How many, how small, how fast?

Megabyte	million bytes	10 to the 6th power	M
Gigabyte	billion bytes	9th power	G
Terabyte**	million million bytes	12th power	T
Petabyte	a whole bunch	15th power	P

Next?
Exa-18th, Zetta-21st, and Yotta - 24th

human hair =
50 micrometers

** A terabyte of storage is enough to record and store every conversation in your life. Two terabytes could capture and store 360-degree photos of every minute of your life.

Nanometer	one-billionth of a meter	10 to the minus 9th power
Micrometer*	one-millionth of a meter	minus 6th
Millimeter	one-thousandth of a meter	minus 3rd

* Officially obsolete, the term "micron" is still used by many in I/T industry to describe the chip manufacturing process."**.**13 microns" is 130 nanometers and the average size of features on the chip. Smaller sizes (90 & 65 nanometers are next) typically increase performance and reduce energy consumption.

Next? Pico -12, Femto-15, Atto-18

The shortest time interval ever recorded is 100 attoseconds.

memory speeds →

disk access speeds →

Nanosecond	one-billionth of a second	10 to the minus 9th power
Microsecond	one-millionth of a second	minus 6th
Millisecond	one-thousandth of a second	minus 3rd

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nano nano.prz