Molecule Understanding Problem: Count methyl groups number in this molecule: CC1=CC=C(C)C=C1(p-Xylene) Step-wise Reasoning Identify fragment: A methyl group is -CH3, SMILES=C. Parse molecule SMILES: CC1=CC=C(C)C=C1 shows two "C" substituents attached to the aromatic ring. Match fragment occurrences: Each "C" outside the ring core represents one methyl. 😘 Solution: 2 🕪 Molecule Optimization Problem: Optimize the benzene to improve the compound's solubility property Step-wise Reasoning Structure analysis: Benzene is fully hydrophobic with no polar groups. Property analysis: Negligible solubility; no H-bond donors/acceptors. 1. Add -OH at C1 to form phenol; 2. Add -COOH at C4 to boost polarity; 3. Confirm aromaticity and valence.

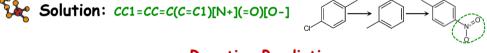
Solution: O=C(O)c1ccc(O)cc1

Molecule Editina Problem: Add a nitro group and remove the chlorine substituent from Clc1ccc(C)cc1



- Step-wise Reasoning
- 1 Functional group analysis: Locate Cl at C-4 and CH₃ at C-1 on the benzene.
- Delete strategy: Remove chlorine substituent to get Cc1ccccc1 (toluene). Add strategy: Add a nitro group at the former Cl site to get
- CC1=CC=C(C=C1)[N+](=O)[O-](4-nitrotoluene).
- Feasibility: Conversion of toluene to 4-nitrotoluene is well-established.





Reaction Prediction

Problem: Predict the product from benzene and chloroethane with AIC13 reagent



- Reactant analysis: C₆H₆(Benzene), CH₃CH₂Cl (alkyl halide), AlCl₃ (catalyst).
- Identify function group: Locate H at benzene and CH₃ at chloromethane.
- Reaction type predict: friedel-crafts alkylation, The electrophile is the methyl carbocation. Benzene attacks the carbocation
- 4 Product predict: Ethylbenzene (C6H5CH2CH3)...



Solution: c1cccc(CC)c1

