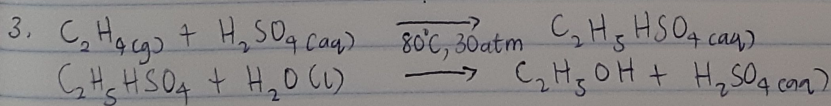
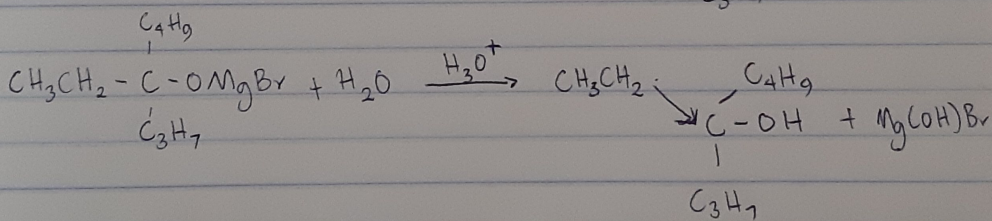
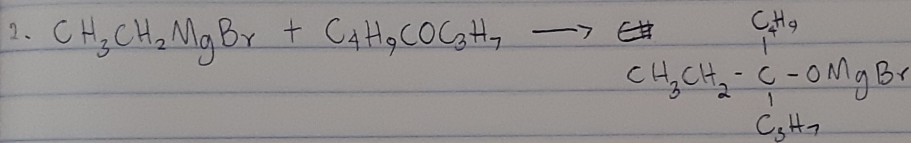


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1. Alkanols can be classified according to the number of hydroxide ions in the chain and ~~also~~ by the number of alkyl groups attached to the chain; i.e. the carbon atom that ~~contains~~ carries the OH group.

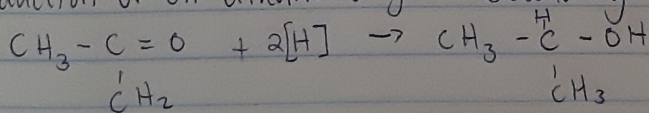
According to the number of hydroxide ions; examples are dihydric alkanols (ethane-1,2-diol) and trihydric alkanols (propane-1,2,3-triol)

Examples of alkanols having multiple numbers of alkyl groups include primary alkanol (2-methylpropan-1-ol) and tertiary alkanol (2-methylpropan-2-ol)



4. When an alkanone and alkanal ^{reduce} react, a

4. Reduction of an alkanone gives secondary alcohols.



Reduction of an alkanal gives primary alcohols.

