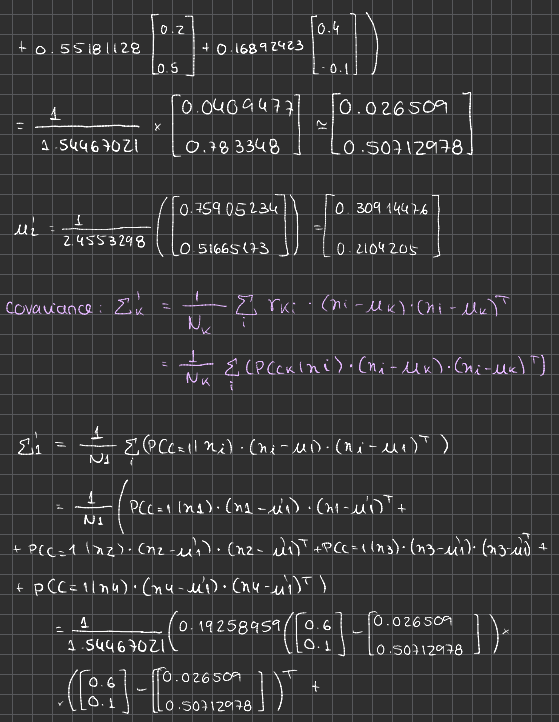
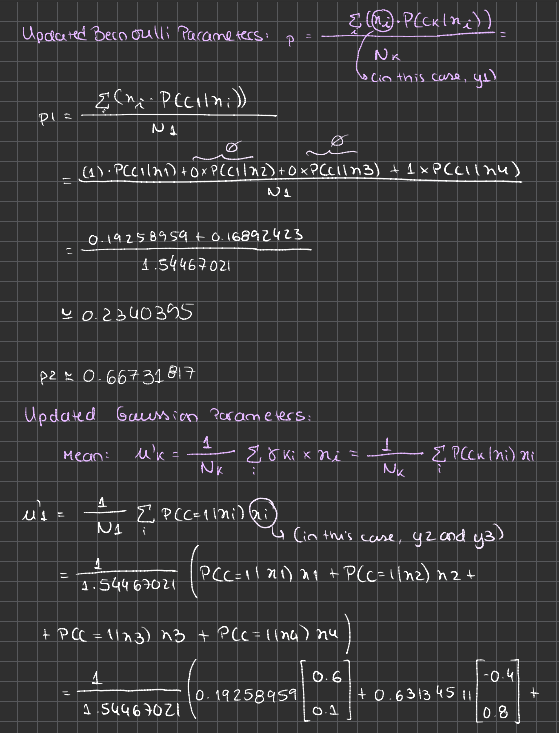
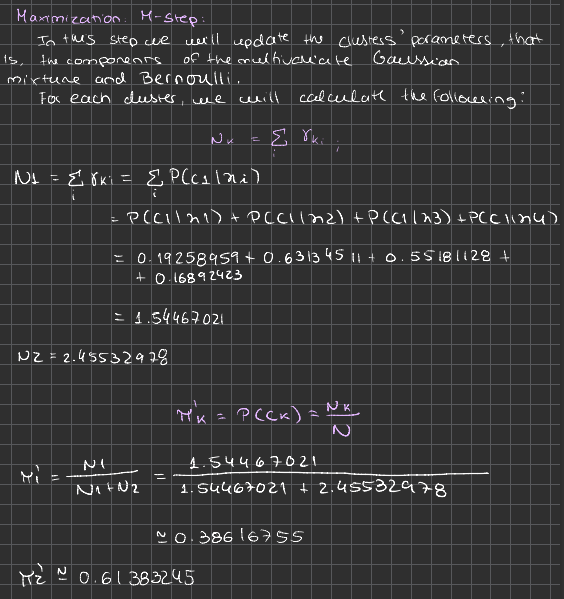
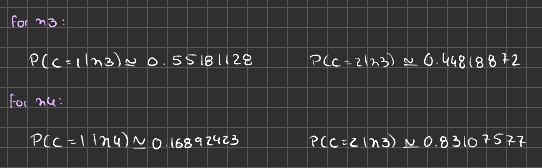
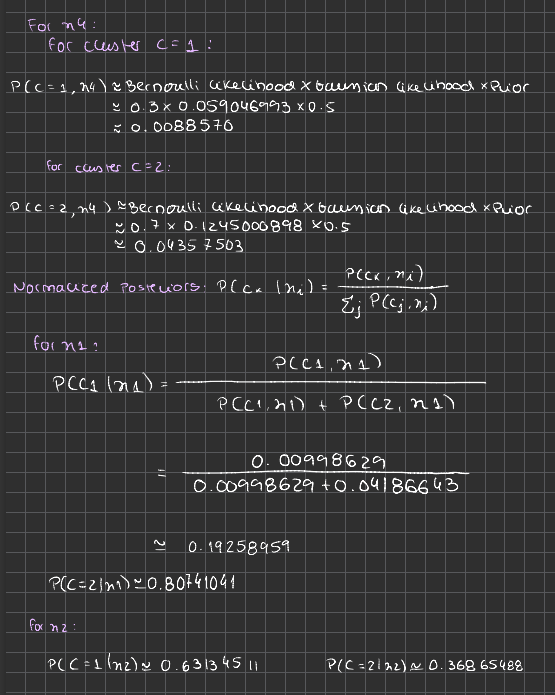
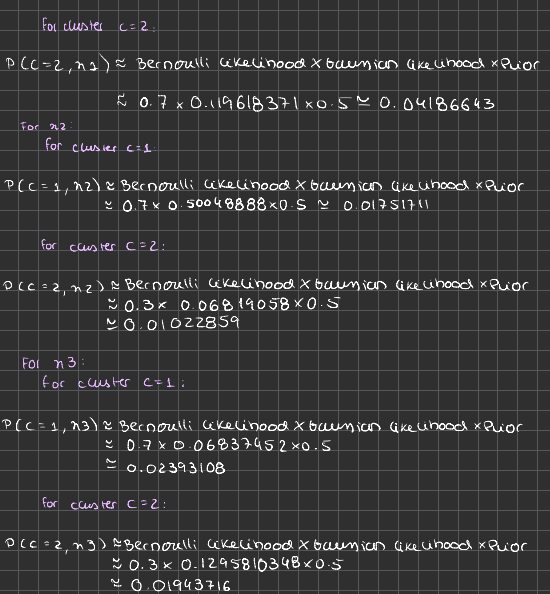
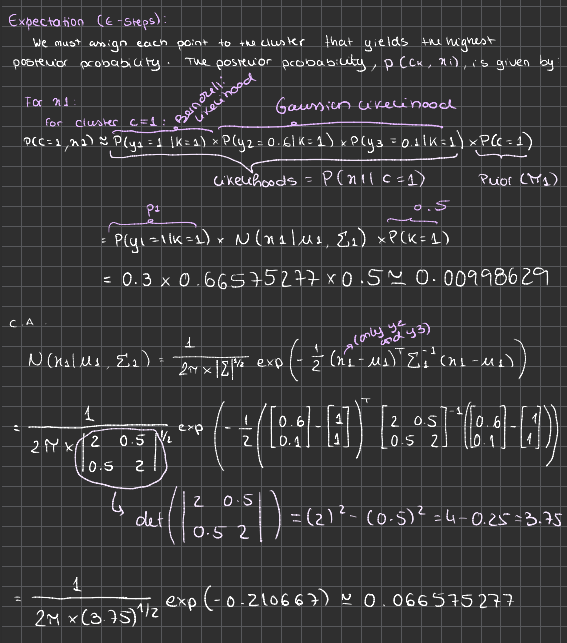
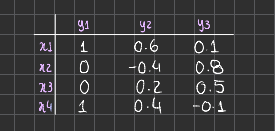
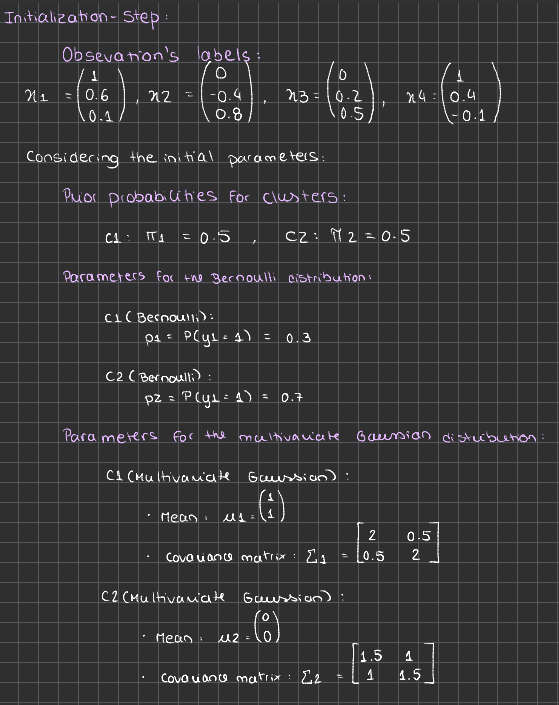
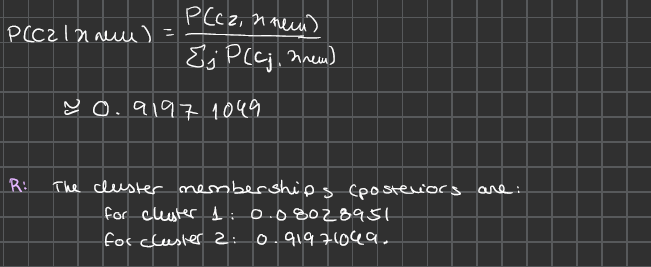
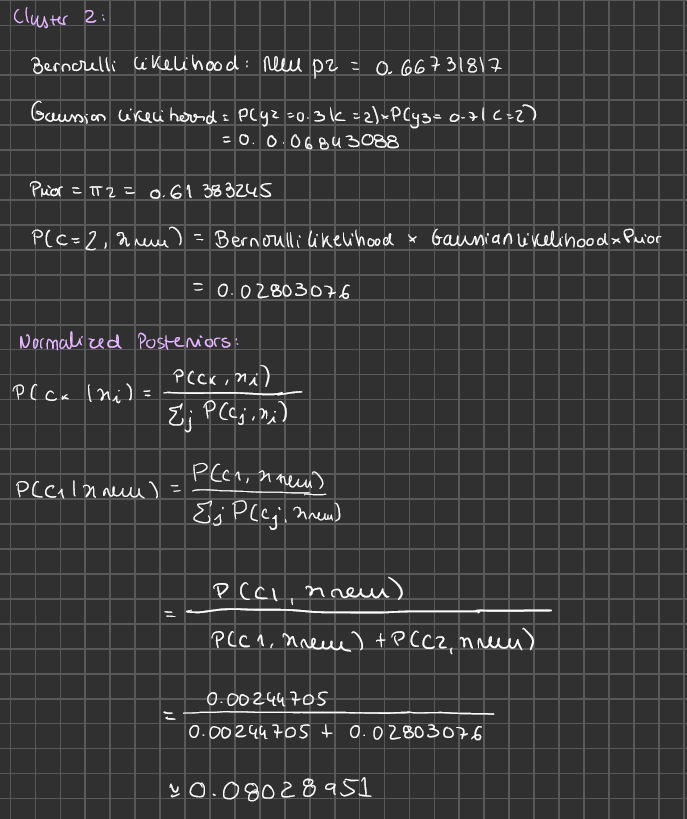
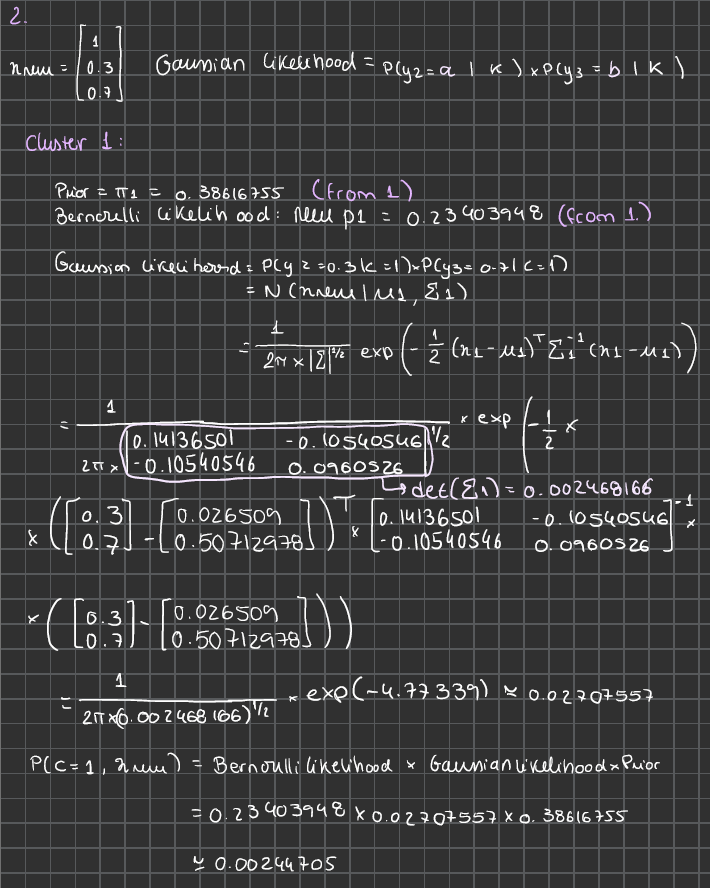
**I. Pen-and-paper**

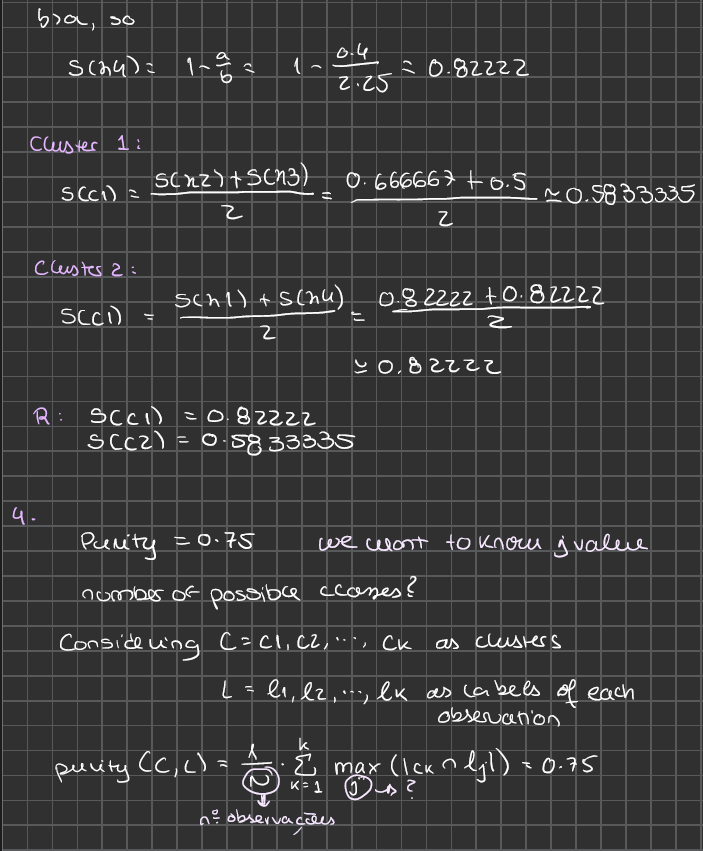
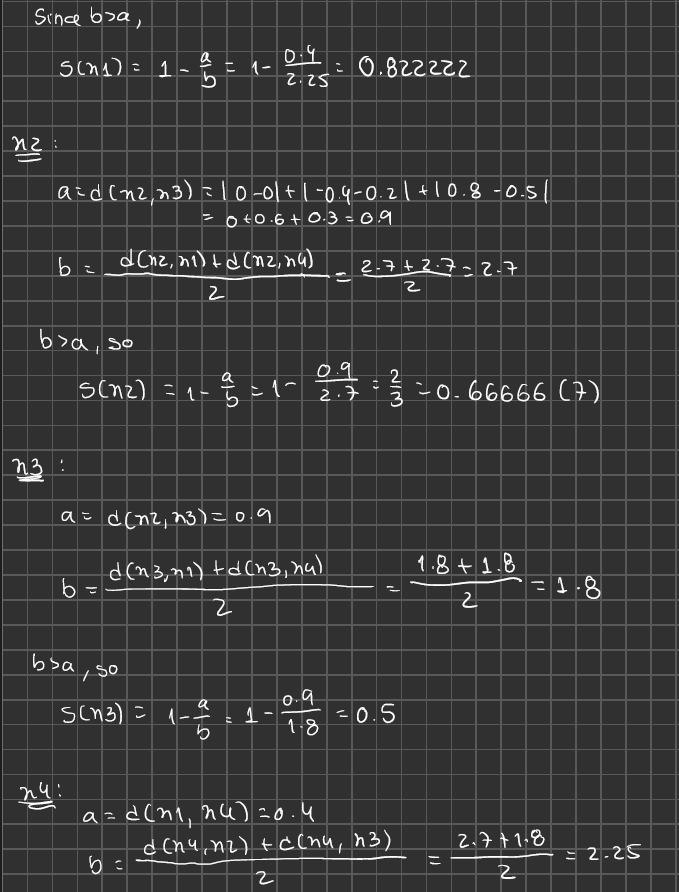
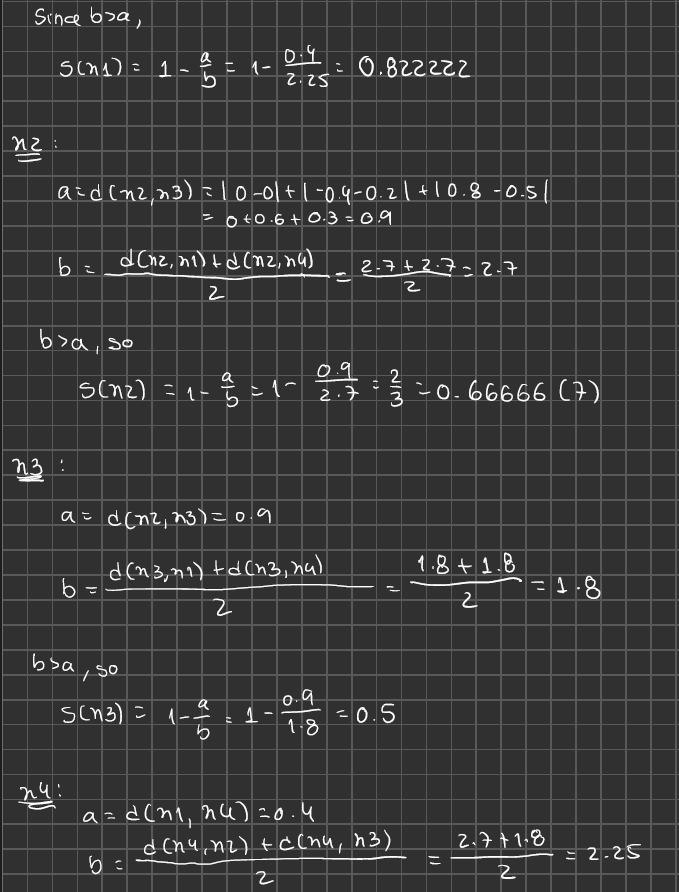
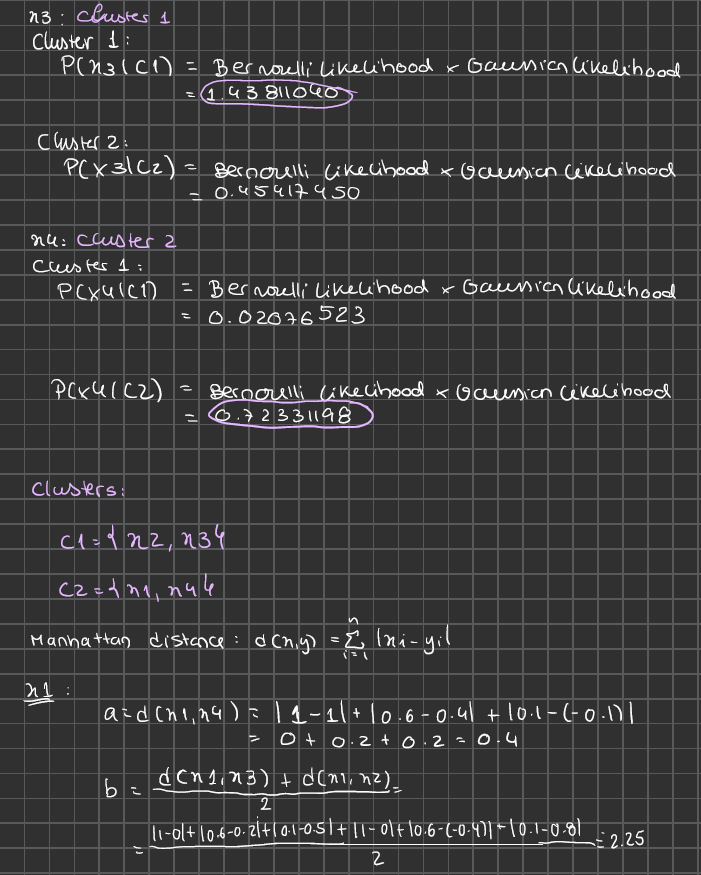
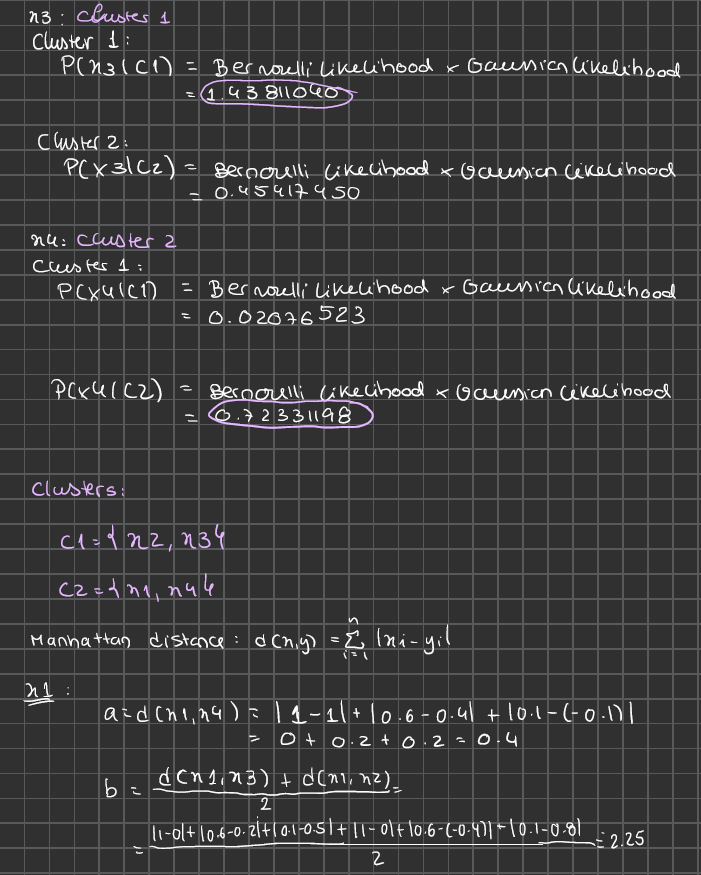
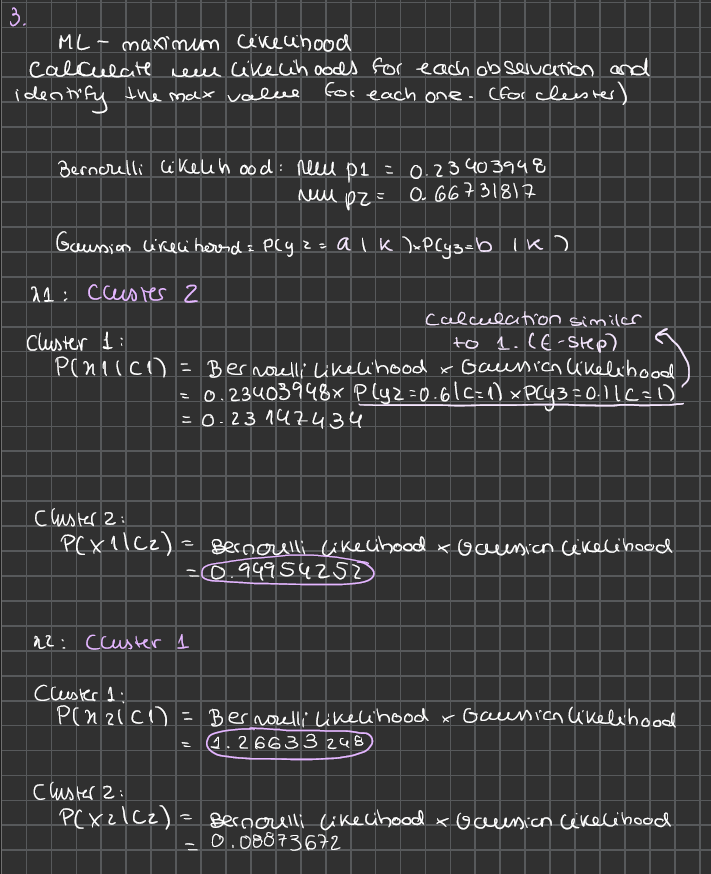
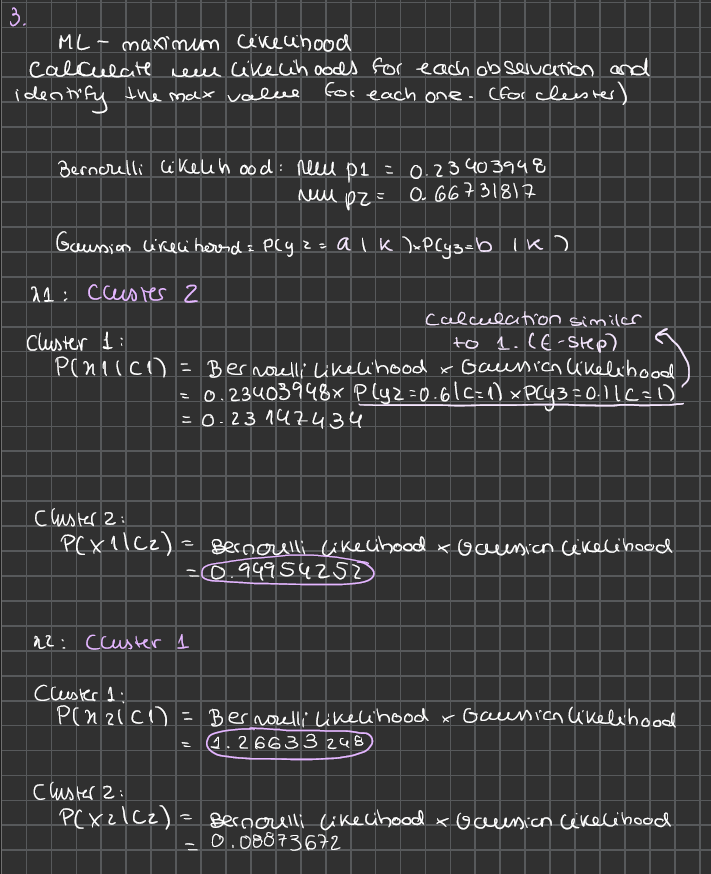
**1)**



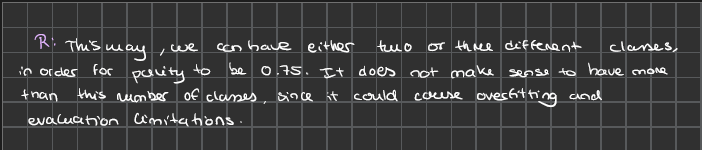
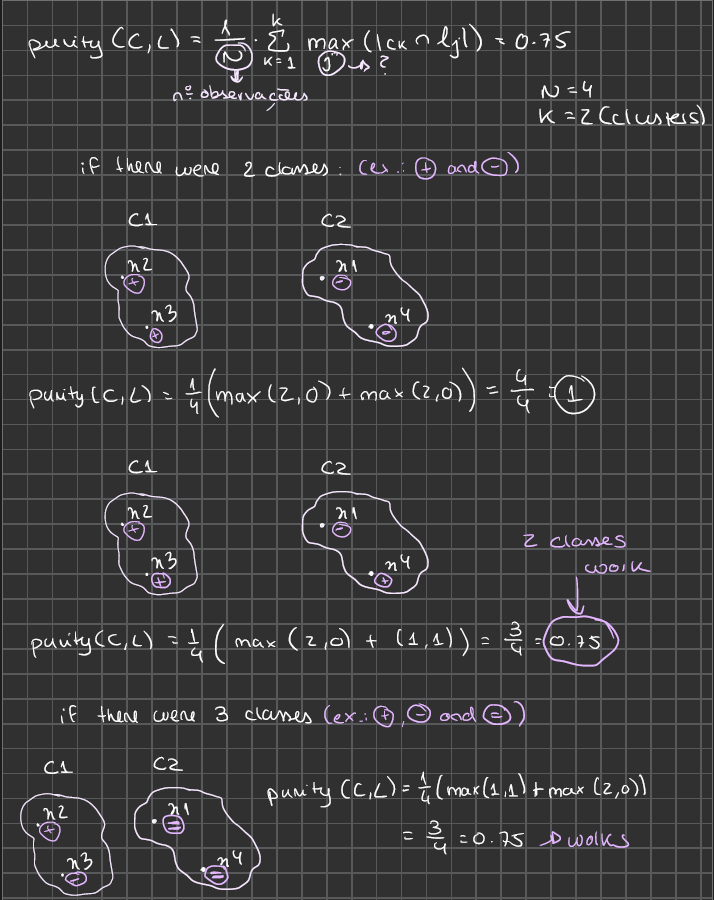
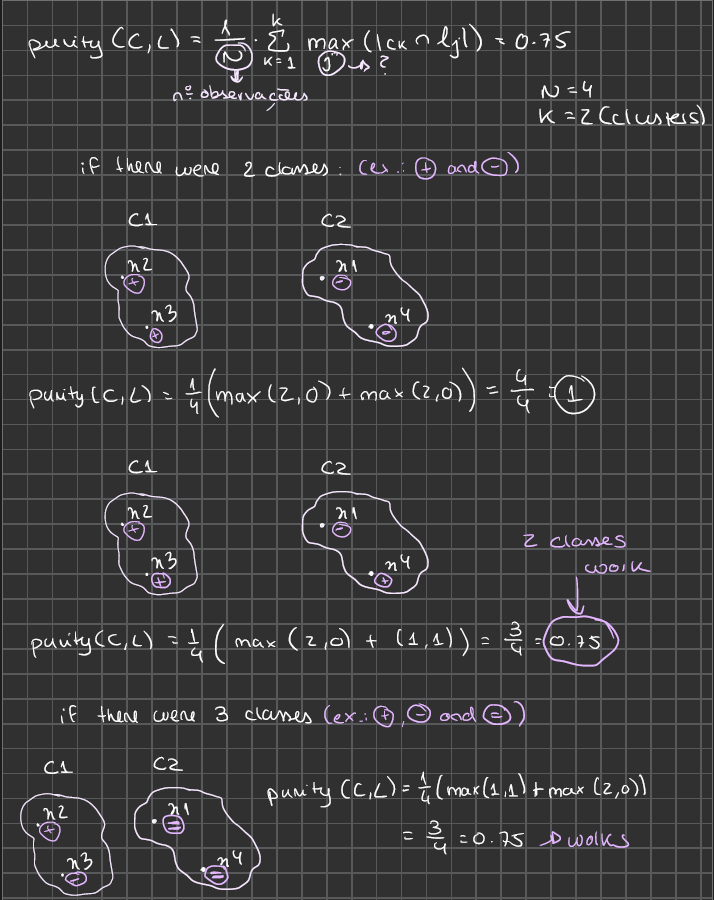
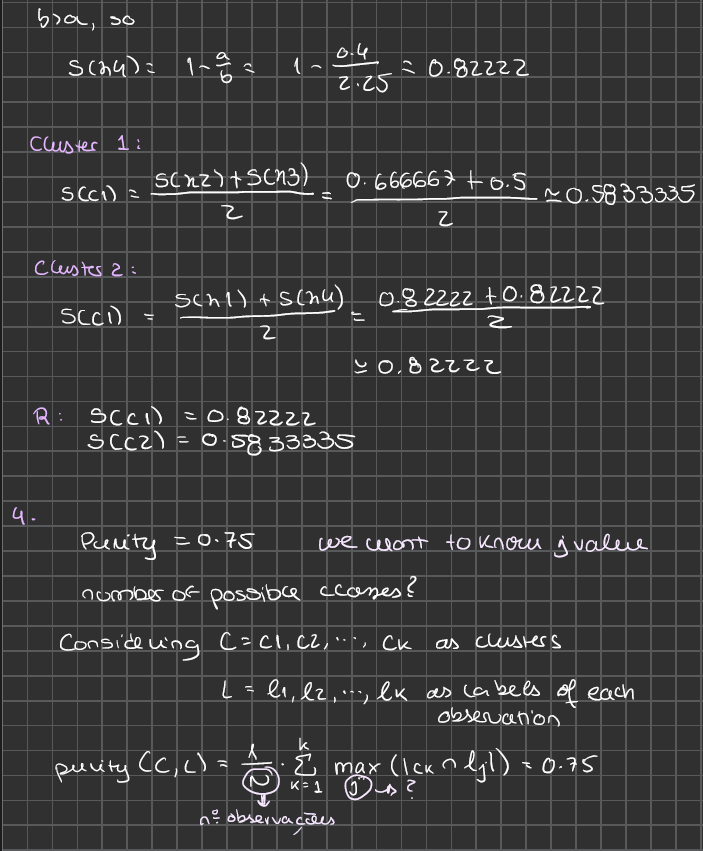
**2)**



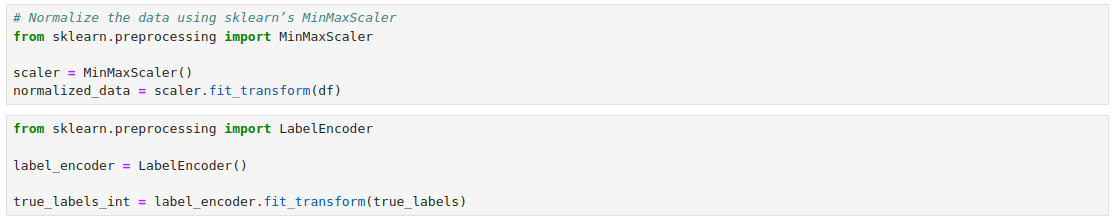
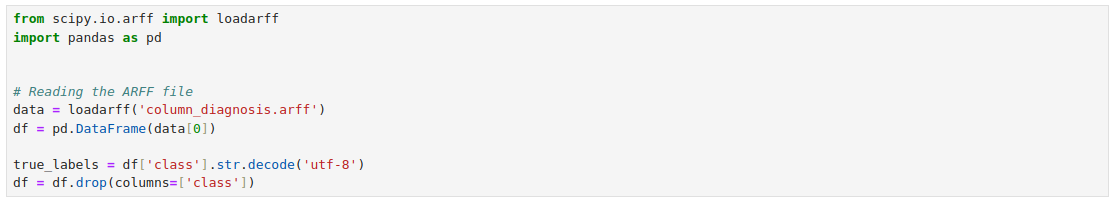
**3)**



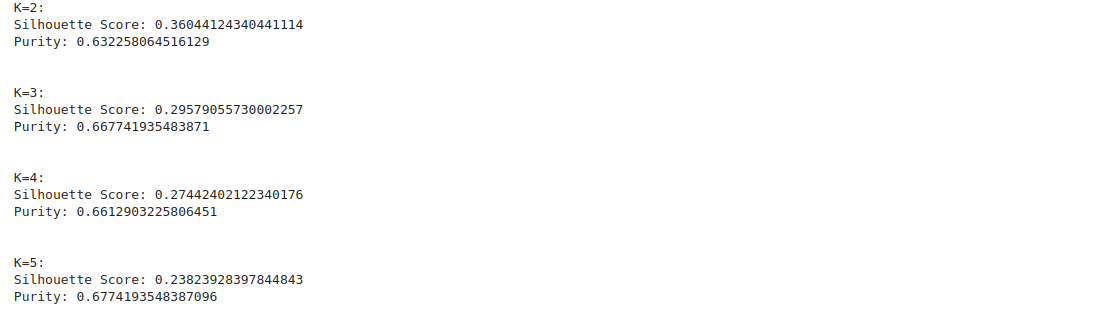
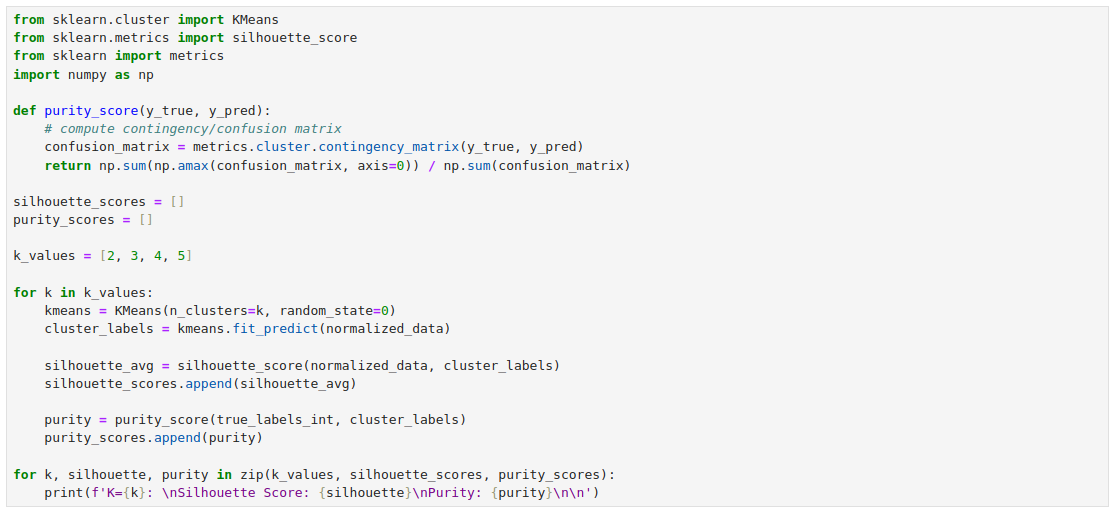
**4)**



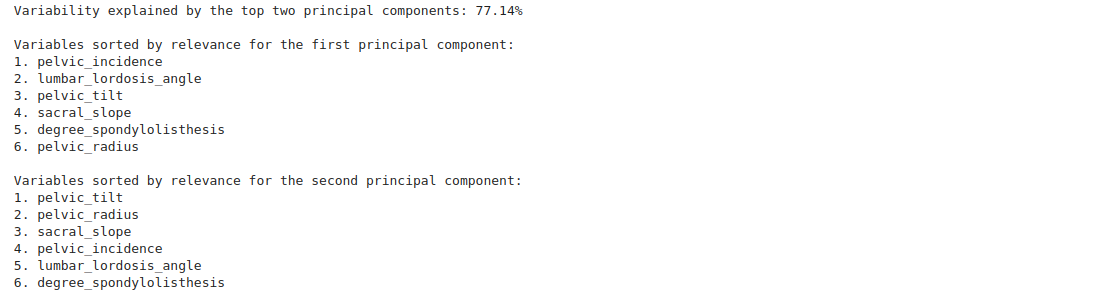
**II. Programming and critical analysis**



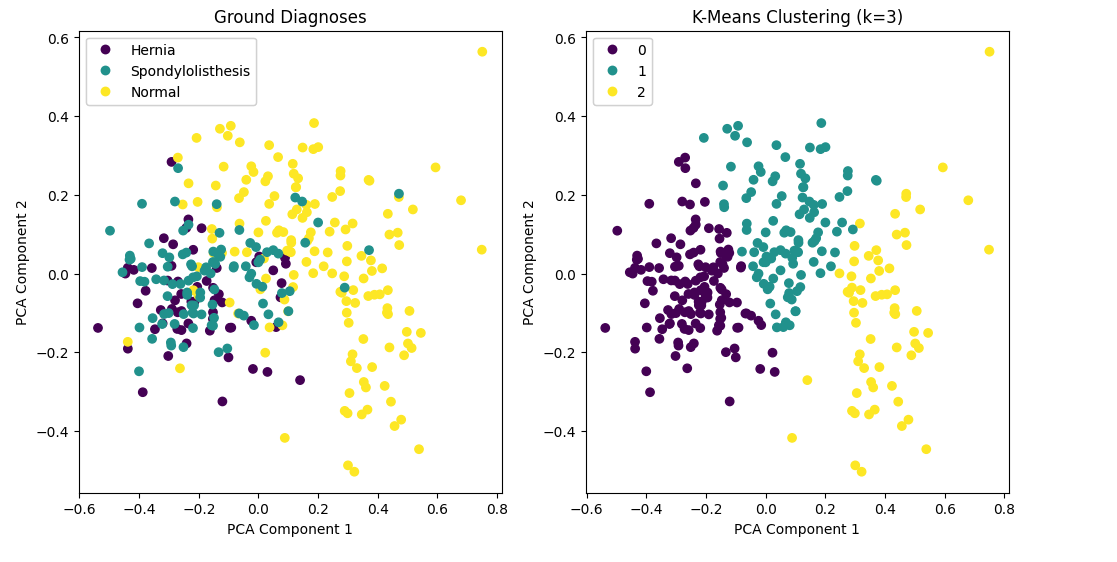
**1)**



**2)**



**3)**



**4)**

Clustering helps identify groups of individuals within a dataset based on their similarity, which can be use to characterize individuals as either healthy or ill. In the example of the graphs generated in question (3), we can observe that nearly all individuals in Cluster 2 have Spondylolisthesis.

Clustering can also help identify anomalies however, we should also pay attention to the values of purity since they indicate how well data points in a cluster belong to the same class or category. In the case of high purity, we should be cautious about anomalies as they may suggest the need for further investigation into the health of those individuals.

**END**