Application virtualization, also known as app virtualization, is ***a technology that allows users to access and use applications from a remote location or a different device than the one where the application is physically installed****. This is achieved by separating the application from its underlying operating system and running it in a virtualized environment. [1, 2, 3, 4]*

Key aspects of application virtualization: [2, 5, 6, 7]

- ***Remote Access:*** *Users can access and interact with applications from various devices (e.g., laptops, tablets, smartphones) without requiring local installation. [2, 2, 5, 5]*
- ***Separation from OS:*** *Virtualized applications are isolated from the host operating system, minimizing conflicts and improving compatibility. [1, 1, 8, 8]*
- ***Centralized Management:*** *IT administrators can manage and deploy virtual applications from a central location, simplifying deployment and maintenance. [9, 9, 10, 10]*
- ***Benefits:*** *App virtualization offers advantages like improved security, reduced licensing costs, and the ability to run legacy applications on newer hardware. [8, 8, 9, 9, 11, 11]*
- ***Examples:*** *Common examples include technologies like Microsoft App-V, Citrix, and PanoLogic. [4, 4, 10, 10, 12, 12]*
- ***How it works:*** *A hypervisor or virtualization platform creates a virtual environment where the application can run, allowing users to interact with it as if it were locally installed. [1, 1, 5, 5]*

In essence, application virtualization allows applications to run in a virtualized, isolated environment, enabling remote access, simplified management, and improved compatibility. [1, 2, 5]