



Steps for Naming

1. Count the longest chain of carbons or the number of carbons in the ring. Use this for your base name.
If you are working with a ring, make it a cyclo-.
2. Number the carbons so the most substituent is the lowest number possible.
3. List, in alphabetical order, the functional groups (halogens get an -ide and carbons get an -yl). This goes in before your base.
4. List the carbon numbers for the functional groups.
5. Add the appropriate prefix based off the number of each type of functional groups.
6. If needed, add appropriate functional group suffix to the end of your name.

Commas between numbers, dashes between numbers and letters

FUNCTIONAL GROUPS

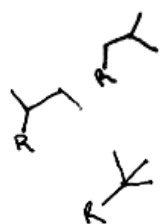
$R-OH$	Alcohol	-ol or Hydroxy-
$R-\overset{O}{\parallel}H$	Aldehyde	-al
$R-\overset{O}{\parallel}N-R$	Amide	-amide
$H-N-R$ $ $ H	Amine	-amine or Amino-
$R-\overset{O}{\parallel}O-\overset{O}{\parallel}R$	Anhydride	-oic anhydride
$R-\overset{O}{\parallel}OH$	Carboxylic Acid	-oic acid
$R-\overset{O}{\parallel}O-R$	Ester	-oate
$R-\overset{O}{\parallel}R$	Ketone	-one
$R-C\equiv N$	Nitrile	-nitrile
$R-S-H$	Thiol	-thiol

CARBON BOND SUFFIXES

$C-C$	Alkane - Single Bonds - -ane
$C=C$	Alkene - At least one double bond - -ene
$C\equiv C$	Alkyne - Contains a triple bond - -yne

NUMERICAL PREFIXES

1 meth	2 di
2 eth	3 tri
3 prop	4 tetra
4 but	5 penta
5 pent	6 hexa
6 hex	
7 hept	
8 oct	
9 non	
10 dec	



Iso ends in a fork

Sec attached to a secondary carbon

Tert attached to tertiary carbon Add a little bit of body text