Creation of hard Link

-> Creating back up copy of your original file

-> to create hard link file below syntax is used

ln source_file_name hard_link_file_name

Example

ln F11.txt F11_bck_up_file.txt

1) If we modify original file then same modification will get updated in back up

2) If we modify back up file then same modification will get updated in original file

3) If we delete original file then there is no impact on hard link file

4) If we delete hard link file then there is no impact on Original file

Q. important conclusion about soft link file

1) Original file and soft link have different timestamp
2) Original file and soft link file size is different
3) original file and soft link have different inode number
4) If we delete soft link file then there is no impact on original file
5) If we delete original file then soft link file is useless

Q. important conclusion about hard link file

1) Original file and hard link file have same timestamp
2) Original file and hard link file have same size.
3) original file and hard link have same inode number
4) If we delete hard link file then there is no impact on original file
5) If we delete original file then there is no impact on hard link file

Link Files for Directories

Note 1: We cannot create hard link for directories because it breaks Linux file System , having two root directies is meaningless

Example

ln Dir30 Dir3_hard

Error ln: Dir30: hard link not allowed for directory

Note 2: We can create softlink for directies

Example

```
ln -s Dir30 Dir30_soft
```

Note 3: For files we can create both soft link and hard link.

Note 4: If we perform any changes in original file then same changes will be reflected in link file

If we perform any changes in link file then same cchanges will be reflected in the original file.

These rules are valid for both soft link and hard link.

Q. We can create both soft link and hard link for directies, Is it valid?
Ans: invalid