

# Putting Data Size into Perspective

**2016**

Hard drives now hold up to **16 TB** of data and by 2020 devices are expected to reach capacities of 20 TB.

**2006**

Hard drives now hold up to **750 GB** of data, over 50 times the storage capacity of just ten years earlier.

**1992**

Hewlett-Packard is the first to break the **2 GB** barrier.

**1956**

IBM's 305 RAMC (the first hard drive) holds **5 MB** of data, weighs 1 Ton and is the size of two refrigerators.

**2013**

Hard drives now hold up to **4 TB** of data.

**2007**

Hitachi is the first hard drive manufacturer to exceed the **1 TB** mark.

**1998**

IBM's Microdrive, the smallest hard drive to date, is released and holds **340 MB** of data.

**1980**

The first **gigabyte** hard drive is developed by IBM, costing \$40,000.

**YOTTABYTE (YB)**  
:1000 ZETTABYTES



1 YOTTABYTE=  
The Size of the Entire World Wide Web;  
it would take approximately 11 trillion years to download a Yottabyte from the internet

**ZETTABYTE (ZB)**  
:1000 EXABYTES



1 ZETTABYTE=  
250 Billion DVDs

**EXABYTE (EB)**  
:1000 PETABYTES



5 EXABYTE=  
All the Words Ever Spoken by Mankind

**PETABYTE (PB)**  
:1000 TERABYTES



1.5 PETABYTE=  
Every Photo on Facebook (10 Million)

**TERABYTE (TB)**  
:1000 GIGABYTES



1 TERABYTE=  
50,000 Trees, Converted to Paper and Then Printed

**GIGABYTE (GB)**  
:1000 MEGABYTES



1 GIGABYTE=  
7 Minutes of HD-TV Video



100 GIGABYTES=  
Entire Library of Academic Journals

**MEGABYTE (MB)**  
:1000 KILOBYTES



2 MEGABYTES=  
High-resolution Photograph



10 MEGABYTES=  
Digital Chest X-ray

**KILOBYTE (KB)**  
:1000 BYTES



2 KILOBYTES=  
Typewritten Page

**BYTE**  
:8 BITS



10 BYTES=  
One Word

**BIT**  
:SINGLE BINARY  
DIGIT (1 OR 0)

# Bit by Bit: The Evolution of Data Storage