**Describe the power and utility for each Numpy method below:**

1. Array From Numerical Ranges: We can list out evenly spaced numbers in a given range using the numpy.arange() method. We can also use the numpy.linspace() method to specify the number of evenly spaced values between the two numbers. Furthermore, numpy.logspace works similarly except it contains numbers that are evenly spaced on the log scale.
2. Indexing & Slicing: Indexing and slicing is a very useful way of extracting information from iterable data structures such as arrays, lists, tuples, and so on. We can specify the start and stop indices as well as specify an optional step for incremeants.
3. Advanced Indexing: Advanced indexing is of two types: integer and Boolean. Integer indexing allows us to select elements at specific indices or ranges of indices whereas Boolean indexing allows us to select elements that fit a particular criterion (such as being a particular data type, being less than a certain number, etc.)
4. Broadcasting: Broadcasting is a way to perform operations such as addition and multiplication on arrays that are of different sizes.
5. Iterating Over Array: This is significant because it helps us extract, print, and use data from an array in numerous ways.
6. Array Manipulation: There are numerous methods we can use to manipulate, change, sort, re-order, and so on arrays into different forms and shapes depending on how we need to use them.
7. Mathematical Functions: Mathematical functions are useful in performing scientific calculations, rounding, and so on. They are instrumental to a lot of scientific data and calculations that people perform using python.
8. Statistical Functions: Provides some useful functions that can be performed on small or large amounts of data such as standard deviation, mean, median, maximum, minimum, and so on. These can be customized to be performed across rows (axis = 0) or across columns (axis = 1).
9. Sort, Search, & Counting Functions: The sorting, searching, and counting functions are instrumental in again manipulating array data. Using these methods, we can quickly search and sort through data as well as use these methods to extract the data we want. We can also get statistics from the data. For example, we can use the counting methods to get quantitative information on our data.
10. Byte Swapping: Byte swapping feature enables us to switch between the littlendian and the bigendian ways of storing data. In other words, we swap between the ways of storing data where the least significant bit is stored in the smallest address and the most significant bit is stored in the smallest address.
11. Copies and Views: Copies and views enable us to create deep copies and shallow copies of arrays respectfully through the NumPy package.
12. Matrix Library: This library has functions that return matrices instead of ndarray objects and can be useful for different computations where specific types of matrices are needed instead of generic arrays or lists.
13. Linear Algebra: Has functions that can perform operations on matrices/vectors.
14. Matplotlib: Can use functions to create different kinds of graphs to represent data and can customize it to whatever preferences are needed.
15. Histogram using Matplotlib: Can use functions to create histograms and display data.