* Classification—Deciding if something belongs to one category or another
* Finding relations—Finding correlations or potential causes of effects seen in the data
* Characterization—Very general plotting and report generation from data
* Distribution – Too narrow Vs. Too wide, good predictor if wide, varies. You should rely on information about the problem domain to judge if the data range is narrow, but a rough rule of thumb is the ratio of the standard deviation to the mean. If that ratio is very small, then the data isn’t varying much.