

$$M(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}) = A_r(\text{C}) \cdot 2 + A_r(\text{H}) \cdot 5 + A_r(\text{O}) \cdot 1 + A_r(\text{H}) \cdot 1 = 12 \cdot 2 + 1 \cdot 5 + 16 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 1 = 46 \text{ g/mole}$$

How many moles of ethanol ($\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$) are contained in 15.0 grams of ethanol:

$$n = m/M = 15\text{g}/46 \text{ g/mole} = 0.326 \text{ moles}$$

$N_{\text{molecules}}$ - How many molecules of ethanol ($\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$) are contained in 15.0 grams of ethanol:

$$N_{\text{molecules}} = N_A \cdot n = 0.326 \text{ moles} \cdot 6.022 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ moles}^{-1} = 1.96 \cdot 10^{23}$$

$N_A = 6.022 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ moles}^{-1}$, Avogadro's number or Avogadro constant