

Storage Units

I fear that most of the technical articles on the Internet misinterpret some of the common storage units.

THERE'S BEEN A LOT OF CONFUSION OVER 1024 vs 1000, KBYTE vs KBIT, AND THE CAPITALIZATION FOR EACH.

HERE, AT LAST, IS A SINGLE, DEFINITIVE STANDARD:

SYMBOL	NAME	SIZE	NOTES
kB	KILOBYTE	1024 BYTES <small>OR</small> 1000 BYTES	1000 BYTES DURING LEAP YEARS, 1024 OTHERWISE
KB	KELLY-BOOTLE STANDARD UNIT	1012 BYTES	COMPROMISE BETWEEN 1000 AND 1024 BYTES
KiB	IMAGINARY KILOBYTE	$1024\sqrt{\pi}$ BYTES	USED IN QUANTUM COMPUTING
kb	INTEL KILOBYTE	1023.937528 BYTES	CALCULATED ON PENTIUM FPU.
Kb	DRIVEMAKER'S KILOBYTE	CURRENTLY 908 BYTES	SHRINKS BY 4 BYTES EACH YEAR FOR MARKETING REASONS
KBa	BAKER'S KILOBYTE	1152 BYTES	9 BITS TO THE BYTE SINCE YOU'RE SUCH A GOOD CUSTOMER

[This article](#) does a good job at clearly providing the relevant information:

“ A **kilobyte** is made up of either 1,000 or 1,024 bytes. This distinction can be a little tricky and has to do with the difference between binary math (which computers rely on) and base-10 math (which most humans use in daily life). In practical terms, both definitions of

kilobyte are used. In some cases, a distinction will be made between a kilobyte (1,000 bytes) and a kibibyte (1,024 bytes), though this is less common.

The Real Story

Apart from the funny picture above (Baker's Kilobyte?), the real story can be uncovered by referencing the picture below. Thanks to [this original article](#) that does a great job at providing the valuable information.

Decimal Prefix (SI)	Value	Value (1000)	Binary Prefix (IEC)	Value	Value (1024)
kilo (k)	10^3	1000	kibi (ki)	2^{10}	1024
mega (M)	10^6	1000^2	mebi (Mi)	2^{20}	1024^2
giga (G)	10^9	1000^3	gibi (Gi)	2^{30}	1024^3
tera (T)	10^{12}	1000^4	tebi (Ti)	2^{40}	1024^4
peta (P)	10^{15}	1000^5	pebi (Pi)	2^{50}	1024^5
exa (E)	10^{18}	1000^6	exbi (Ei)	2^{60}	1024^6
zetta (Z)	10^{21}	1000^7	zebi (Zi)	2^{70}	1024^7
yotta (Y)	10^{24}	1000^8	yobi (Yi)	2^{80}	1024^8

So while most people might misinterpret "kilo" as 1024 when it comes to storage units, the right way is thus "kibibytes". It would be an interesting conversation to discuss kibibytes as most people may not be aware, and this would make you look incredibly smart (and correct) :)

Here is another great image for reference:

Multiples of bytes						V·T·E
Decimal			Binary			
Value	Metric		Value	IEC	JEDEC	
1000	kB	kilobyte	1024	KiB kibibyte	KB kilobyte	
1000 ²	MB	megabyte	1024 ²	MiB mebibyte	MB megabyte	
1000 ³	GB	gigabyte	1024 ³	GiB gibibyte	GB gigabyte	
1000 ⁴	TB	terabyte	1024 ⁴	TiB tebibyte	—	
1000 ⁵	PB	petabyte	1024 ⁵	PiB pebibyte	—	
1000 ⁶	EB	exabyte	1024 ⁶	EiB exbibyte	—	
1000 ⁷	ZB	zettabyte	1024 ⁷	ZiB zebibyte	—	
1000 ⁸	YB	yottabyte	1024 ⁸	YiB yobibyte	—	

Orders of magnitude of data

Based on the image above, the following should be used using capital letter first, then lowercase i and then finally capital B for bytes.

- KiB
- MiB
- GiB
- TiB
- PiB
- etc.

Reference Articles

- <https://danielmiessler.com/blog/the-difference-between-kilobytes-and-kibibytes/>
- <https://study.com/learn/lesson/data-storage-units-kb-mb-gb-tb.html>

- <https://ozanerhansha.medium.com/kilobytes-vs-kibibytes-d77eb2ff6c2a>

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