**NUMPY functions:**

**1. Array Creation**

* array(): Creates an array from a list or tuple.
* zeros(): Creates an array of zeros.
* ones(): Creates an array of ones.
* empty(): Creates an uninitialized array.
* full(): Creates an array filled with a specified value.
* eye(): Creates a 2D array with ones on the diagonal and zeros elsewhere.
* arange(): Creates an array with evenly spaced values within a given range.
* linspace(): Creates an array with evenly spaced numbers over a specified interval.
* logspace(): Creates an array with numbers that are evenly spaced on a log scale.
* meshgrid(): Creates coordinate matrices from coordinate vectors.

**2. Array Attributes**

* ndim: Returns the number of dimensions of an array.
* shape: Returns the shape of an array.
* size: Returns the total number of elements in an array.
* dtype: Returns the data type of the array elements.
* itemsize: Returns the size in bytes of each element in the array.

**3. Array Manipulation**

* reshape(): Reshapes an array without changing its data.
* flatten(): Flattens a multi-dimensional array into a 1D array.
* transpose(): Transposes the array (swap rows and columns).
* concatenate(): Joins two or more arrays along an existing axis.
* stack(): Stacks arrays along a new axis.
* split(): Splits an array into multiple sub-arrays.
* repeat(): Repeats elements of an array.
* tile(): Repeats an array a specified number of times.

**4. Array Operations**

* add(): Adds two arrays element-wise.
* subtract(): Subtracts one array from another element-wise.
* multiply(): Multiplies two arrays element-wise.
* divide(): Divides one array by another element-wise.
* power(): Raises elements of the first array to the powers from the second array.
* mod(): Returns the element-wise remainder of division.
* dot(): Computes the dot product of two arrays.
* matmul(): Performs matrix multiplication.
* sum(): Returns the sum of array elements over a specified axis.
* prod(): Returns the product of array elements over a specified axis.
* mean(): Returns the arithmetic mean of array elements along a specified axis.
* std(): Returns the standard deviation of array elements along a specified axis.
* var(): Returns the variance of array elements along a specified axis.

**5. Array Indexing and Slicing**

* where(): Returns elements chosen from x or y depending on the condition.
* take(): Takes elements from an array along an axis.
* put(): Replaces specified elements of an array with given values.
* argsort(): Returns the indices that would sort an array.
* argmax(): Returns the indices of the maximum values along an axis.
* argmin(): Returns the indices of the minimum values along an axis.
* nonzero(): Returns the indices of non-zero elements.

**6. Linear Algebra**

* dot(): Computes the dot product of two arrays.
* inner(): Computes the inner product of two arrays.
* outer(): Computes the outer product of two vectors.
* cross(): Computes the cross product of two vectors.
* matmul(): Performs matrix multiplication.
* det(): Computes the determinant of an array.
* inv(): Computes the inverse of a matrix.
* eig(): Computes the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of a matrix.
* solve(): Solves a linear matrix equation, or system of linear scalar equations.

**7. Random Number Generation**

* random.rand(): Generates random numbers from a uniform distribution.
* random.randn(): Generates random numbers from a standard normal distribution.
* random.randint(): Generates random integers between a given range.
* random.choice(): Generates a random sample from a given 1D array.
* random.seed(): Sets the seed for random number generation.

**8. Statistical Functions**

* min(): Returns the minimum value in an array.
* max(): Returns the maximum value in an array.
* percentile(): Computes the nth percentile of the data along the specified axis.
* median(): Computes the median of the array elements.
* corrcoef(): Computes the Pearson correlation coefficients of two arrays.
* cov(): Estimates the covariance matrix.

**9. Mathematical Functions**

* sin(): Computes the trigonometric sine of an array.
* cos(): Computes the trigonometric cosine of an array.
* tan(): Computes the trigonometric tangent of an array.
* exp(): Computes the exponential of all elements in the array.
* log(): Computes the natural logarithm of all elements in the array.
* log10(): Computes the base-10 logarithm of all elements in the array.
* sqrt(): Computes the non-negative square root of an array element-wise.

**10. Utility Functions**

* save(): Saves an array to a binary file in NumPy .npy format.
* load(): Loads an array from a binary file in NumPy .npy format.
* savetxt(): Saves an array to a text file.
* loadtxt(): Loads data from a text file into an array.

This list covers most of the key functions available in NumPy. Each of these functions can be used for various numerical operations, making NumPy a versatile tool in data science, machine learning, and scientific computing.