**RAID and LVM**

RAID and LVM are two concepts of storing data. Difference in these two is the way the data is stored.

* RAID is basically used for redundancy (base concept) which can be achieved by RAID 1 and RAID 5 (and some higher levels). Whereas, LVM provides more disk space at any point (i.e. you can increase the FS space by adding more disks at run time)
* RAID used for redundancy. For example, when ur data gets lost due to disk failure u shall get recovered by RAID. It is different from backup. A type of raid like disk mirroring writes the data to a mirror drive, so that u won’t lose you data. Whereas, LVM is a way in which u partition the hard disk logically and it contains its own advantages. Example, suppose u have 2 hard disk each of 40GB capacity. Is it possible for u to create a hard disk of size 60GB? u can do it by using LVM.

**UEFI [Unified Extensible Firmware Interface]**

Unified Extensible Firmware Interface, UEFI is a specification that defines a more modernized model for the interface between computer [operating systems](https://www.webopedia.com/TERM/O/operating_system.html) and platform [firmware](https://www.webopedia.com/TERM/F/firmware.html) during the boot, or start-up, process. UEFI originated as the Intel Boot Initiative in the late 1990s before being turned over to the Unified EFI Forum, and today the forum and specification remain the result of a collaborative effort between computer processor manufacturers like AMD and Intel and software operating system companies like Microsoft and Apple. In many ways, UEFI serves as a software-driven, bare-bones operating system that can sit on top of the legacy [BIOS](https://www.webopedia.com/TERM/B/BIOS.html) boot process, and like BIOS, UEFI is responsible for initializing the hardware of a device or computer before passing control of the hardware to the operating system. Most new computer platforms support both UEFI and legacy [BIOS](https://www.webopedia.com/TERM/B/BIOS.html) booting in order to ease the transition to UEFI and accommodate older operating systems that don't have built-in UEFI support. The UEFI specification offers advanced features over BIOS such as secure boot, low-level cryptography, network authentication and universal graphics drivers. The Secure Boot functionality in UEFI provides the basis for the [Microsoft Secure Boot](https://www.webopedia.com/TERM/M/microsoft_secure_boot.html) feature in [Windows 8](https://www.webopedia.com/TERM/W/windows_8.html) that enables the OS to detect [rootkits](https://www.webopedia.com/TERM/R/rootkit.html) and similar [malware](https://www.webopedia.com/TERM/M/malware.html) attacks.