The following presentation will revolve around

During this presentation I am going to cover

I have broken down my presentation into 5 points

I will give a short overview of

I will shed some light on

I would like to elaborate on

This leads me to my next point

Moving on to the next point

It is a noteworthy fact that

Let me expand a bit on

I would like to lay emphasis on

I would like to draw your attention to

Next I will adress the issue of

One of the greatest obstacles we need to tackle is

When it comes to

As far as ………………………..is concerned

Apropos

To conclude

To sum up the main points

**Non-volatile memory** (**NVM**) or **non-volatile storage** is a type of [computer memory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_memory" \o "Computer memory) that can retrieve stored information even after having been [power cycled](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Power_cycling" \o "Power cycling). In contrast, [volatile memory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Volatile_memory" \o "Volatile memory) needs constant power in order to retain data. Examples of non-volatile memory include [read-only memory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Read-only_memory" \o "Read-only memory), [flash memory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flash_memory" \o "Flash memory), [ferroelectric RAM](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ferroelectric_RAM" \o "Ferroelectric RAM), most types of magnetic [computer storage](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_data_storage" \o "Computer data storage) devices (e.g. [hard disk drives](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hard_disk_drive), [solid state drives](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Solid_state_drive), [floppy disks](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Floppy_disk" \o "Floppy disk), and [magnetic tape](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Magnetic_tape" \o "Magnetic tape)), [optical discs](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Optical_disc" \o "Optical disc), and early computer storage methods such as [paper tape](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paper_tape" \o "Paper tape) and [punched cards](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Punched_card" \o "Punched card).[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Non-volatile_memory#cite_note-1)

Non-volatile memory can be classified as traditional non-volatile [disk storage](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Disk_storage" \o "Disk storage), or storage in non-volatile memory [chips](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Integrated_circuit)

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Non-volatile memory is typically used for the task of [secondary storage](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Secondary_storage" \o "Secondary storage), or long-term persistent storage.[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Non-volatile_memory#cite_note-2) The most widely used form of [primary storage](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Primary_storage" \o "Primary storage) today is a [volatile](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Volatile_memory" \o "Volatile memory) form of [random access memory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Random_access_memory" \o "Random access memory) (RAM), meaning that when the computer is shut down, anything contained in RAM is lost. However, most forms of non-volatile memory have limitations that make them unsuitable for use as primary storage. Typically, non-volatile memory costs more, provides lower performance, or have limited lifetime compared to volatile random access memory.

Non-volatile data storage can be categorized into electrically addressed systems ([read-only memory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Read-only_memory" \o "Read-only memory)) and mechanically addressed systems ([hard disks](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hard_disk), [optical disc](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Optical_disc" \o "Optical disc), [magnetic tape](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Magnetic_tape" \o "Magnetic tape), [holographic memory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Holographic_memory" \o "Holographic memory), and such).[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Non-volatile_memory#cite_note-3)[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Non-volatile_memory#cite_note-4) Electrically addressed systems are expensive, but fast, whereas mechanically addressed systems have a low price per bit, but are slow.

Several companies are working on developing non-volatile memory systems comparable in speed and capacity to volatile RAM. If successful this would eliminate the need for comparatively slow forms of secondary storage systems such as hard disks.