1. I copied the file text01.txt into text01 usign the command –cp through which I could copy the first one in the secondo ne.
2. In this solution I created hard links using the command:
   -ln source link_name
   Through which I created a link called link_name to the source, in this way I have an hard link pointing to the same Inode pointed by the source
3. I did the same as point 2 however now I moved inside directory bin and since t1 wasn't inside my directory I needed to specify its absolute path.
4. I moved inside directory ex1 and in there i called command –ls –l through which it showed a long list of all subdirectories and files, command –l allows to see their attributes, like permissions, number of links, and so on.
5. the number of links associated to each file or directory represents the number of hard-links for that file or directory. In the specific a hard-link is a pointer from that file or directory entry to the Inode. Moreover a leaf directory has at least 2 hard links, the first one because it is pointed by itself, the second one because it is pointed by its parent directory.
6. I used command –rm –r to remove the file text01 and then I displayed the content of t2 through command –cat. Obviously it worked because t2 is an hard link then even if we lost the pointer of text01 to its Inode we have t2 pointing to the same Inode.