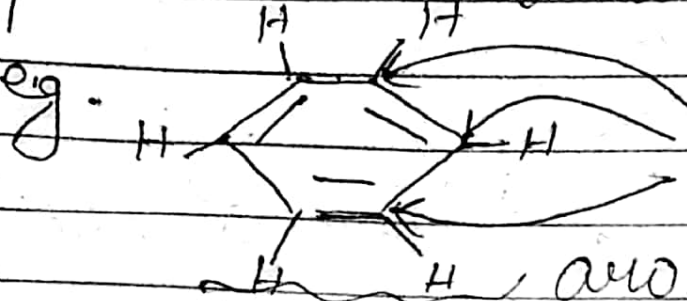
→ Acyclic :- when sp^2 C, attach with sp^2 C in aromatic ring.



e.g. sp^2 All C, aromatic.

acyclic

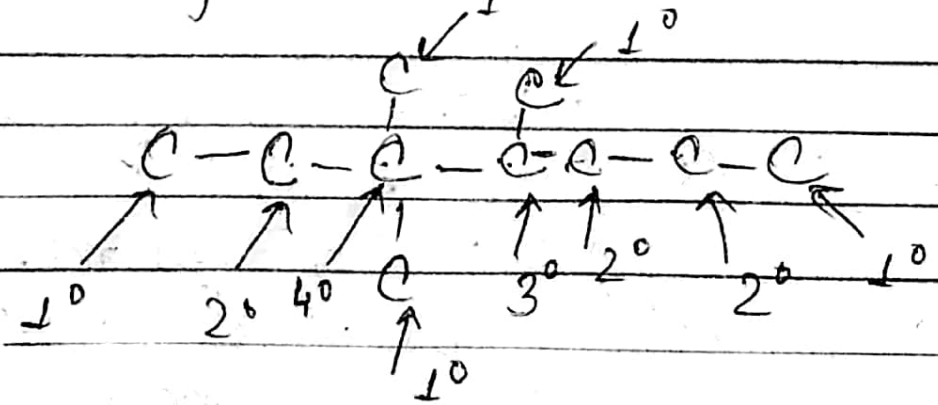
→ Primary (1°C) :- when one carbon attach with only one other carbone.

→ Secondary (2°C) :- when one carbon attach with two other carbon

→ Tertiary (3°C) :- when one carbon attach with three other carbon.

→ Quaternary (4°C) :- when one carbon attach with four other carbon.

e.g -

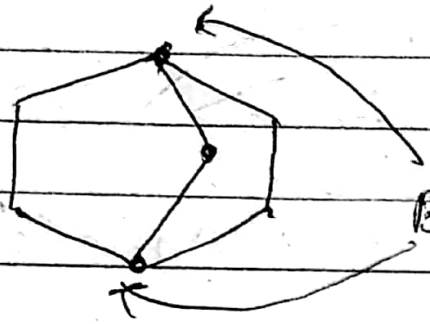


→ Methyl :- when only one carbon tut.

e.g - CH_3

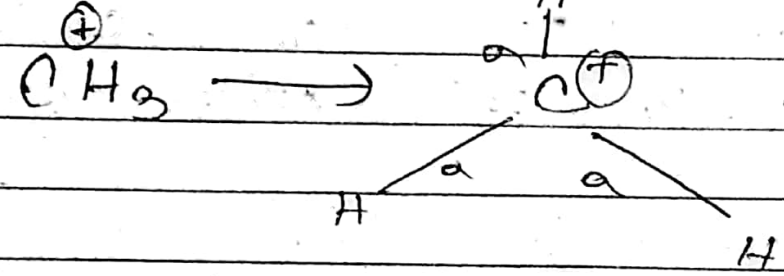
→ Breadts:- when one carbon attach with 3, other carbon in ring.

eg



Breadts/Junction carbon.

→ Character of carbocation →



$= 3\sigma = Sp^2$

Shape/Structural → Trigonal planer.
B.A = 120°, B.L = 1.34A°.

Reactant:- Those compound/molecule which is present in reactant side (left side of arrow) and give product. It is bigger in size.

→ Reagent:- Those substance which is/are present in left side of arrow or on the arrow and react with ~~reagent~~ ctant to form product. It is small in size.

→ Catalyst :- Those substance which increase / decrease rate of reaction and remain same after product formation

→ Transition state :- The state which occurs for fraction of second and help in giving product.

→ Product :- Final stable compound present right side of arrow.

eg. $CH_3CH_2OH + HCl \rightarrow CH_2=CH_2 + H_2O$

Reactant Reagent product Biproduct