Except for the historical information contained herein, certain matters in this presentation including, but not limited to, statements as to: our financial position; our markets, market opportunity, demand and growth drivers; the benefits, impact, performance, features and availability of our products and technologies; the benefits, impact, features and timing of our collaborations or partnerships; NVIDIA accelerated computing being broadly recognized as the way to advance computing as Moore’s law ends; data centers making a platform shift from general purpose to accelerated computing; trillion dollars of installed global data center infrastructure transitioning to accelerated computing; AI driving a platform shift in computing and enabling new, never-before-possible applications; broader enterprises driving the next wave of computing, followed by autonomous machines and industrial digitalization; accelerated computing being needed to tackle the most impactful opportunities of our time; NVIDIA’s value to every stakeholder in the ecosystem; the ROI of high compute performance; enterprise as the next big generative AI opportunity; NVIDIA’s expanding accelerated computing ecosystem; AI as the greatest technology force of our time; data centers becoming AI factories; generative AI unlocking new opportunities; the next wave of AI being robotics and industrial digitalization; NVIDIA’s acceleration stacks and ecosystems helping to bring AI to the world’s largest industries; NVIDIA’s AI expertise and scale helping to revolutionize businesses; generative AI being the most important computing platform of our generation; full-stack and data center scale acceleration driving significant cost savings and workload scaling; our dividend program plan; and our Automotive design win pipeline and ramp expectations are forward-looking statements.

These forward-looking statements and any other forward-looking statements that go beyond historical facts that are made in this presentation are subject to risks and uncertainties that may cause actual results to differ materially. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially include: global economic conditions; our reliance on third parties to manufacture, assemble, package and test our products; the impact of technological development and competition; development of new products and technologies or enhancements to our existing product and technologies; market acceptance of our products or our partners’ products; design, manufacturing or software defects; changes in consumer preferences and demands; changes in industry standards and interfaces; unexpected loss of performance of our products or technologies when integrated into systems and other factors.

NVIDIA has based these forward-looking statements largely on its current expectations and projections about future events and trends that it believes may affect its financial condition, results of operations, business strategy, short-term and long-term business operations and objectives, and financial needs. These forward-looking statements are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, and you should not rely upon the forward-looking statements as predictions of future events. The future events and trends discussed in this presentation may not occur and actual results could differ materially and adversely from those anticipated or implied in the forward-looking statements. Although NVIDIA believes that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, the company cannot guarantee that future results, levels of activity, performance, achievements or events and circumstances reflected in the forward-looking statements will occur. Except as required by law, NVIDIA disclaims any obligation to update these forward-looking statements to reflect future events or circumstances. For a complete discussion of factors that could materially affect our financial results and operations, please refer to the reports we file from time to time with the SEC, including our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, and Current Reports on Form 8-K. Copies of reports we file with the SEC are posted on our website and are available from NVIDIA without charge.

Many of the products and features described herein remain in various stages and will be offered on a when-and-if-available basis. The statements within are not intended to be, and should not be interpreted as a commitment, promise, or legal obligation, and the development, release, and timing of any features or functionalities described for our products is subject to change and remains at the sole discretion of NVIDIA. NVIDIA will have no liability for failure to deliver or delay in the delivery of any of the products, features or functions set forth herein.

NVIDIA uses certain non-GAAP measures in this presentation including non-GAAP gross profit, non-GAAP gross margin, non-GAAP operating income, non-GAAP operating margin, and free cash flow. NVIDIA believes the presentation of its non-GAAP financial measures enhances investors’ overall understanding of the company’s historical financial performance. The presentation of the company’s non-GAAP financial measures is not meant to be considered in isolation or as a substitute for the company’s financial results prepared in accordance with GAAP, and the company’s non-GAAP measures may be different from non-GAAP measures used by other companies. Further information relevant to the interpretation of non-GAAP financial measures, and reconciliations of these non-GAAP financial measures to the most comparable GAAP measures, may be found in the slide titled “Reconciliation of Non-GAAP to GAAP Financial Measures”.

Headquarters: Santa Clara, CA

NVIDIA pioneered accelerated computing to help solve impactful challenges classical computers cannot. A quarter of a century in the making, NVIDIA accelerated computing is broadly recognized as the way to advance computing as Moore’s law ends and AI lifts off.

NVIDIA’s platform is installed in several hundred million computers, is available in every cloud and from every server maker, powers 74% of the TOP500 supercomputers, and boasts over 4 million developers.
With nearly three decades of a singular focus, NVIDIA is expert at accelerating software and scaling compute by a Million-X, going well beyond Moore’s law.

Accelerated computing requires full-stack innovation – optimizing across every layer of computing – from silicon and systems to software and algorithms, demanding deep understanding of the problem domain.

Our full-stack platforms – NVIDIA HPC, NVIDIA AI, and NVIDIA Omniverse – accelerate high performance computing, AI, and industrial digitalization workloads.

We accelerate workloads at data center scale, across thousands of compute nodes, treating the network and storage as part of the computing fabric.

Our platform extends from the cloud and enterprise data centers to supercomputing centers, edge computing and PCs.
Why Accelerated Computing?
Advancing computing in the post-Moore’s Law era

Accelerated computing is needed to tackle the most impactful opportunities of our time—like AI, climate simulation, drug discovery, ray tracing, and robotics.

NVIDIA is uniquely dedicated to accelerated computing—working top-to-bottom—refactoring applications and creating new algorithms, and bottom-to-top—inventing new specialized processors, like RT Core and Tensor Core.

“It’s the end of Moore’s Law as we know it.”
- John Hennessy, Oct 2018

“Moore’s Law is dead.”
- Jensen Huang, GTC 2013
A new computing era has begun.

Accelerated computing enabled the rise of AI, which is driving a platform shift from general purpose to accelerated computing, and enabling new, never-before-possible applications.

The trillion dollars of installed global data center infrastructure will transition to accelerated computing to achieve an order of magnitude better performance, energy-efficiency and cost.

Hyperscale cloud service providers and consumer internet companies have been the early adopters of AI and accelerated computing, with broader enterprise adoption now under way.

AI and accelerated computing will also make possible the next big waves – autonomous machines and industrial digitalization.
NVIDIA Accelerated Computing for Every Wave

NVIDIA Omniverse is a software platform for designing, building, and operating 3D and virtual world simulations. It harnesses the power of NVIDIA graphics and AI technologies and runs on NVIDIA-powered data centers and workstations.

NVIDIA DRIVE is a full-stack platform for autonomous vehicles (AV) that includes hardware for in-car compute, such as the Orin system-on-chip, and the full AV and AI cockpit software stack.

NVIDIA DGX Cloud is a cloud service that allows enterprises immediate access to the infrastructure and software needed to train advanced models for generative AI and other groundbreaking applications.

NVIDIA AI Enterprise is the operating system of AI, with enterprise-grade security, stability, manageability and support. It is available on all major CSPs and server OEMs and supports enterprise deployment of AI in production.

NVIDIA HGX is an AI supercomputing platform purpose-built for AI. It includes 8 NVIDIA GPUs, as well as interconnect and networking technologies, delivering order-of-magnitude performance speed-ups for AI over CPU servers. It is broadly available from all major server OEMs/ODMs. NVIDIA DGX, an AI server based on the same architecture, along with NVIDIA AI software and support, is also available.
The NVIDIA accelerated computing platform has attracted the largest ecosystem of developers, supporting a rapidly growing universe of applications and industry innovation.

Developers can engage with NVIDIA through **CUDA** – our parallel computing programming model introduced in 2006 – or at higher layers of the stack, including libraries, pre-trained AI models, SDKs and other development tools.

**300 Libraries**

**400 AI Models**

100 Updated in the Last Year
NVIDIA’s Multi-Sided Platform and Flywheel

The virtuous cycle of NVIDIA’s accelerated computing starts with an installed base of several hundred million GPUs, all compatible with the CUDA programming model.

- **For developers** – NVIDIA’s one architecture and large installed base give developer’s software the best performance and greatest reach.

- **For end users** – NVIDIA is offered by virtually every computing provider and accelerates the most impactful applications from cloud to edge.

- **For cloud providers and OEMs** – NVIDIA’s rich suite of Acceleration Platforms lets partners build one offering to address large markets including media & entertainment, healthcare, transportation, energy, financial services, manufacturing, retail, and more.

- **For NVIDIA** – Deep engagement with developers, computing providers, and customers in diverse industries enables unmatched expertise, scale, and speed of innovation across the entire accelerated computing stack – propelling the flywheel.
Knowledge workers will use copilots based on large language models to generate documents, answer questions, or summarize missed meetings, emails and chats – adding hours of productivity per week.

Copilots specialized for fields such as software development, legal services or education can boost productivity by as much as 50%.

Social media, search and e-commerce apps are using deep recommenders to offer more relevant content and ads to their customers, increasing engagement and monetization.

Creators can generate stunning, photorealistic images with a single text prompt – compressing workflows that take days or weeks into minutes in industries from advertising to game development.

Call center agents augmented with AI chatbots can dramatically increase productivity and customer satisfaction.

Drug discovery, financial services, agriculture and food services and climate forecasting are seeing order-of-magnitude workflow acceleration from AI.

Huge ROI from AI Driving a Powerful New Investment Cycle

AI can augment creativity and productivity by orders of magnitude across industries

Source: Goldman Sachs, Cowen, Statista, Capital One, Wall Street Journal, Resource Watch, NVIDIA internal analysis
The era of generative AI has arrived, unlocking new opportunities for AI across many different applications.

Generative AI is trained on large amounts of data to find patterns and relationships, learning the representation of almost anything with structure.

It can then be prompted to generate text, images, video, code, or even proteins.

For the very first time, computers can augment the human ability to generate information and create.

1,600+ Generative AI companies are building on NVIDIA.
Modern AI is a Data Center Scale Computing Workload

Data centers are becoming AI factories: Data as input, intelligence as output

Large Language Models, based on the Transformer architecture, are one of today's most important advanced AI technologies, involving up to trillions of parameters that learn from text.

Developing them is an expensive, time-consuming process that demands deep technical expertise, distributed data center-scale infrastructure, and a full-stack accelerated computing approach.
Full-Stack & Data Center Scale Acceleration

Drive significant cost savings and workload scaling

Classical Computing — 960 CPU-only servers

Accelerated Computing — 2 GPU servers

Application

Re-Engineered for Acceleration

CUDA-X Acceleration Libraries

Magnum IO

25X lower cost
84X better energy-efficiency

LLM Workload: Bert-Large Training and Inference | CPU Server: Dual EPYC 7763 | GPU Server: Dual EPYC 7763 + 8X H100 PCIe GPUs
The High ROI of High Compute Performance

4-Year Cost of AI Infrastructure

- 16K GPU: ~$1B

15% Utilization Increase Worth $350M+

25% Performance Increase Worth $600M+

4-Year Rental Opportunity

@$4 per GPU-HR

~$2.5B

DC Facility Build & Operate

Networking

GPU Compute
NVIDIA Go-to-Market Across Cloud and On-Premises

Reaching customers everywhere

CLOUD

ON-PREM

NVIDIA AI Foundations

DGX Cloud

Google Cloud

Microsoft Azure

NVIDIA

aws

Google Cloud

Microsoft Azure

DGX Cloud

NVIDIA AI Foundations

HGX

INFERERENCE

DGX

PARTNERS

MGX

AGX

IGX

Dell Technologies

Hewlett Packard Enterprise

Lenovo
Training & Inference — One Architecture

Cloud | On-Prem | Edge

TRAINING

IN THE DATA CENTER
- NVIDIA L40
  Image Generation
- NVIDIA L4
  AI Video
- NVIDIA H100 | L40S
  Universal GPUs
- NVIDIA Grace Hopper
  RecSys, Gen AI

AT THE EDGE
- IGX
  Industrial-Grade System
  for Healthcare, Logistics, Manufacturing
- AGX
  Functionally-Safe System
  for Autonomous Vehicles
Enterprise AI Chatbots are built as Retrieval Augmented Generation (RAG) workflows, which augment the knowledge in the LLM with vectorized Enterprise data. These Chatbots serve as apprentices, improving the productivity of every employee in every Enterprise company.

NVIDIA delivers this capability to Enterprises by packaging LLMs with NVIDIA AI Enterprise, the runtime for hosting the LLMs, into containers that can be deployed anywhere – on any cloud, on premises, or within Enterprise SaaS applications.
NVIDIA DGX Cloud
AI-training-as-a-service platform for the era of generative AI

NVIDIA DGX Cloud is a cloud service that allows enterprises immediate access to the infrastructure and software needed to train advanced models for generative AI and other groundbreaking applications.

DGX Cloud provides dedicated clusters of NVIDIA DGX AI supercomputing, paired with NVIDIA AI software.

Enterprise customers can also use the NVIDIA AI Foundations model making service, which includes NVIDIA NeMo for training custom LLMs and NVIDIA Picasso for custom generative AI models for visual design.

The service is equipped with models, tools, and accelerated computing for training, customizing, optimizing, and deploying AI.
NVIDIA AI Enterprise
The operating system for enterprise AI

NVIDIA AI Enterprise is software for deploying and running AI with enterprise-grade security, API stability, manageability and support.

Cloud-native and available in every major cloud marketplace — AWS, Microsoft Azure, Google Cloud Platform and Oracle Cloud.

Certified to run on servers and workstations from all major OEMs.

AI Use Cases and Workflows

- Hello
- LLM
- Speech AI
- Recommenders
- Cybersecurity
- Medical Imaging
- Video Analytics
- Route Optimization
- More

Run Anywhere

NVIDIA AI Enterprise

Cloud

Azure | GCP | OCI | AWS

NVIDIA Certified Server
Dell | HPE | Lenovo

Consumption pricing
per GPU-hour

Subscription pricing
per GPU/year
(included with H100 PCIe/DGX)
NVIDIA AI Enterprise

Broad and deep ecosystem and distribution to reach every enterprise

AI Platforms
- Databricks
- Hugging Face
- Snowflake

Software Platforms
- Getty Images
- ServiceNow
- Shutterstock
- Adobe
- WPP

Public Cloud Marketplaces
- AWS
- Google Cloud

Private Cloud
- VMware

Server OEMs
- Box
- Cisco
- Dell Technologies
- HPE GreenLake
- HP
- Lenovo
- Commvault
Driving Strong & Profitable Growth

Fiscal year ends in January. Refer to Appendix for reconciliation of Non-GAAP measures. Operating margins rounded to the nearest percent.

FY23 financial metrics reflect a $2.2B charge for inventory and related reserves primarily related to Data Center and Gaming.
NVIDIA Gross Margins Reflect Value of Acceleration

Accelerated computing requires full-stack and data center-scale innovation across silicon, systems, algorithms and applications.

Significant expertise and effort are required, but application speed-ups can be incredible, resulting in dramatic cost and time-to-solution savings.

For example, 2 NVIDIA HGX nodes with 16 NVIDIA H100 GPUs that cost $400K can replace 960 nodes of CPU servers that cost $10M for the same LLM workload.

NVIDIA chips carry the value of the full-stack, not just the chip.
Strong Cash Flow Generation

Fiscal year ends in January. Refer to Appendix for reconciliation of Non-GAAP measures.

Subject to continuing determination by our Board of Directors.

Capital Allocation

Share Repurchase
$10B repurchased in FY23
Additional $25B in stock repurchases authorized, adding to $4B which remained as of end of Q2

Dividend
$398M in FY 2023
Plan to Maintain\(^1\)

Strategic Investments
Growing Our Talent
Platform Reach & Ecosystem

Free Cash Flow (Non-GAAP)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>FY19</th>
<th>FY20</th>
<th>FY21</th>
<th>FY22</th>
<th>FY23</th>
<th>1H FY24</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$3.1B</td>
<td>$4.3B</td>
<td>$4.7B</td>
<td>$8.0B</td>
<td>$3.8B</td>
<td>$8.7B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) Subject to continuing determination by our Board of Directors.
Our Market Platforms at a Glance

Data Center
56% of FY23 revenue

FY23 Revenue $15.0B
5-yr CAGR 51%

DGX/HGX/MGX/IGX systems
GPU | CPU | DPU | Networking
NVIDIA AI software

Gaming
33% of FY23 revenue

FY23 Revenue $9.1B
5-yr CAGR 10%

GeForce GPUs for PC gaming
GeForce NOW cloud gaming

Professional Visualization
6% of FY23 revenue

FY23 Revenue $1.5B
5-yr CAGR 11%

NVIDIA RTX GPUs for workstations
Omniverse software

Automotive
3% of FY23 revenue

FY23 Revenue $0.9B
5-yr CAGR 10%

DRIVE Hyperion sensor architecture with AGX compute
DRIVE AV & IX full stack software for ADAS, AV & AI cockpit
Data Center
The leading computing platform for AI, HPC & graphics

Leader in AI & HPC
#1 in AI training and inference
Used by all hyperscale & major cloud computing providers and 40,000 enterprises
Powers 74% of the TOP500 supercomputers

Growth Drivers
Rapid AI adoption across industries
Full-stack AI | Software
Three chip strategy — GPU | CPU | DPU
Rising computation requirements for modern AI
Data-center scale innovation
Omniverse
NVIDIA AI – One Architecture | Train and Deploy Everywhere
From Two-Year Rhythm
to
One-Year Rhythm | Training & Inference | x86 & Arm | Hyperscale & Enterprise

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2023</th>
<th>2024</th>
<th>2025</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A100</td>
<td>H100</td>
<td>H200</td>
<td>B100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GH200</td>
<td>GB200</td>
<td>GB200</td>
<td>GX200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GH200NVL</td>
<td>GB200NVL</td>
<td>GX200NVL</td>
<td>Arm Training &amp; Inference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H100</td>
<td>H200</td>
<td>B100</td>
<td>X100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L40S</td>
<td>B40</td>
<td>X40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quantum</td>
<td>400G</td>
<td>800G</td>
<td>1,600G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spectrum-X</td>
<td>400G</td>
<td>800G</td>
<td>1,600G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>InfiniBand AI Infrastructure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ethernet-X Enterprise &amp; Hyperscale AI Infrastructure</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NVIDIA Grace Hopper Superchip

NVIDIA GH200
- 72-Core Grace CPU
- 500 GB LPDDR5X
- 4 PFLOPS Hopper GPU
- 141 GB/5 Tbps HBM3e

NVIDIA BlueField-3
Addressing the Entire Data Center

$1T+$ data center infrastructure installed base

Source: Mercury Research, Dell'Oro
Assumes NVIDIA Fiscal Year aligns to Calendar Year (e.g. FY23 = CY22)
Gaming

GeForce — the world’s largest gaming platform

Leadership

- 10% 5-YR CAGR Through FY23

Revenue ($M)

- FY19: $6,246
- FY20: $5,518
- FY21: $7,759
- FY22: $12,462
- FY23: $9,067
- 1H FY24: $4,726

Growth Drivers

- Rising adoption of NVIDIA RTX in games
- Expanding universe of gamers & creators
- Gaming laptops & Gen AI on PCs
- GeForce NOW Cloud gaming

Through FY23

Leader in PC Gaming

- Strong #1 market position
- 15 of the top 15 most popular GPUs on Steam
- Leading performance & innovation
- 200M+ gamers on GeForce

Revenue Growth

- FY19 to FY20: $6,246 to $5,518
- FY20 to FY21: $5,518 to $7,759
- FY21 to FY22: $7,759 to $12,462
- FY22 to FY23: $12,462 to $9,067
- FY23 to 1H FY24: $9,067 to $4,726

5% - 10% YR CAGR
GeForce Extends Growth, Large Upgrade Opportunity

GeForce Gaming Revenue

20% CAGR

3YR CAGR

ASP 10%

Units 9%

FY20 FY23

More Gamers, Richer Mix

Installed Base

47% RTX

RTX

20% RTX3060+

Performance

3060+

$699+ Cumulative Sell-Through $

Weeks After Launch

Source: NVIDIA estimates
Professional Visualization
Workstation graphics

Leader in Workstation Graphics
95%+ market share in graphics for workstations
45M Designers and Creators
Strong software ecosystem with over 100 RTX accelerated and supported applications

Growth Drivers
Ray Tracing and generative AI revolutionizing design and content creation
Expanding universe of designers and creators
Collaborative 3D design / Omniverse
Hybrid work environments

11% 5-YR CAGR
Through FY23

Revenue ($M)

FY19 $1,130  FY20 $1,212  FY21 $1,053  FY22 $2,111  FY23 $1,544  1H FY24 $674

Revenue ($M)

FY19 $1,130  FY20 $1,212  FY21 $1,053  FY22 $2,111  FY23 $1,544  1H FY24 $674

Growth Drivers
Ray Tracing and generative AI revolutionizing design and content creation
Expanding universe of designers and creators
Collaborative 3D design / Omniverse
Hybrid work environments
Automotive
Autonomous Vehicles (AV) & AI Cockpit

Revenue ($M)

FY19  FY20  FY21  FY22  FY23  1H FY24
$641   $700   $536   $566   $903   $549

10% 5-YR CAGR Through FY23

Leaders in Autonomous Driving
Revenue growth primarily fueled by NVIDIA DRIVE, our AV and AI cockpit platform with full software stack
Inflection in FY23 driven by AV as DRIVE Orin SoC began to ramp
Next-generation DRIVE Thor SoC to ramp in FY26

Growth Drivers
Adoption of centralized car computing and software-defined vehicle architectures
AV software and services:
  Mercedes Benz
  Jaguar Land Rover

$14B Design Win Pipeline Through FY29
$1 Trillion Long-Term Annual Market Opportunity

- Omniverse Enterprise: $150B
- Autonomous Machines: $300B
- NVIDIA AI Enterprise & DGX Cloud: $150B
- Data Center Systems: $300B
- Gaming: $100B
- Industrial Digitalization
- Autonomous Vehicles & Robotics
- Enterprise
- Cloud Service Providers & Consumer Internet
Summary

Gen AI is the tipping point for the new computing era

AI is the new software and Accelerated Computing the new hardware

Huge ROI from Gen AI – from new revenue or dramatically lower costs - is driving a powerful new investment cycle

NVIDIA’s accelerated computing platform delivers unmatched performance and TCO savings

Strong revenue, operating profit, and cash flow growth

$1T market opportunity
Reconciliation of Non-GAAP to GAAP Financial Measures
## Reconciliation of Non-GAAP to GAAP Financial Measures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gross Margin ($ in Millions &amp; Margin Percentage)</th>
<th>Non-GAAP</th>
<th>Acquisition-Related and Other Costs (A)</th>
<th>Stock-Based Compensation (B)</th>
<th>IP-Related Costs</th>
<th>GAAP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FY 2019</td>
<td>$7,233</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>(27)</td>
<td>(35)</td>
<td>$7,171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>61.7%</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>(0.2)</td>
<td>(0.3)</td>
<td>61.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2020</td>
<td>$6,821</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>(39)</td>
<td>(14)</td>
<td>$6,768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>62.5%</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>(0.4)</td>
<td>(0.1)</td>
<td>62.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2021</td>
<td>$10,947</td>
<td>(425)</td>
<td>(88)</td>
<td>(38)</td>
<td>$10,396</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>65.6%</td>
<td>(2.6)</td>
<td>(0.5)</td>
<td>(0.2)</td>
<td>62.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2022</td>
<td>$17,969</td>
<td>(344)</td>
<td>(141)</td>
<td>(9)</td>
<td>$17,475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>66.8%</td>
<td>(1.4)</td>
<td>(0.5)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>64.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2023</td>
<td>$15,965</td>
<td>(455)</td>
<td>(138)</td>
<td>(16)</td>
<td>$15,356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>59.2%</td>
<td>(1.7)</td>
<td>(0.5)</td>
<td>(0.1)</td>
<td>56.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1H FY 2023</td>
<td>$8,636</td>
<td>(214)</td>
<td>(76)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>$8,346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>57.6%</td>
<td>(1.4)</td>
<td>(0.5)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>55.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1H FY 2024</td>
<td>$14,417</td>
<td>(239)</td>
<td>(58)</td>
<td>(10)</td>
<td>$14,110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>69.7%</td>
<td>(1.2)</td>
<td>(0.3)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>68.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A. Consists of amortization of intangible assets and inventory step-up
B. Stock-based compensation charge was allocated to cost of goods sold
### Reconciliation of Non-GAAP to GAAP Financial Measures (contd.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operating Income and Margin (in Millions &amp; Margin Percentage)</th>
<th>Non-GAAP</th>
<th>Acquisition Termination Cost</th>
<th>Acquisition-Related and Other Costs (A)</th>
<th>Stock-Based Compensation (B)</th>
<th>IP-Related Costs</th>
<th>Other (C)</th>
<th>GAAP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FY 2019</td>
<td>$4,407</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(557)</td>
<td>(35)</td>
<td>(9)</td>
<td>$3,804</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>37.6%</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>(4.7)</td>
<td>(0.3)</td>
<td>(0.1)</td>
<td>32.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2020</td>
<td>$3,735</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>(31)</td>
<td>(844)</td>
<td>(14)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>$2,846</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>34.2%</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>(0.3)</td>
<td>(7.7)</td>
<td>(0.1)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>26.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2021</td>
<td>$6,803</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>(836)</td>
<td>(1,397)</td>
<td>(38)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>$4,532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>40.8%</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>(5.0)</td>
<td>(8.4)</td>
<td>(0.2)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>27.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2022</td>
<td>$12,690</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>(636)</td>
<td>(2,004)</td>
<td>(9)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>$10,041</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>47.2%</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>(2.5)</td>
<td>(7.4)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>37.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2023</td>
<td>$9,040</td>
<td>(1,353)</td>
<td>(674)</td>
<td>(2,710)</td>
<td>(16)</td>
<td>(63)</td>
<td>$4,224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>33.5%</td>
<td>(5.0)</td>
<td>(2.5)</td>
<td>(10.0)</td>
<td>(0.1)</td>
<td>(0.2)</td>
<td>15.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1H FY 2023</td>
<td>$5,280</td>
<td>(1,353)</td>
<td>(324)</td>
<td>(1,227)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>(9)</td>
<td>$2,367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>35.2%</td>
<td>(9.0)</td>
<td>(2.2)</td>
<td>(8.2)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>15.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1H FY 2024</td>
<td>$10,828</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>(311)</td>
<td>(1,576)</td>
<td>(10)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>$8,941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>52.3%</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>(1.5)</td>
<td>(7.6)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>43.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A. Consists of amortization of acquisition-related intangible assets, inventory step-up, transaction costs, compensation charges, and other costs.
B. Stock-based compensation charge was allocated to cost of goods sold, research and development expense, and sales, general and administrative expense.
C. Comprises of legal settlement costs, contributions, restructuring costs and assets held for sale related adjustments.
### Reconciliation of Non-GAAP to GAAP Financial Measures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>($ in Millions)</th>
<th>Free Cash Flow</th>
<th>Purchases Related to Property and Equipment and Intangible Assets</th>
<th>Principal Payments on Property and Equipment and Intangible Assets</th>
<th>Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FY 2019</td>
<td>$3,143</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>$3,743</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2020</td>
<td>$4,272</td>
<td>489</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>$4,761</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2021</td>
<td>$4,677</td>
<td>1,128</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>$5,822</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2022</td>
<td>$8,049</td>
<td>976</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>$9,108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2023</td>
<td>$3,750</td>
<td>1,833</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>$5,641</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1H FY 2023</td>
<td>$2,171</td>
<td>794</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>$3,001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1H FY 2024</td>
<td>$8,691</td>
<td>537</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>$9,259</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>