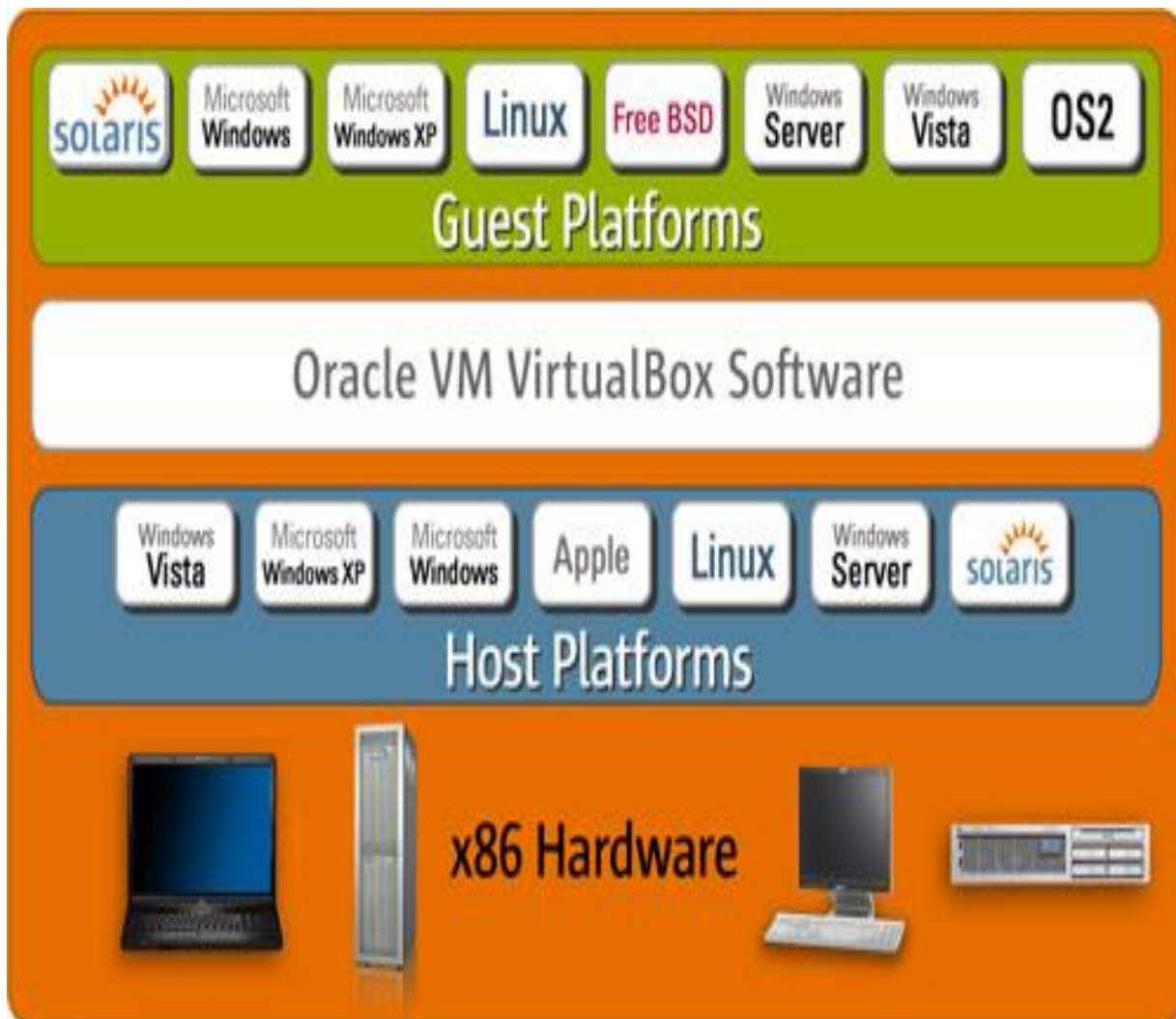


- **Virtual machine** – a virtual (rather than physical – software definition) of underlying computer hardware platforms, storage devices, and computer network resources.
 - **Full virtualization** – almost complete simulation of the actual hardware to allow a software environment, including a guest operating system and its apps, to run unmodified.
 - **Paravirtualization** – guest apps are executed in their own isolated domains, as if they are running on a separate system, but a hardware environment is not simulated. Guest programs need to be specifically modified to run in this environment.
 - **Hardware-assisted virtualization** is a way of improving overall efficiency of virtualization. It involves CPUs that provide support for virtualization in hardware, and other hardware components that help improve the performance of a guest environment.
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Virtualization>
- **Hypervisor** - virtual machine manager (VMM) is computer software, firmware or hardware that creates and runs virtual machines.
 - **Type 1 (bare metal)** - hypervisors run directly on the host's hardware to control the hardware and to manage guest operating systems.
 - **Type 2 (hosted)** - hypervisors that run on a conventional operating system (Windows Linux, Mac) just as other computer programs do.
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hypervisor>

What is VirtualBox?

Hosted (Type 2 Hypervisor): general-purpose full virtualization engine for x86 hardware, targeted at server, desktop



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