5: categorize every country with the some columns.

High, medium, low, -> like traffic light.(k means) k. = 3.

4: Identify correlations between columns: Users might want to identify patterns and correlations in the data, such as the relationship between testing rates and the number of cases or deaths. They could create scatterplots or heatmaps to visualize these relationships.

3: Query: Users might want to focus on specific European countries of interest and compare their Covid-19 situation with that of other countries or regions. They could filter the data to show only the information about those countries. (comparison specific country with others.)

2. Identify outliers: Users might want to identify countries with exceptionally high or low numbers of cases, deaths, recovered cases, or testing rates(select attribute and see the highest and lowest country).

1. Summaries: User may want to explore the activate cases distribution in Europe.