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What do you know about organic compounds? If we talk about in Chemistry terms, Organic compounds can be defined as any type of chemical compounds in which atoms of carbon, that could be one or more than one, are covalently linked to the other elements' atoms. In very simple terms, you can say that organic compounds are simply any chemical compounds that have carbon, but it doesn't mean that every carbon-containing compound can be known as organic, for e.g., cyanides, carbonates and carbides.The best example of the simplest organic compound is Methane. A few examples of Organic compounds are cyclohexane, ethyne, ethane and ethane. Classification of Organic CompoundsOrganic Compounds can be classified on two bases, Firstly we will talk about organic compounds, which are based on "Structure," and secondly, we will discuss the organic compounds, which are based on "Function." Now we will study these classifications of organic compounds in detail.(Image will be uploaded soon)Classification based on the structureLet us look at the classification of organic compounds based on structure.Acyclic or open chain compoundsCyclic or closed chain compoundsAcyclic compounds are just opposite to cyclic compounds because their molecules don't form any ring. It is called open-chain compounds because they have a linear structure. The best examples of these compounds are acyclic aliphatic compounds and alkanes. Open-chain compounds can be understood by straight-chain compounds and branched-chain compounds. The straight-chain compounds don't have any side chains, but branched-chain compounds' atoms have the straight chain and one or more than one side chain are attached to it.(Image will be Uploaded Soon)Cyclic or Closed-chain CompoundsCyclic compounds are also known as "Ring compounds." As its second name suggests, cyclic compounds are those kinds of compounds where one or more than one number of atoms get connected to form a closed ring. It is not mandatory that every ring of these compounds is to be of the same size.Cyclic or closed-chain compounds always have a prior place in human beings' day-to-day life as humans encounter these compounds on a daily basis. They are also categorized into two divisions. The first division is about "Heterocyclic," and the second division is about "Homocyclic." Now we will discuss these categories one by one.(Image will be Uploaded Soon)Heterocyclic compounds are a kind of cyclic compound in which the ring structure exists. We can understand these compounds in a very simple definition as it is like any other dominant branch of organic compounds in which two or more two atoms join in the ring shape in their molecules. Although they have atoms of carbon, it must be noticed that at least one atom of another element also exists. The very familiar examples of these compounds are synthetic dyes, nucleic acids and most drugs.(Image will be Uploaded Soon)If we talk about organic chemistry, Homocyclic compounds are the type of cyclic compounds, unlike heterocyclic, in which the ring structure is formed by the atoms. This ring structure is made up of the same elements' atoms and this element is the carbon. These are called carbocyclic compounds. No element other than carbon can exist in this compound. Although in inorganic chemistry, homocyclic compounds have ring structures that have been formed by diff-diff elements' atoms like boron, sulphur, phosphorus and so on. The best examples of this compound are naphthalene, tetracone, benzene and so on. Heterocyclic CompoundsHeterocyclic compounds are divided into two broad categories, which are named Alicyclic heterocyclic compounds and Aromatic heterocyclic compounds. Now, we will discuss these categories in brief. Classification of Heterocyclic CompoundsAlicyclic Heterocyclic CompoundsWe can understand these compounds by simple lines. Ring structures of these compounds have one or more than one heteroatom. We can understand these compounds by a few examples, which are tetrahydrothiophene, tetrahydrofuran and so on.Aromatic Heterocyclic CompoundsThese compounds can be easily defined by simple understanding. Unlike Alicyclic heterocyclic compounds, molecules of these compounds have one or more than one heteroatom. Examples of these compounds are thiophene, furan and so on. Homocyclic or Carbocyclic CompoundsHomocyclic or carbocyclic compounds are basically divided into two compounds. The first compound is known as Alicyclic compound and the second is known as Aromatic compound. Now we will discuss these compounds in detail. Classification of Homocyclic compoundsThe alicyclic compound is that kind of compound that is aliphatic and cyclic too. This compound has one or more than one all-carbon ring that can be saturated or unsaturated. The bonds which exist in pairs of atoms can be any type of bond like single, double or triple.Aromatic compounds are those cyclic compounds that are unsaturated, unlike alicyclic compounds, which are either saturated or unsaturated. These compounds are also called aromatics or arenas. They are pleasant in the smell, as their Greek meaning suggests, which is "aroma." These compounds can be distinguished by one or more than one planar ring of atoms linked by covalent bonds of two different types. A few examples of these compounds are benzene and toluene. Classification of Aromatic CompoundsAromatic compounds have distinctive stability and this is why they are referred to as aromatically which is majorly concerned with odour. Now we will discuss the classification of these compounds, which are basically Benzeneoid Aromatic Compounds and Non-Benzenoid Aromatic compounds. Further, we will discuss them in detail.Benzenoid Aromatic CompoundsThese aromatic compounds are mainly obtained from benzene. These compounds are distinguished by the existence of one or more than one isolated or fused benzene rings and their derivatives additionally in the structure. These compounds can be arranged as Monocyclic, Bicyclic and Tricyclic on the basis of the number of benzene rings which are fused together in the structure. In bicyclic and tricyclic compounds, there are two or more than two rings present in the structure. A few examples of these compounds are Phenanthrene, Naphthalene, Anthracene. In addition, a few of such compounds are represented below.(Image will be Uploaded Soon)Non-benzenoid Aromatic CompoundsThese aromatic compounds consist of other unsaturated rings instead of benzene rings. These aromatic compounds have special stability. Some examples of these compounds are Tropolone and Azulene.(Image will be Uploaded Soon)Classification based on the functional groupsA functional group can be defined as a process in which a molecule receives its characteristic chemical properties from one or group of atoms that exist in the molecule. Now we must understand why we need to classify organic compounds on the basis of functional groups. The answer is very simple because it classifies the chemical behaviour of an organic compound. We need to understand that the nature of functional groups draws impacts on the reactions of compounds and at some level, their physical properties.There are numerous organic reactions, which involve functional group transformation, and have no effect on the rest of the molecules. There are so many examples in the functional group case, such as the carboxylic acid group (-COOH), the hydroxyl group (-OH) and the aldehyde group (-CHO).ClassFunctional GroupClassFunctional GroupAmides (Alkanamides)Alkanidocyanides- NC (Isocyanol)Alcohols (Alkanols)-OH (Hydroxy)Olefins/Alkenes (ene)Amines(Amino)Ketones (Alkanones)(Carbonyl)Acetylenes/Alkynes (yne)Nitro compounds (Nitroalkanes)(Nitro) Acid anhydrides(Alkanoic anhydrides)(Anhydride)Esters (Alky) Alkanooates(Ester)Aldehydes (Alkanals)(Aldehydic)Alkyl Halides(Acid halides (Alkanoyl halides)(Acy) Halide)Cyanides/Nitriles (Alkane Nitrile) (Cyano)Ethers (Alkoxy Alkanes)Carboxylic acid(Alkanoic acid)(Carboxyl) the free encyclopedia that anyone can change. Search the 269,806 articles in the Simple English Wikipedia How to write Simple English pages - Useful pages - Simple talk - Categories - Help Schools Gateway (for users who want to make changes from a school) This is the front page of the Simple English Wikipedia. Wikipedias are places where people work together to write encyclopedias in different languages. We use Simple English words and grammar here. The Simple English Wikipedia is for everyone, such as children and adults who are learning English. There are 269,806 articles on the Simple English Wikipedia. All of the pages are free to use. They have all been published under both the Creative Commons Attribution/Share-Alike License 4.0 International License and the GNU Free Documentation License. You can help here! You may change these pages and make new pages. Read the help pages and other good pages to learn how to write pages here. If you need help, you may ask questions at Simple talk. When writing articles here: Use Basic English words and shorter sentences. This allows people to understand complex terms or phrases. Write good pages. The best encyclopedia pages have useful, well-written information. Use the pages to learn and teach. These pages can help people learn English. You can also use them to make a new Wikipedia to help other people. Simple does not mean short. Writing in Simple English means that simple words are used. It does not mean readers want basic information. Articles do not have to be short to be simple: expand articles, add details, but use basic vocabulary. Be bold! Your article does not have to be perfect, because other editors will fix it and make it better. And most importantly, do not be afraid to start and make articles better yourself. Jeff Tesreau wearing the baseball uniform of the New York Giants around 1912-18 A baseball uniform is a kind of clothing that baseball players wear. They do this to show which of the two baseball teams they play for. Most baseball uniforms have the names and uniform numbers of players who wear them on the uniform somewhere, usually on the backs of the uniforms to tell different baseball players from each other. Baseball shirts, pants, shoes, socks, caps, and gloves are parts of baseball uniforms. Most uniforms have different logos and colors to tell which team is which. Baseball uniforms were first worn by the New York Knickerbockers Baseball Club in the 1800s. Their uniforms were pants made of blue wool, white flannel shirts and straw hats. Since then, the uniforms have gone through many changes. More items, ideas, and many other improvements were done and added to baseball uniforms over the years. The style of baseball uniforms also changed, little by little over time. more... Other very good articles - Proposals - Requirements From a collection of Wikipedia's articles: ... that the bee hummingbird (pictured) from the Isle of Youth in Cuba is the smallest living bird species in the world with an average length of only 5-6 centimeters? ... that in 1924, University of Chicago law students Nathan Leopold and Richard Loeb murdered a 14-year old boy to show that they were intelligent? ... that the French word for sausage comes from Vulgar Latin *salsica*, which comes from *salsicus* meaning seasoned with salt? ... that in 1923, Calvin Coolidge was inaugurated as President of the United States at his family farm in Vermont by his father? ... that Istanbul is the only city in the world that is on two different continents: Europe and Asia? ... that during Daniel J. Evans's campaign for Governor of Washington, serial killer Ted Bundy was a close campaign assistant of his? 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Rings may vary in size from three to many atoms, and include examples where all the atoms are carbon (i.e., are carbocycles), none of the atoms are carbon (inorganic cyclic compounds), or where both carbon and non-carbon atoms are present (heterocyclic compounds with rings containing both carbon and non-carbon). Depending on the ring size, the bond order of the individual links between ring atoms, and their arrangements within the rings, carbocyclic and heterocyclic compounds may be aromatic or non-aromatic; in the latter case, they may vary from being fully saturated to having varying numbers of multiple bonds between the ring atoms. Because of the tremendous diversity allowed, in combination, by the valences of common atoms and their ability to form rings, the number of possible cyclic structures, even of small size (e.g., ≤ 17 total atoms) numbers in the many billions. Cyclic compound examples: All-carbon (carbocyclic) and more complex natural cyclic compounds Cycloalkanes, the simplest carbocycles, including cyclopropane, cyclobutane, cyclopentane, and cyclohexane. Note, elsewhere an organic chemistry shorthand is used where hydrogen atoms are inferred as present to fill the carbon's valence of 4 (rather than their being shown explicitly). Ingenol, a complex, terpenoid natural product, related to but simpler than the paltitaxel that follows, which displays a complex ring structure including 3-, 5-, and 7-membered non-aromatic, carbocyclic rings. Paclitaxel, another complex, plant-derived terpenoid, also a natural product, displaying a complex multi-ring structure including 4-, 6-, and 8-membered rings (carbocyclic and heterocyclic, aromatic and non-aromatic). Adding to their complexity and number, closing of atoms into rings may lock particular atoms with distinct substitution (by functional groups) such that stereochemistry and chirality of the compound results, including some manifestations that are unique to rings (e.g., configurational isomers). As well, depending on ring size, the three-dimensional shapes of particular cyclic structures - typically rings of five atoms and larger - can vary and interconvert such that conformational isomerism is displayed. Indeed, the development of this important chemical concept arose historically in reference to cyclic compounds. Finally, cyclic compounds, because of the unique shapes, reactivities, properties, and bioactivities that they engender, are the majority of all molecules involved in the biochemistry, structure, and function of living organisms, and in man-made molecules such as drugs, pesticides, etc. A cyclic compound or ring compound is a compound in which at least some its atoms are connected to form a ring.[1] Rings vary in size from three to many tens or even hundreds of atoms. Examples of ring compounds readily include cases where: all the atoms are carbon (i.e., are carbocycles), none of the atoms are carbon (inorganic cyclic compounds),[2] or where both carbon and non-carbon atoms are present (heterocyclic compounds with rings containing both carbon and non-carbon). Common atoms can (as a result of their valences) form varying numbers of bonds, and many common atoms readily form rings. In addition, depending on the ring size, the bond order of the individual links between ring atoms, and their arrangements within the rings, cyclic compounds may be aromatic or non-aromatic; in the case of non-aromatic cyclic compounds, they may vary from being fully saturated to having varying numbers of multiple bonds. As a consequence of the constitutional variability that is thermodynamically possible in cyclic structures, the number of possible cyclic structures, even of small size (e.g.,