

## Hard links

Hard links act almost like separate copies of the file, but they point to the same area of the disk, so all changes made to one also affect all other "copies".

## Symbolic links

Symbolic link is sort of just a string giving the location of the "master" file(directory). However, if programs try to read/write/execute/access the symbolic link, they get the master file instead.

## Creating links - ln

`ln options src dst` — create a link `dst` pointing to `src`  
`ln options src1 ... srcn dstdir` — in `dstdir` create links pointing to `src1 ... srcn` with the same names as `src1 ... srcn`

Options:

`-s` — create symbolic links instead of hard links  
`-f` — overwrite destination if it already exists.