## **Based on documentation** [**from the Fedora Project**](https://docs.fedoraproject.org/en-US/Fedora/13/html/Virtualization_Guide/sect-Virtualization-Troubleshooting-Enabling_Intel_VT_and_AMD_V_virtualization_hardware_extensions_in_BIOS.html)

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## **NOTE:** THIS IS FOR WINDOWS MACHINES.

## **NOTE 2:** Many of the steps below may vary depending on your motherboard, processor type, chipset and OEM. Refer to your system's accompanying documentation for the correct information on configuring your system.

1. Reboot the computer and open the system's BIOS menu. This can usually be done by pressing the **delete** key, the **F1** key or **Alt** and **F4** keys depending on the system.
2. Open the **Processor** submenu The processor settings menu may be hidden in the **Chipset**, **Advanced CPU Configuration** or **Northbridge**.
3. Enable **Intel Virtualization Technology** (also known as Intel VT) or **AMD-V** depending on the brand of the processor. The virtualization extensions may be labeled **Virtualization Extensions**, **Vanderpool** or various other names depending on the OEM and system BIOS.
4. Enable Intel VTd or AMD IOMMU, if the options are available. Intel VTd and AMD IOMMU are used for [*PCI passthrough*](https://docs.fedoraproject.org/en-US/Fedora/13/html/Virtualization_Guide/gloasssary.html#glos-Virtualization-PCI).
5. Select **Save & Exit**.

To Check if you have enabled the correct BIOS settings

1. Run **cat /proc/cpuinfo | grep vmx svm**. If the command outputs, the virtualization extensions are now enabled. If there is no output your system may not have the virtualization extensions or the correct BIOS setting enabled.