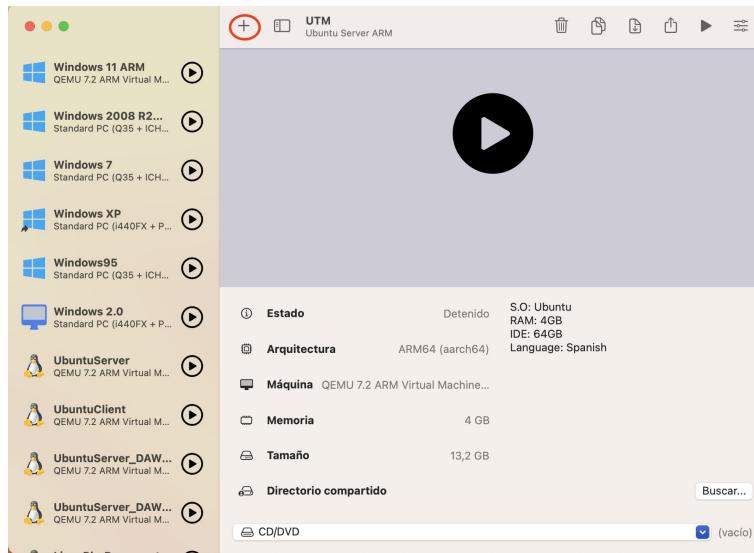


Installation of Windows 11 ARM on a UTM Virtual Machine.

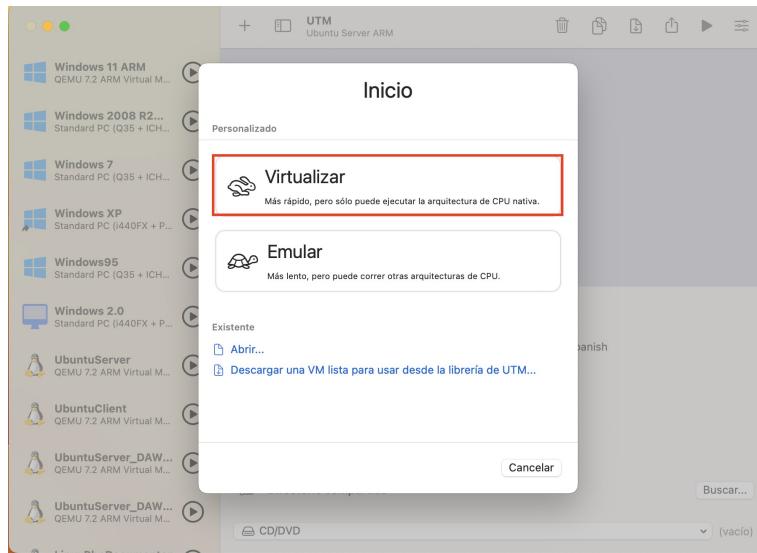
After downloading Windows 11 ARM, we will see a *.VHDX file. A VHDX file is a disk image file in the Virtual Hard Disk v2 format. It contains a complete operating system that can be loaded and used like any normal machine to test software or run software that requires a specific operating system. Even though a VHDX is a full disk image, it is stored in a single file. Virtual machine software like Parallels Desktop, Windows Virtual Machine, and VirtualBox can load and open the disk image.

(Source: <https://docs.fileformat.com/es/disc-and-media/vhdx/>)

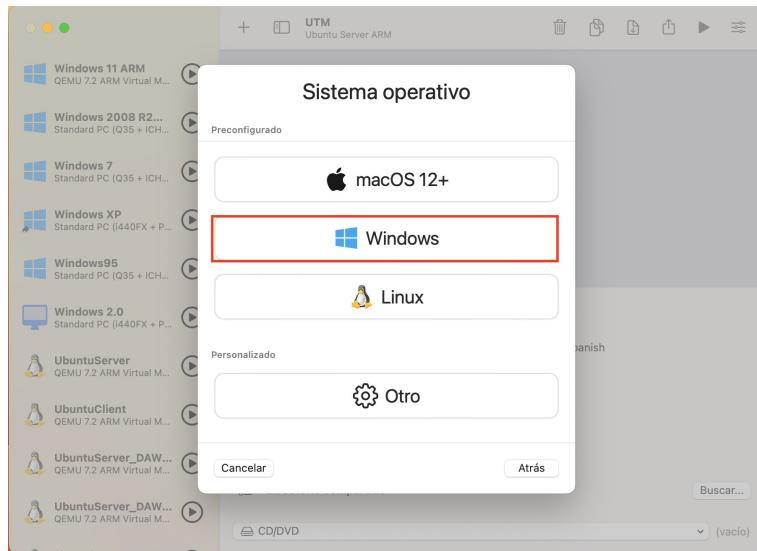
We select “Create a new virtual machine.”



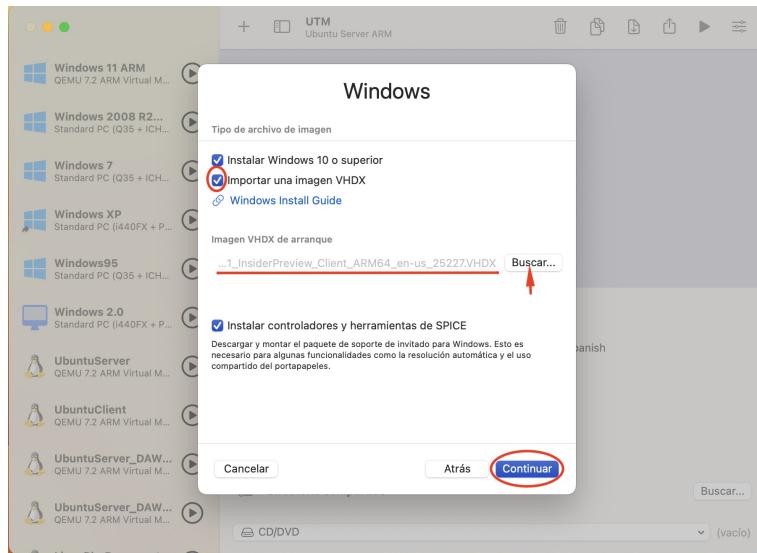
We select Virtualize.



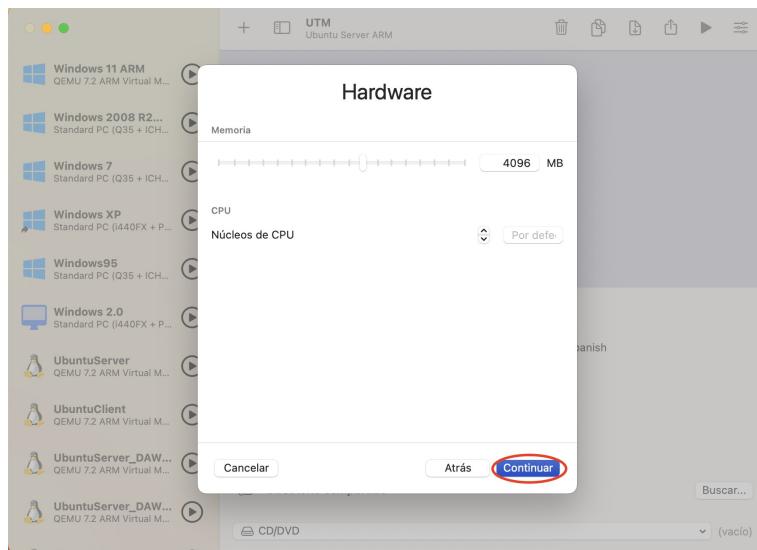
We choose Windows.



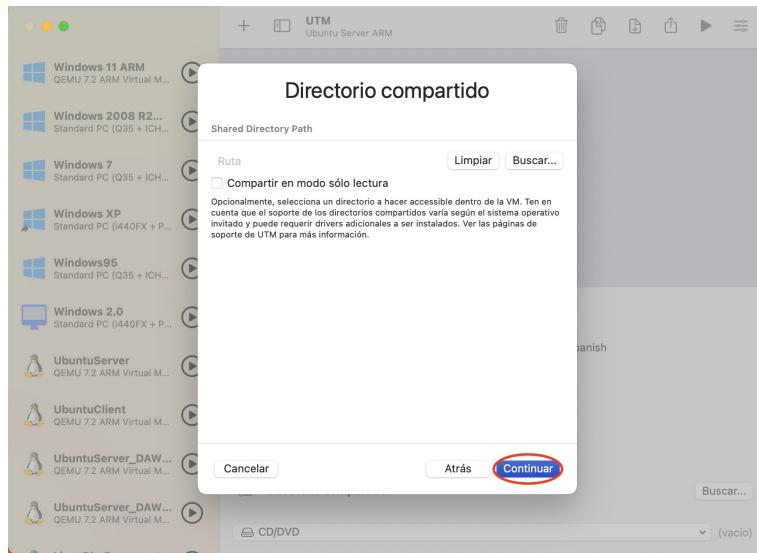
We leave the checkbox “Import a VHDX image” selected and click “Browse” to select the path where we saved the previously downloaded *.VHDX file, then click Continue.



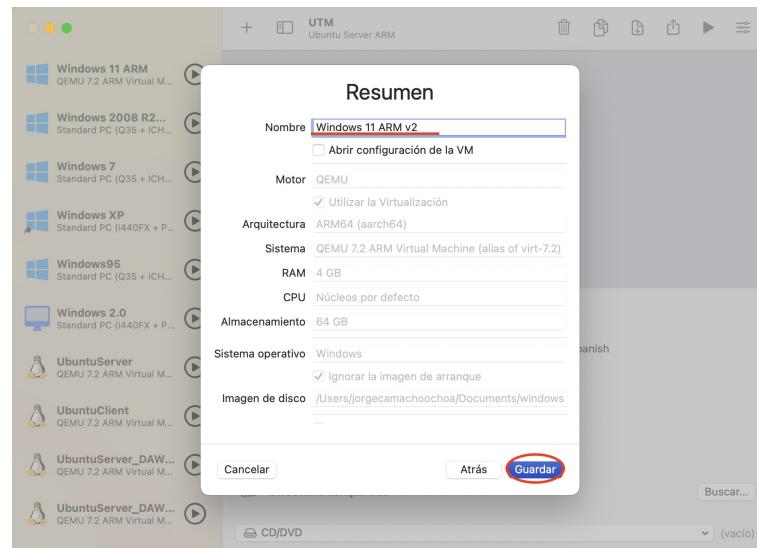
In Hardware, I leave it as it appears by default with 4GB of RAM (It's best not to allocate more than half of the host machine's memory to avoid issues with virtualization—in my case, I have 16GB of RAM, so I could comfortably allocate up to 8GB) and the default number of cores. Click Continue.



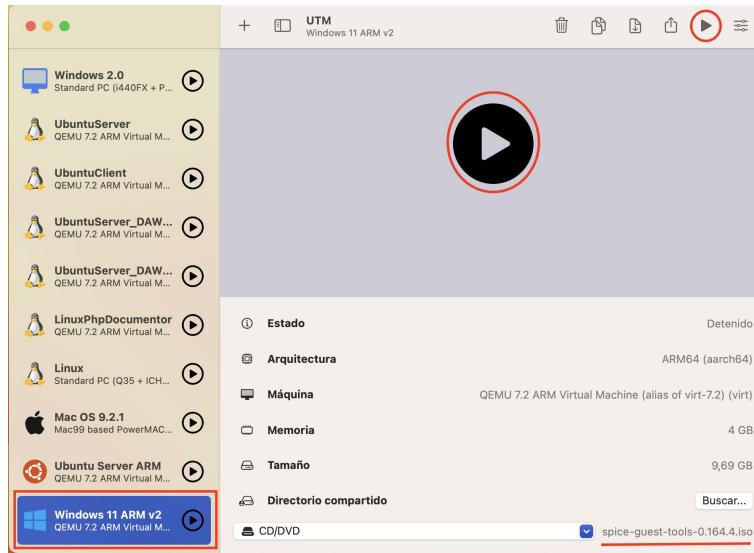
In Shared Directory, I'm not interested in setting up the shared folder for now, but it can always be configured later.



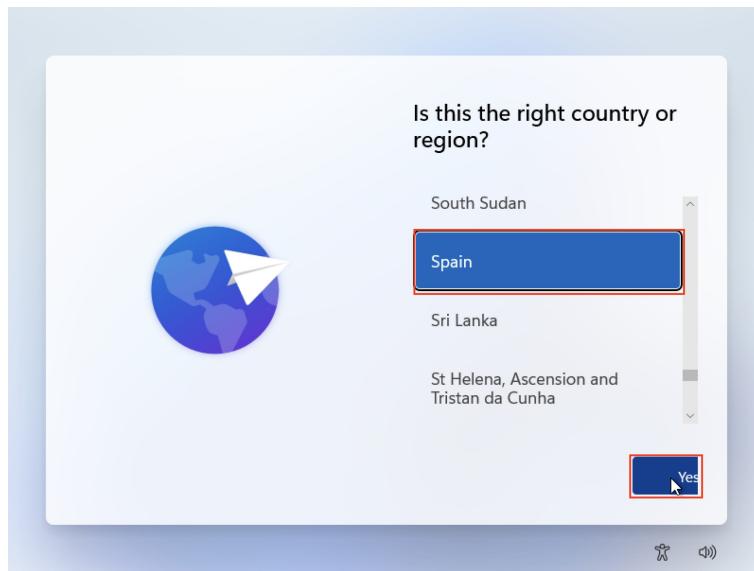
In Summary, we can change the name of the virtual machine to recognize it more easily, leave everything else as it is, and click Save.



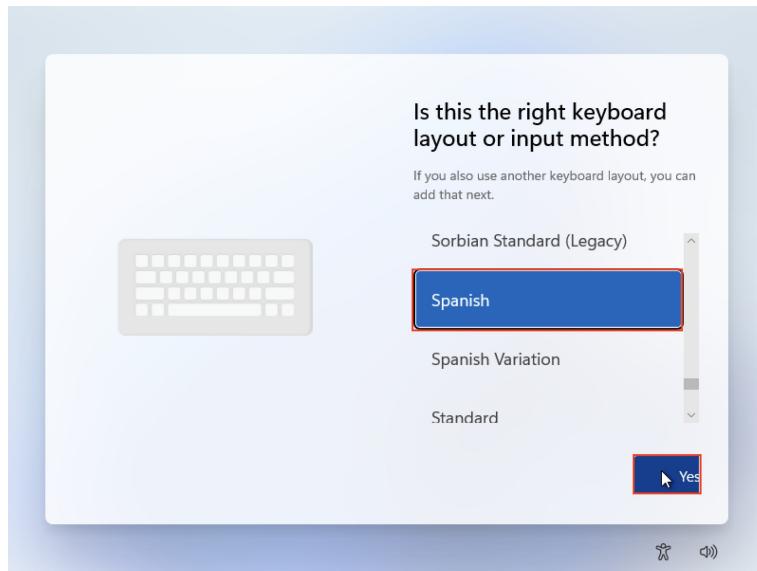
We see that the virtual machine has been created, and in the CD/DVD section, a spice-guest-tools-xXx.iso image file has been loaded—this is so we can install from this image file some tools that improve interaction between the guest machine and the host machine.



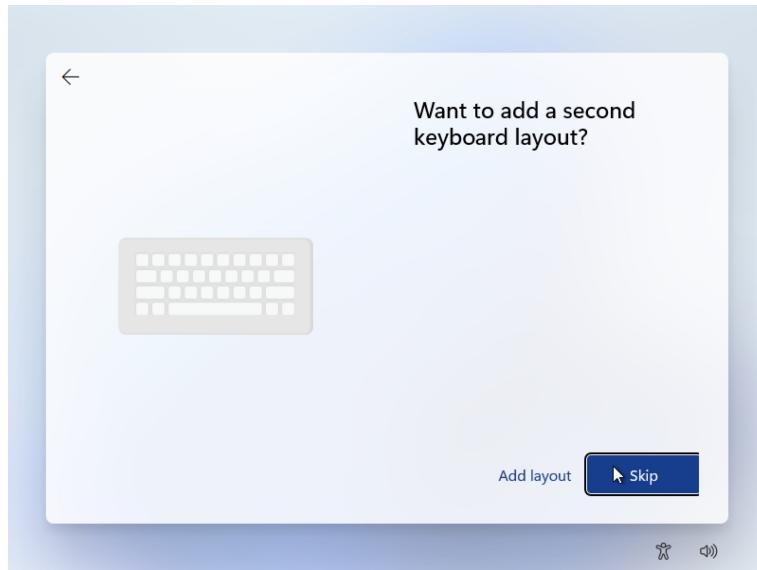
Now the Windows installation menu appears. We select the region “Spain” and then click “Yes.”



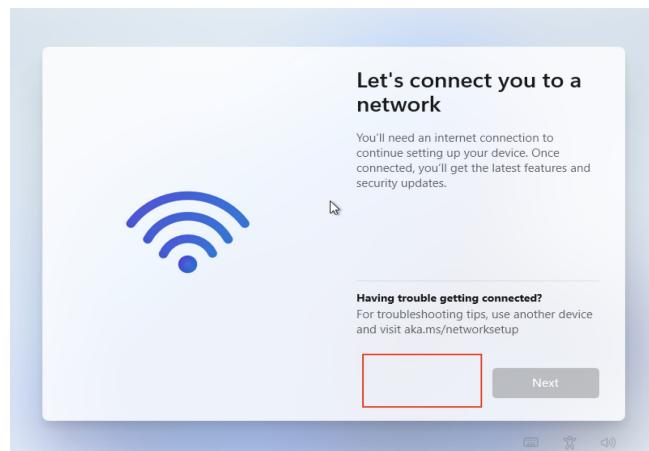
In the keyboard layout section, we select “Spain” and then click “Yes.”



On the next screen, we select that we don't want a second keyboard and click "Skip."



Now, we encounter an issue where we cannot proceed because it doesn't detect any network connection (where the red box is, there should be a button to continue).



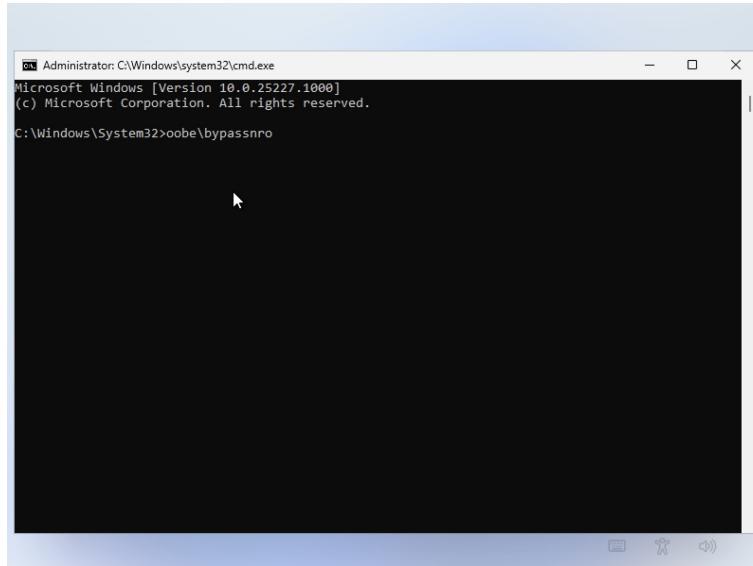
To solve this problem, there's a solution here:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ub3gHDBQuAI>

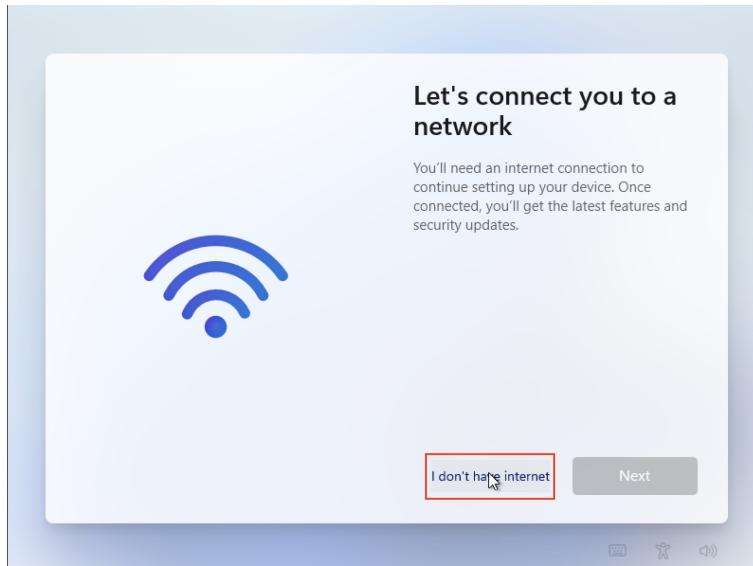
Press the Shift (Caps Lock – arrow up) + fn (function key) + F10 buttons

And the terminal will appear.

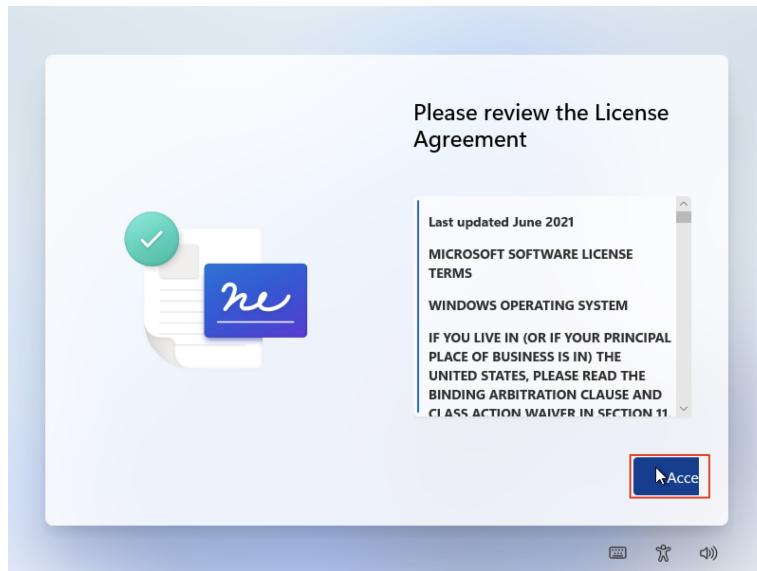
Then, execute: oobe\bypassnro



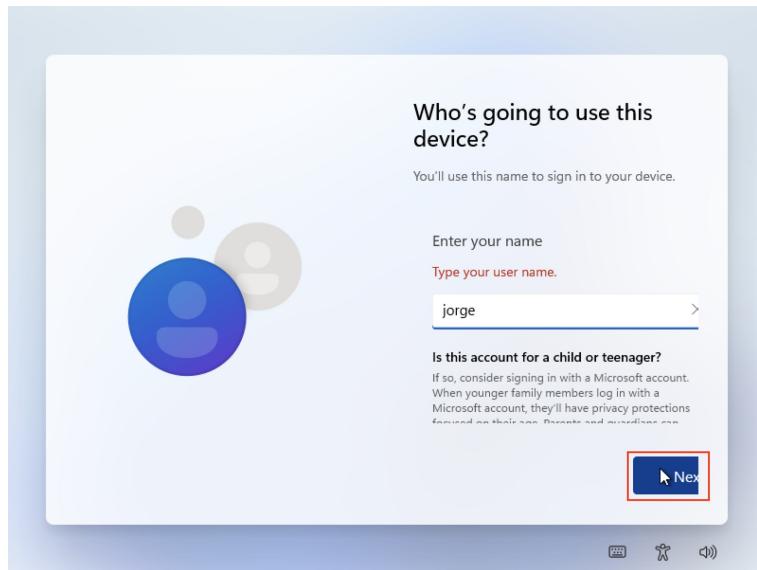
Now the virtual machine will reboot, and we will repeat the same steps as before. When we reach the previous screen, we will see the option “I don’t have internet” appear. Click on it.



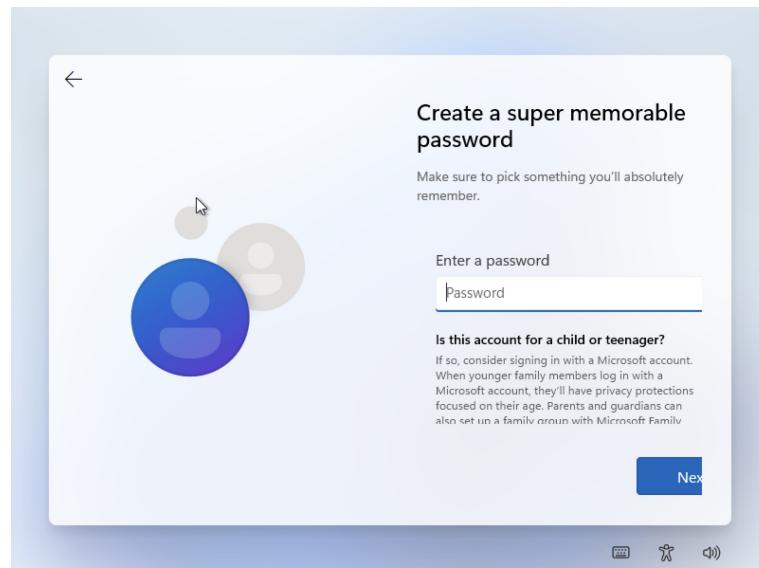
In the next screen, click on “Accept” to agree to the terms.



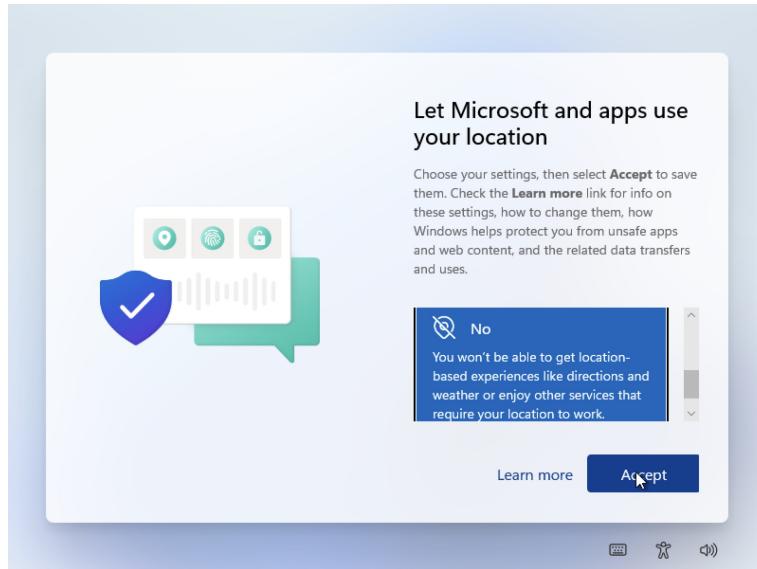
We enter our username and click “Next.”



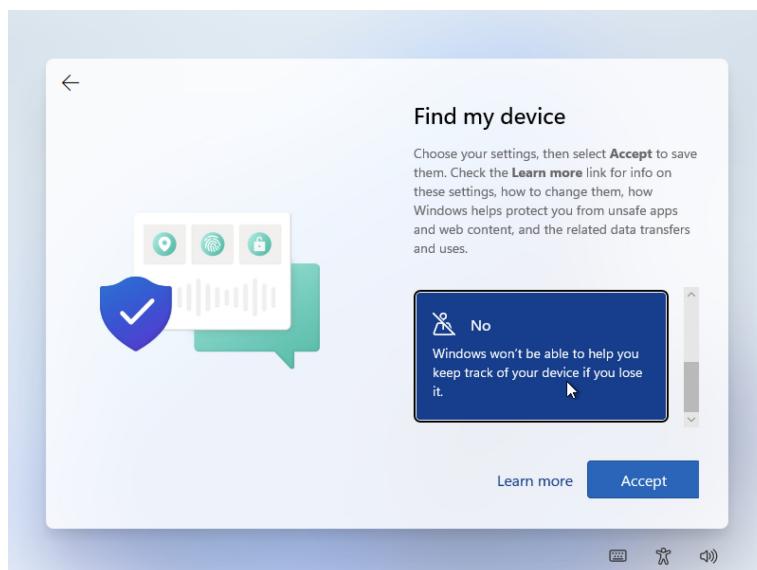
In the next step, it asks us to set a password, which is optional. We click “Next.”



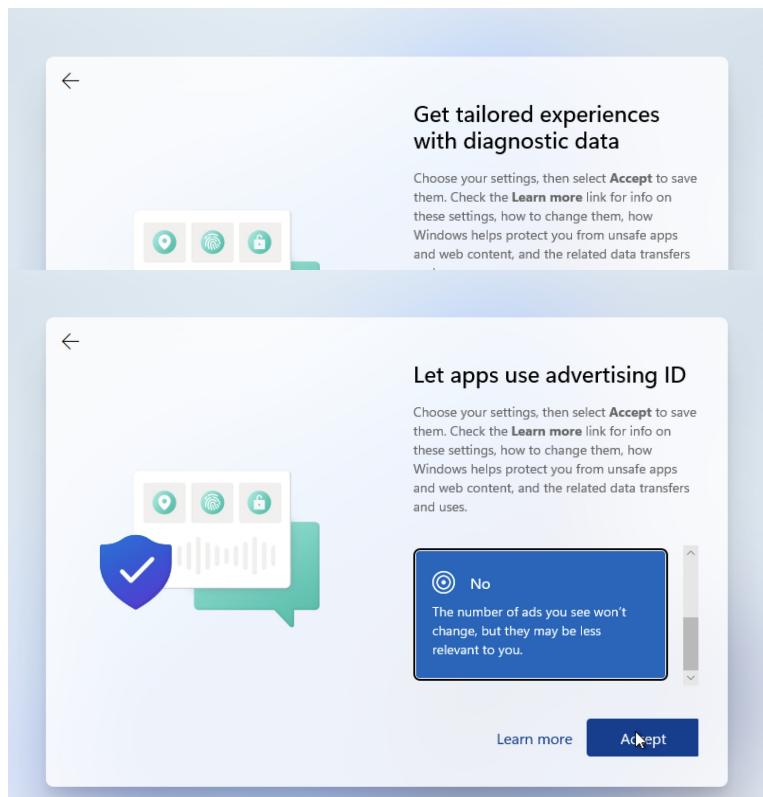
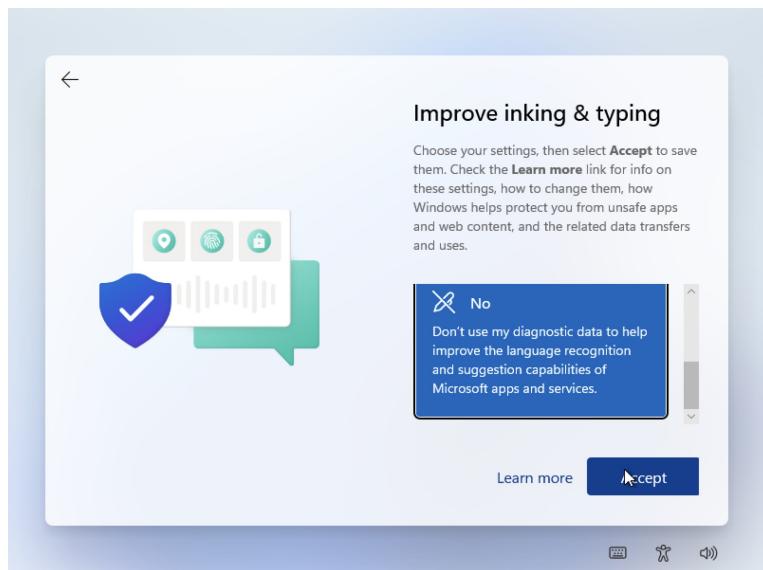
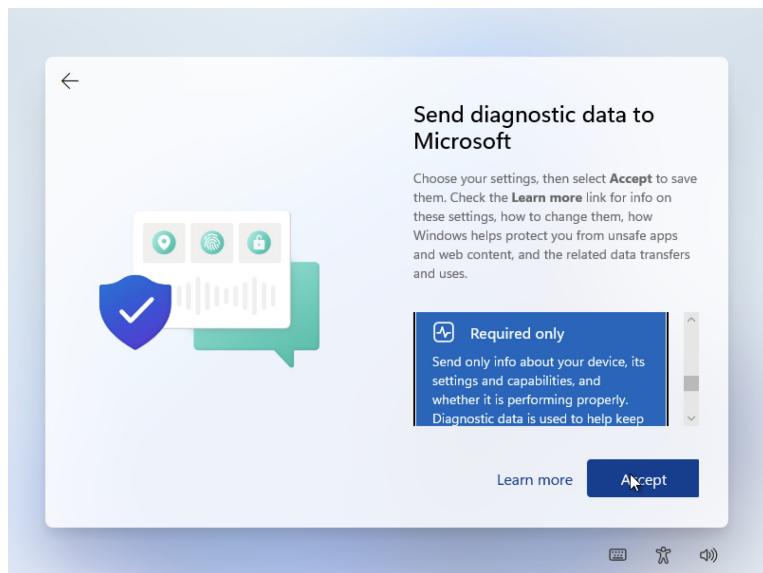
In the next screen, we choose whether we want Microsoft and apps to use our location.

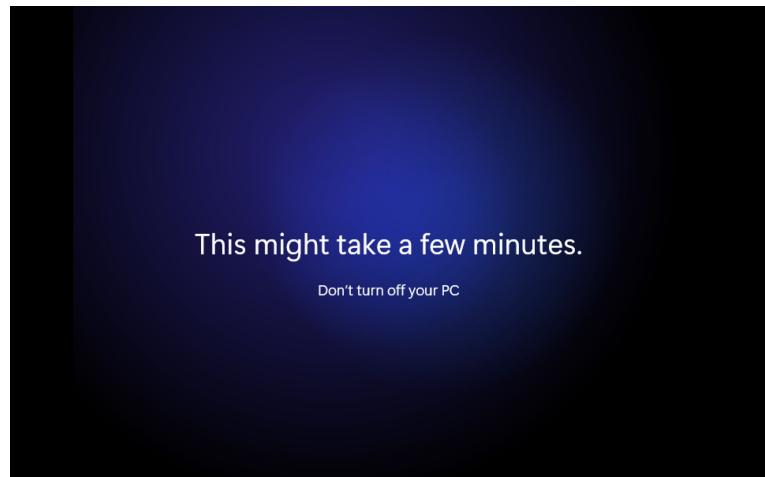


If we want to find our device.

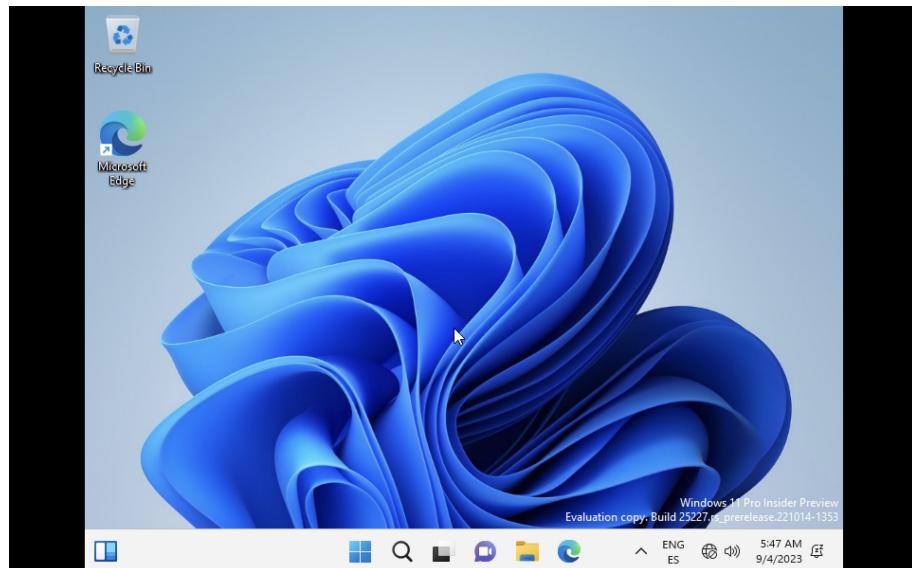


Send diagnostic data to Microsoft.



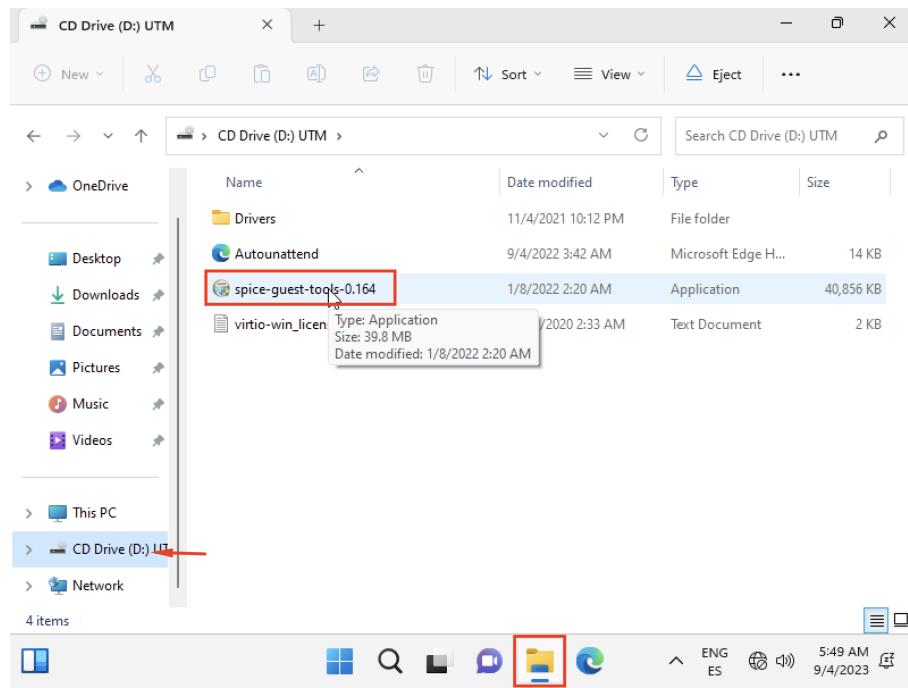


Now we see that there is no network connection and it is not properly adjusted to the host computer's screen.

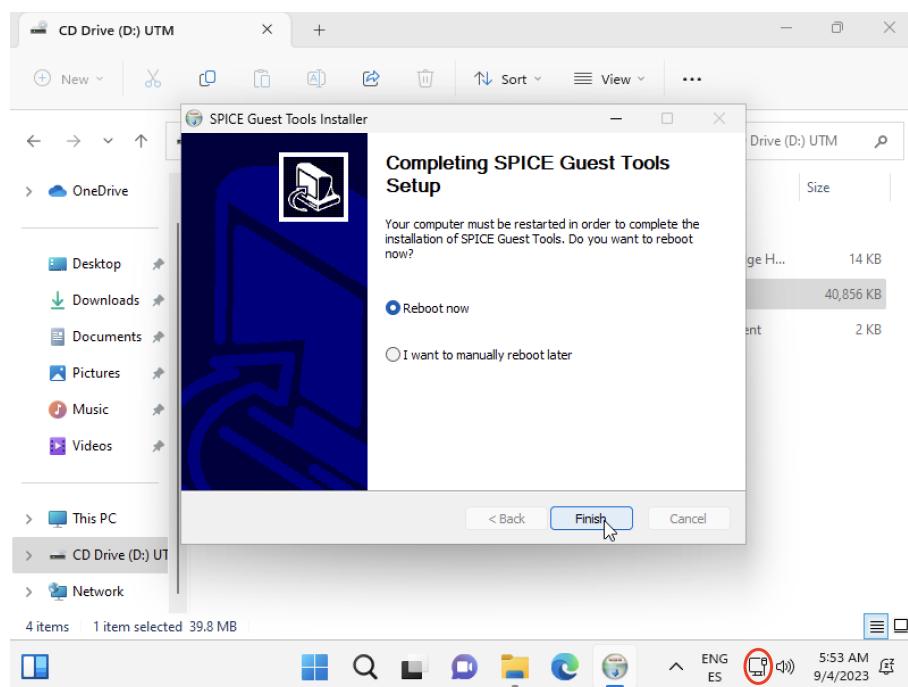


To do this, the first thing we will do is install the programs from the **spice-guest-tools-xXx.iso**.

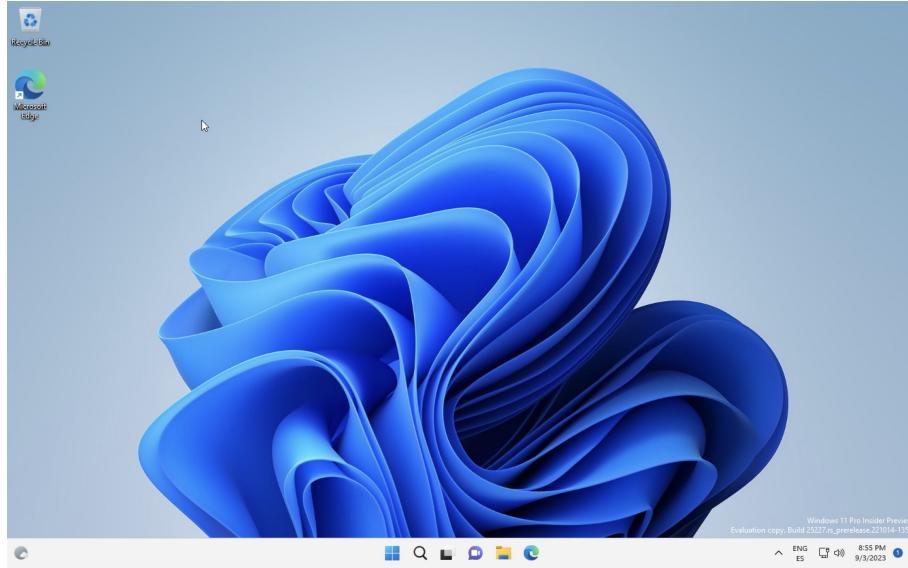
We open the folder, find the CD drive, and run the file **spice-guest-tools-xXx.exe**.



We install it and then restart (we will see the connection icon appear).

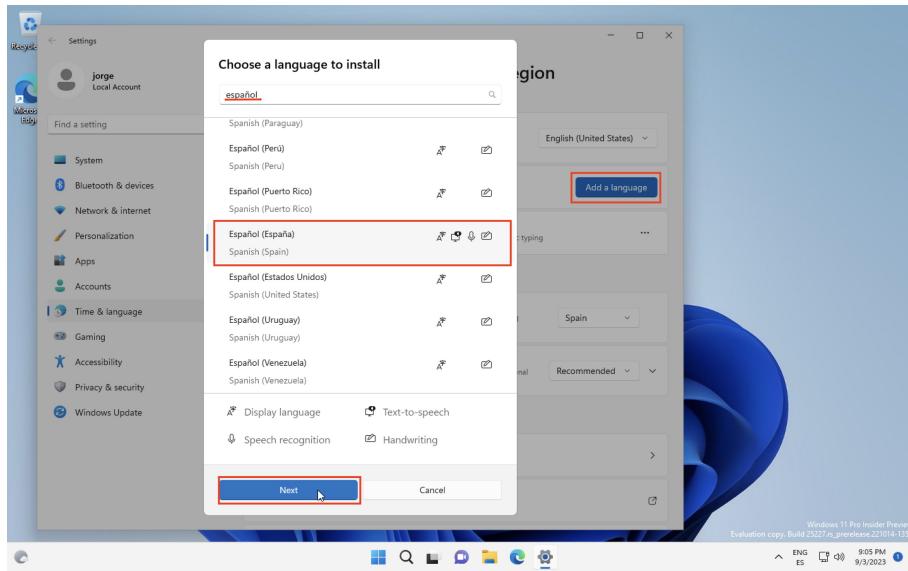


Now we can see that the guest screen resolution has been adjusted to match the host screen (in full screen).

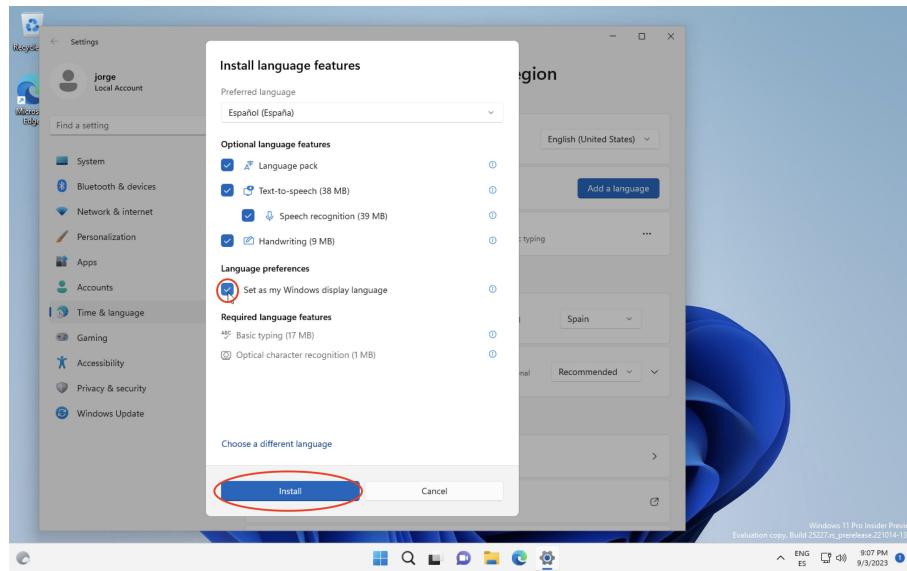


Now, let's add a language, in this case, Spanish. Click on the language icon → More keyboard settings.

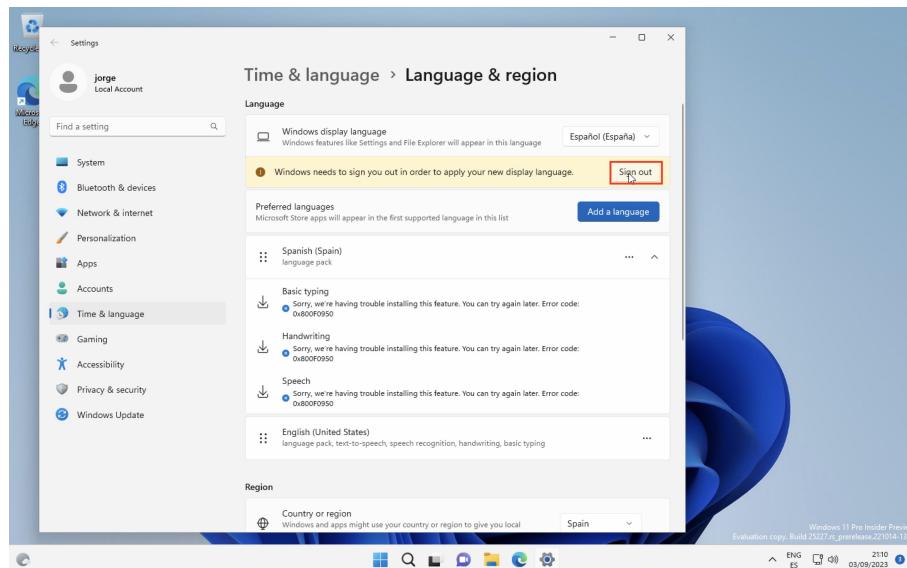
Next, we will add the language by clicking the “Add language” button, search for Spanish, select “Español (España)”, and click Next.



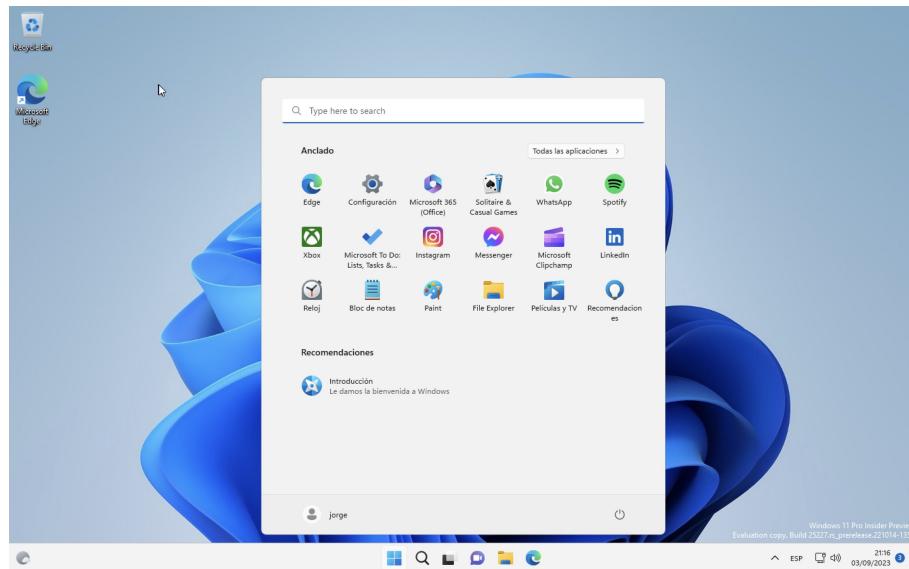
Check the checkbox “Set my Windows display language” and click Install.



Once installed (even if the installation of other components fails), it will prompt us to sign out. We sign out.



And now we can see that everything has changed to Spanish (although some things may not have fully changed).



Note: This is a Windows with ARM architecture, so any program that is designed to run only on x64 (Intel|AMD) architecture may not work, but a warning window will appear if that's the case.