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 address 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) that can retrieve stored information even after having been [power cycled](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Power_cycling). In contrast, [volatile memory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/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), [flash memory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flash_memory), [ferroelectric RAM](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ferroelectric_RAM), most types of magnetic [computer storage](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/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), and [magnetic tape](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Magnetic_tape)), [optical discs](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Optical_disc), and early computer storage methods such as [paper tape](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paper_tape) and [punched cards](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/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), or storage in non-volatile memory [chips](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Integrated_circuit)

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Non-volatile memory can be classified as traditional non-volatile [disk storage](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Disk_storage), or storage in non-volatile memory [chips](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Integrated_circuit) ([Flash memory Storage](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flash_memory)) – [EEPROM](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/EEPROM), [SSD](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SSD), NAND, etc.



Non-volatile memory is typically used for the task of [secondary storage](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/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) today is a [volatile](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Volatile_memory) form of [random access memory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/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)) and mechanically addressed systems ([hard disks](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hard_disk), [optical disc](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Optical_disc), [magnetic tape](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Magnetic_tape), [holographic memory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/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.

Hello everyone.

I’m aware that you all have very tight schedule, so I’m appreciate you taking time to come here today.

As you probably know I’m Wojtek.

I’m a new principle engineer in storage department.

The following presentation will revolve around non-volatile memory.

I have broken down my presentations into 3 main points.

I would like to elaborate on explaining why this technology is so disruptive.

I would like to emphasis on the combination of vital assets: acceptable cost, large size and tremendous speed.

It is a noteworthy fact that this memory is characterized by exceptional comprehensiveness.

This leads me to the next point.

This memory can be used as primary storage and secondary storage as well.

The next I will address the issue of endurance.

I would like to draw your attention to the persistence across reboots.

To conclude this technology will enter to the market soon and I guarantee you that will be a breakthrough.