

Type	General Structure	Ending	Nomenclature	Nomenclature for multiples	Nomenclature if a substituent
Alkane	Single bonds			N/A	Alkyl chains, suffix -yl [insert alkane name]
Alkene	Double bonds			-diene -triene	N/A
Alkyne	Triple bonds				N/A
Alkyl Halides	Halogen substituents	N/A			It is a substituent
Cyclic	Cyclic, not linear	N/A		N/A	N/A
Aromatic	Benzene containing				

Alcohol	R-O-H				
Aldehyde	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ \text{R}-\text{C} \\ \\ \text{H} \end{array}$				N/A
Ketone	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ \text{R}-\text{C}-\text{R}' \end{array}$		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Carbonyl takes priority in numbering the parent chain (including double bonds) - Aldehyde has higher priority than a ketone, so it would then be a substituent - Indicate position of carbonyl group - Indicate position of double/triple bonds if applicable (e.g. 4-penten-2-one) *Not -ene, it is -en* 		-oxo
Carboxylic acid	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ \text{R}-\text{C} \\ \\ \text{OH} \end{array}$				N/A
Ether	R-O-R'			N/A	N/A

Ester	$\text{R}-\text{O}-\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}{\text{C}}-\text{R}'$			N/A	N/A
Amine	$\text{R}-\text{N}\begin{matrix} \text{H} \\ \diagup \\ \text{H} \end{matrix}$			N/A	N/A
Amide	$\text{R}-\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}{\text{C}}-\text{N}\begin{matrix} \text{H} \\ \diagup \\ \text{H} \end{matrix}$			N/A	N/A