Reference Section:

`all(vec)` – returns true if all of the values in a logical vector are true
`any(vec)` – returns true if any of the values in a logical vector are true
`ceil(num)` – rounds a decimal up to the closest integer
`char(num)` – returns a character vector whose ASCII values are given by num
`class(vec)` – returns the data type of a variable
`double(vec)` – returns the values of `vec` as floating point numbers
`find(vec)` – returns the numerical indices where a logical vector is true
`floor(num)` – rounds a decimal down to the closest integer
`ischar, isnumeric, islogical, isnan, isempty(var)` - outputs true or false, depending on whether or not the variable has a particular data type or value
`isequal(var1, var2)` – checks to see if `var1` and `var2` are exactly equal.
`length(vec)` – returns the number of elements in a vector, or the longest dimension of an array
`linspace(start, stop, num)` – returns a vector of length `num` containing evenly spaced values between `start` and `stop`
`lower(str)` – converts all uppercase letters in `str` to lowercase.
`[a, b] = max(vec, [], dim)` – returns the value and position of the maximum value in a vector
`mean(vec, dim)` – returns the average of the values in a vector
`[a, b] = min(vec, [], dim)` – returns the value and position of the minimum value in a vector
`mod(x, y)` – returns the remainder after `x` is divided by `y`
`num2str(x)` – converts a number to the string representing that number
`ones(r, c)` – returns a r*c array all with value 1
`prod(vec, dim)` – returns the product of values in a vector
`rand(r, c)` – returns a r*c array containing random numbers between 0 and 1
`round(num, dec)` – rounds a number to the nearest integer
`reshape(arr, r, c)` – returns an r*c array formed by reshaping an array with r*c total elements
`[r, c] = size(arr)` – returns the number of rows and columns of an array
`[v, o] = sort(vec, str)` – returns the sorted values of a vector and their positions. Sorts cell arrays in alphabetical order.
`sprintf(fmt,var1,…)` – returns a string containing the format string after replacing the `%<>` entries with each input parameter.
`str2num(x)` – converts a string representing a number to the number itself
`strcmp(a, b)` `strcmpi(a,b)` – true if string in `a` is identical to string in `b` (`i` is case insensitive)
`strfind(str, pattern)` – returns the numerical indices where each incidence of the pattern of letters occurs in a string
`[tk, rest] = strtok(str, dlm)` – discards leading delimiters and returns the next token and the remains of the string
`sum(vec, dim)` – returns the sum of the values in a vector
`arr'` – transposes `arr`
`upper(str)` - converts all lowercase letters in `str` to uppercase.
`zeros(r, c)` – returns a r*c array all with value 0

ASCII Value Table

' '	32	'A'	65
'0'	48	'Z'	90
'1'	49	'a'	97
'9'	57	'z'	122

***All *italicized* inputs denote optional inputs.**