

## The most popular Hypervisors

- Linux KVM
- Red Hat Enterprise Virtualization (RHEV)
- Xen / Citrix XenServer
- Microsoft Windows Server 2012 Hyper-V (or the free Hyper-V Server 2012)
- Microsoft Virtual PC
- Parallels Desktop
- VMware vSphere / ESXi
- VMware Workstation
- Oracle VirtualBox

## Differences between Hypervisors

**Type 1** Hypervisors are Linux KVM, Red Hat Enterprise Virtualization (RHEV), Microsoft Windows Server 2012 Hyper-V, VMware vSphere / ESXi, Xen. It includes drivers, models of drives and control the hardware to manage guest operating systems. It is considered native hypervisor who has his operating system and called bare metal.

**Type 2** Hypervisors are Oracle VirtualBox, Parallels Desktop, Oracle VM VirtualBox, VMware Workstation. It is named Hosted. Its meaning that operating system is conventional, it runs as a process on the host with the guest operating system.

Then we have **Monolithic** Hypervisor when driver and Virtualization Stack include into kernel such as VMware ESX. It includes hardware drivers.

**Microkernel** Hypervisor when driver and Virtualization Stack installed on the host operating system such as Microsoft Hyper-V. Only host operating system is named parents operating system can use hardware driver. Guest operating system interact with hardware by parents operating system.