

1. Open Server Manager

- Log in to your Windows Server.
- Click **Start** → **Server Manager**.

2. Add the Hyper-V Role (if not already installed)

1. In **Server Manager**, click **Manage** → **Add Roles and Features**.
2. In the wizard:
 - Select **Role-based or feature-based installation**.
 - Choose your server.
 - Under **Server Roles**, check **Hyper-V**.
 - Follow the prompts and restart if required.

3. Open Hyper-V Manager

- Once Hyper-V is installed, go to **Server Manager** → **Tools** → **Hyper-V Manager**.
- Select your server name in the left pane.

4. Create a New Virtual Machine

1. In **Hyper-V Manager**, right-click your server name → select **New** → **Virtual Machine**.
2. The **New Virtual Machine Wizard** opens → click **Next**.
3. Configure settings step by step:
 - **Name & Location**: Give your VM a name and optionally choose a different storage location.
 - **Generation**:
 - **Generation 1** → Older BIOS-based (for legacy OS).
 - **Generation 2** → Newer UEFI-based (Windows Server 2012+).
 - **Memory**: Assign startup RAM (e.g., 2048 MB for basic Windows install).
 - **Networking**: Connect to a **Virtual Switch** (create one if none exists).
 - **Virtual Hard Disk**: Create a new VHDX file (set size, e.g., 50 GB).
 - **Installation Options**:
 - Select **Install an operating system from a bootable image file (.iso)** and browse to your ISO. (C:\Windows
4. Review the settings → click **Finish**.

5. Start the Virtual Machine

- In **Hyper-V Manager**,
- Double Click on vm