1. Check Hardware Support: Ensure that your physical host server or workstation has a CPU with support for virtualization and nested virtualization. This feature is often referred to as Intel VT-x (for Intel CPUs) or AMD-V (for AMD CPUs). You must enable these features in your BIOS/UEFI settings.

2. Enable Nested Virtualization in VMware:

- Edit the VM settings in VMware.

- Under the CPU section, check the "Hardware virtualization" option.

- Save the settings and power on the VM.

3. Enable Hyper-V Feature in Windows 11 V:

- Open "Turn Windows features on or off":

- Press `Windows Key + S` to open the search bar.

- Type "Windows features" and select "Turn Windows features on or off" from the search results.

- In the "Windows Features" window, scroll down to find "Hyper-V" or "Hyper-V Platform."

- Check the box next to "Hyper-V" to enable it. You may also check the boxes for "Hyper-V Management Tools" and "Hyper-V Platform" to install additional features.

- Click "OK" to save your changes.

- Windows will apply the changes, and you may be prompted to restart your Windows 11 VM. If asked to do so, please restart the VM.

4. Install Hyper-V:

- After restarting your Windows 11 VM, the Hyper-V feature will be enabled.

5. Create Nested VMs: With Hyper-V enabled in your Windows 11 VM, you can create and run nested VMs within this VM, just as you would in a regular Hyper-V environment.