

## Fujifilm's ZIP™ 250. Flexible, High-Capacity Storage In A Convenient Portable Format

### Numerical Constants

- A bit is the smallest unit of computer data and represents either a binary 1 or a binary 0. There are eight bits (b) in a single byte (B) of computer data.

8 Bits (b) =	1 Byte (B)	←	A single character (Letter, Number or Symbol ASCII code)
1,000 Bytes =	1 Kilobyte (KB) *		
1,000 KB =	1 Megabyte (MB)	←	A 500-page novel
1,000 MB =	1 Gigabyte (GB)		
1,000 GB =	1 Terabyte (TB)	←	Contents of the Library of Congress
1,000 TB =	1 Petabyte (PB)		
1,000 PB =	1 Exabyte (EB)		
1,000 EB =	1 Zettabyte (ZB)	←	500 quadrillion pages of text
1,000 ZB =	1 Yottabyte (YB)		

- The above numbers are shown in Decimal (Base 10). In Binary (Base 2), one kilobyte (1KB) equals 1024 bytes and that number should be used when performing binary calculations.

### Measurement Approximations

- A page of ASCII characters requires approximately 2 KB of storage; so 1 GB holds about 500,000 ASCII pages.
- A black and white document scanned at 200 dots per inch (dpi) and compressed 10:1 requires approximately 50 KB of storage; so 1 GB holds about 20,000 page size documents. Without compression 1 GB holds about 2,000 scanned pages.
- A full color page scanned at 200 dots per inch (dpi) requires approximately 12 MB of storage; so 1 GB holds as few as 3 page-size, full-color documents (depending upon the color mode).
- Resolution has a major effect on the number of bytes generated when scanning. If you double resolution in the above document images from 200 dpi to 400 dpi, this quadruples the number of bytes per document (400 dpi = 4 times the number of bytes generated for 200 dpi scanning).

ASCII text pages are not scanned images, so resolution does not apply to storing ASCII data. However, resolution does apply if the text page is being scanned.

### Things to Know

These are the unique selling points of this innovative product from Fujifilm.

- This is a specialized component that makes this information valuable to others.
- This is important features of the product and family that are differentiators.
- This is more specification information that is a differentiator for these Fujifilm Products vs. competitors in the category.
- This is a fine point on the return on investment one could gain by selling these products.
- This is additional call-out specifications of the product that make good selling points.
- This is a specialized component that makes this information valuable to others.

