**Classified two types of hypervisor:**

1. **native or bare-metal hypervisors**

- These hypervisors run directly on the host's hardware to control the hardware and to manage guest operating systems.

- The speed of the guest operating system Up to near native.

- To native hypervisors are relate: Microsoft Hyper-V, VMware ESX Server, Citrix XenServer

- Typical use: Server consolidation, service continuity, dev/test, desktop virtualization, cloud computing

1. **hosted hypervisors**

- These hypervisors run on a conventional operating system just as other computer programs do. A guest operating system runs as a process on the host. Hosted hypervisors abstract guest operating systems from the host operating system.

- The speed of the guest operating system Up to near native (with virtual machine additions)

- To hosted hypervisors are relate: VMware Workstation, Oracle VM VirtualBox, Microsoft Virtual PC, Parallels Desktop

- Typical use: Hobbyist, Developer, Business workstation

Hypervisors are also divided into Monolithic and Microkernel:

- Monolithic implements a proprietary driver model within the hypervisor. More simple than a modern kernel, but still complex (VMware ESX)

- Microkernel is a simple partitioning functionality. Increases reliability and minimized attack surface (Microsoft Hyper-V)