International System of Units and Their Prefixes

The following SI units and their prefixes may be found at (for example)
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SI#Units

The international system of units consists of a set of units together with a set of **prefixes**. The units of SI can be divided into two subsets. There are seven **base units**. Each of these base units is nominally dimensionally independent. From these seven base units several other units are derived.

SI base units		
Name	**Symbol**	**Quantity**
metre	**m**	length
kilogram	**kg**	mass
second	**s**	time
ampere	**A**	electric current
kelvin	**K**	thermodynamic temperature
mole	**mol**	amount of substance
candela	**cd**	luminous intensity

A **prefix** may be added to a unit to produce a multiple of the original unit. All multiples are integer powers of ten. For example, *kilo-* denotes a multiple of a thousand and *milli-* denotes a multiple of a thousandth; hence there are one thousand millimetres to the metre and one thousand metres to the kilometre. The **prefixes are never combined**: a millionth of a kilogram is a *milligram* not a *microkilogram*.

Standard prefixes for the SI units of measure

Multiples	**Name**		deca-	hecto-	kilo-	mega-	giga-	tera-	peta-	exa-	zetta-	yotta-
	Symbol		da	h	k	M	G	T	P	E	Z	Y
	Factor	10_0	10^{1}	10^{2}	10^{3}	10^{6}	10^{9}	10^{12}	10^{15}	10^{18}	10^{21}	10^{24}
Subdivisions	**Name**		deci-	centi-	milli-	micro-	nano-	pico-	femto-	atto-	zepto-	yocto-
	Symbol		d	c	m	µ	n	p	f	a	z	y
	Factor	10_0	10^{-1}	10^{-2}	10^{-3}	10^{-6}	10^{-9}	10^{-12}	10^{-15}	10^{-18}	10^{-21}	10^{-24}