

Installing & Using *Microsoft Virtual PC 2007*

By B J Moss ©2007

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Introduction

Virtualization - what is it? Well, it's a way to emulate hardware/software conditions in a risk-free way. For instance - a Virtual Machine (VM) simulates a PC (based on the hardware specs you set) and also simulates the software/OS (Operating System) you put on it, and keeps it completely separate from the real PC (the 'host'). There are limitations - you hardware is limited a) by the physical hardware on the host machine and b) by the requirements of the host OS and the applications you run simultaneously. On the VM, you can run any OS you like (as long as you allocate enough resources for it and any software on it to run).

However, those are just concepts you need to consider about VMs before using them - but why do we use them?

- ❖ For testing/trialing OS's & apps
- ❖ For adding functionality to a server
- ❖ To run a VM as a 'superapp' - this can be very powerful indeed!

So, notwithstanding the many reasons to make, run and manage VMs, let's get on with this!

Why Virtual PC?

There are many virtualization products on the web, but which one is easiest?

- ❖ *VMWare Player* - a good, simple VM program to run them, but there are no facilities to actually *create* VMs. For that you need *VMWare Server* (without *VMWare Player* installed). It is freely downloadable from <http://www.vmware.com/>. It's available for *Linux* and *Windows*.
- ❖ *VMWare Server* - a great virtualization server program that produces, manages and creates VMs. However, you need to install a lot of server technologies before *VMWare Server* will perform to its potential. Also, it can be very demanding on system resources and slow down your startup. It is however, extremely effective on an actual server, but probably not well suited to a home PC. It is also freely downloadable from the above web address. It's available for *Windows* and *Linux*.

- ❖ *Xine Server* - a good virtualization product, but if you plan on using it, you'll have to install *Linux* (which it's normally bundled with). It does what it needs to, and can be very effective. This one is also available free of charge, but only available for *Linux*.
- ❖ *Microsoft Virtual Server 2007 RC3* - This happens to be free, and is a very good tool, however, this is not suited to beginners (in my opinion), but for those with a little experience it offers a wealth of features in an easy-to-use and efficient interface. It is also available for free, but will only work with certain *Windows* Versions, and is geared more towards a server role.
- ❖ *Microsoft Virtual PC 2007* - Yes, this is the one I'm demonstrating. For one, it's free. For another, it's incredible how easy to use and intuitive it is (and I don't often say that about *Microsoft* products). It doesn't demand ridiculous amounts of system resources, or for you to install copious amounts of server technology first. You just install it, and it just works. There is only one hitch, which I'll come onto in the next chapter. It's freely available from <http://www.microsoft.com/> on its live site, and there are versions for *Windows* and *Apple Mac*.

Important Notes about *Virtual PC 2007*

- ❖ *Microsoft* only supports the following as host systems:
 - *Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional* (SP4)
 - *Microsoft Windows XP Professional* (SP1&2)
 - *Microsoft Windows Vista* (all versions)
- ❖ It will work on *Microsoft Windows XP Home* (SP2), but it will not be officially supported if things go wrong. However, this is the host PC I've been using, and it works fine.
- ❖ If you're using any other kind of *Windows* OS, I suggest you give up now (unless you're using *XP* (SP1) - you can simply install it).
- ❖ *Linux* and any Version of *Windows* pre-98 is not officially supported, but can be configured as a 'guest OS' (choose 'Other' when telling *Virtual PC* the Operating System you are going to install).

Installing SP2 on *Microsoft Windows XP Home* (SP1)

Installing SP2 (Service Pack2) isn't as bad as it first sounds. Firstly, you need to download the installer (if you're using dial-up, this will take hours as it's a fairly large file. If you're using broadband of 2mb/sec or more, it should only take 5-10 minutes). Just *Google* search or go to *Microsoft's* website and register to its *live* service (if you have an *MSN* account, you can just log that in as a *live/passport* account), and go to the download centre. Download the file to anywhere you like - just remember where it is!

Once your installer has installed (overnight in the case of dial-up), close down all other programs, (you may wish to restart your computer after leaving it on all night, dial-up users!), and then double click it. Just follow the onscreen instructions, and you'll be prompted to restart afterwards. Make sure before you install - you have more than enough horsepower to run *XP* SP2 - it doesn't need significantly more than *XP* - but if your PC is struggling already, SP2 isn't exactly going to lighten the workload. Also, I would recommend you take a backup as a precaution (in case 'Last Known Good' is no good to you).

Once you've restarted, you'll notice that things have changed. That *Windows* update icon is now a yellow shield with an exclamation mark on it. You now have security centre, and, if it doesn't come up automatically, is available in control panel and you can choose whether to enable/disable automatic updates and such like. I had an experience where, on shutting down, my PC decided to install 67 updates (on the third use). However, this is uncommon, and probably because I left things a little let in installing SP2. You'll be in the same boat, so install the updates via the balloons while you can - or you'll be waiting a while to get up to date. If anything goes wrong, you've always got 'Last Known

Good Configuration' to fall back on. Alternatively, you could do the sensible thing and update/create a new backup once in a while.

Users of *Windows 2000 Professional*

For those of you using *Windows 2000 Pro*, and hanging back from getting *XP* (still...), there is a little hope (If you have the normal *Windows 2000*, you haven't got a hope in hell of getting this to work). I would not recommend jumping from SP1 to SP4, but you could probably get away with it. Support for *Windows 2000* will expire soon, so if you want SP4, I suggest you get it quickly. You should be able to get it off *Microsoft's* download centre, but make sure your system can cope with the upgrade first (i.e. having more than enough horsepower to run it), or you'll see no benefit from the upgrade at all - in fact, it'll probably get worse. If you have the hardware though, then SP4 will provide a significant boost to performance, productivity and security.

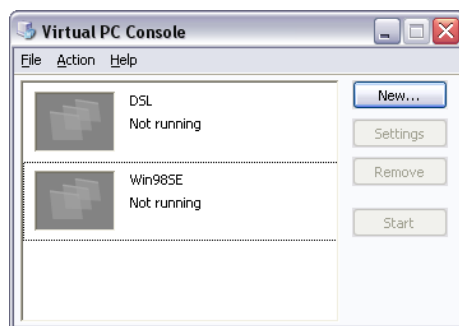
So, Let's Install *Virtual PC*

If you had the right operating environment and skipped the last two sections, then good for you. If you've just upgraded your PC to cope, then it's now time to join with these lucky, lucky people and install *Virtual PC*.

Virtual PC 2007 is available from a variety of sources (or so it seems). Just try *googling* it. You'll find loads of sites that offer it for download. The most legitimate source to get it is, of course, in the *Microsoft* download centre. In the case of *PCW* readers, it came free with the cover disc in June 2007 issue. Just download and run the installer. The onscreen instructions are very intuitive, and if you have a good, modern system, it shouldn't take too long to install. (*Windows 2000* users who may be using older hardware may find that the load time is considerably longer, but once it's on, it'll work!).

So, you've organized your environment and installed *Virtual PC*. (If you haven't, there's plenty of documentation available on the *Microsoft* website or from handy souls who have had the same problem as you and received a good answer in a blog). Now's the exciting part - creating your first VM. I will show two examples. I have a VM with *Windows 98SE* running on it (you may jest, but there are situations where it *is* actually handy to have a VM running *98SE* - i.e. testing software, sorting out someone else's problem, etc.) and another running an installed version of *DSL (Damn Small Linux)*. I'll explain later, but even if you don't plan to install those OS's, the principles for installing *Windows* or *Linux* OS's are generally the same. First though, you need a VM to install it on - and that's something we'll cover in the next chapter...

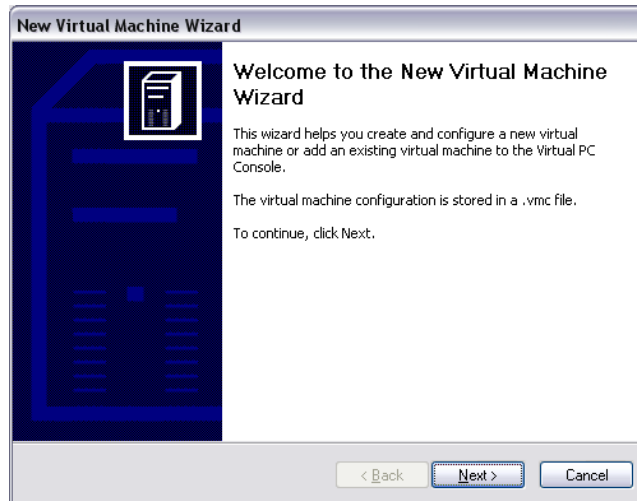
VM Tutorial



The *Virtual PC Console* which shows which *Virtual PCs* you have available

So, you run the *Virtual PC* application from the start menu (or at least that's how I assume you've run it, as it's possible to get it going from 'Run...' on the start menu, set up a keyboard shortcut with *Auto Hotkey*, from a dos command prompt, and many more, but we won't concern ourselves with such things). You will see a nice box telling you the program you've just run (as if you needed to know) and then shows you the *Virtual PC* console (Pictured above). The first thing we'll do is create a new VM by clicking on the 'New...' button.

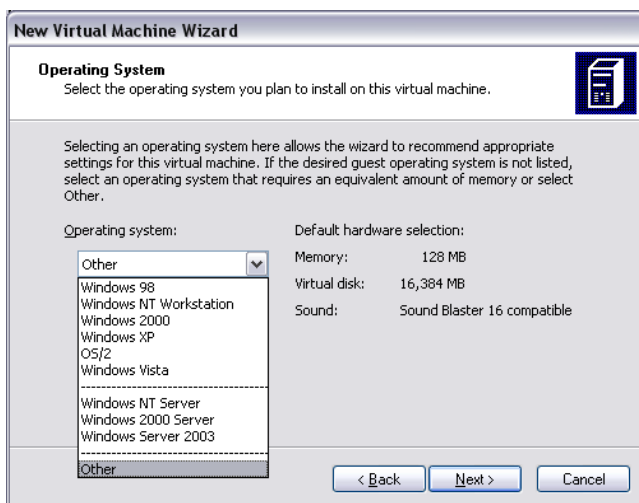
The New Virtual Machine Wizard will get a VM up and running ASAP!



You will then be confronted by the 'New Virtual Machine Wizard' (pictured above). It explains that there's two parts to your VM. The .vmc file will be the VM itself. The .vmd file is a virtual hard drive. You can have up to four of these per VM, but it's a little silly when you can just set them up to expand automatically. Hit the 'Next>' key to proceed, and 'Cancel' if the site of a wizard has caused you to shake uncontrollably. I assure you, this is much, much easier than setting up a *Java* VM.

Now, you have a choice of three. Do you relish this or consider that confusing? Well, the three choices suggested are 'Create a New VM', 'Create a New VM using default settings' and 'Add an Existing VM'. 'Create a New VM' offers a lot of customization potential (which really helps), 'Create a New VM using default settings' is simply 'Pick an Operating System and *Microsoft* will make a VM that has double the minimum requirements). I assure you; a *Windows 98* machine does NOT need 64MB RAM (though it does help) and 16GB HD (considering *Windows 98* (after every feature available is installed) only comes to around 370MB). However, we aren't that far yet. Basically, Option 2 is good if you want to make a VM efficiently - and you can always customize it later. Option 3 is there in case you have a spare VM floating around produced by other means. Let's assume you haven't for the moment, and we'll pick Option 1 (Create a New VM).

In the next window, give your VM a name. Give it the name of the OS or something memorable that you can call it. By default, it is stored in the 'My Virtual Machines' folder *Microsoft* has created in your 'My Documents' folder. Then click 'Next'.



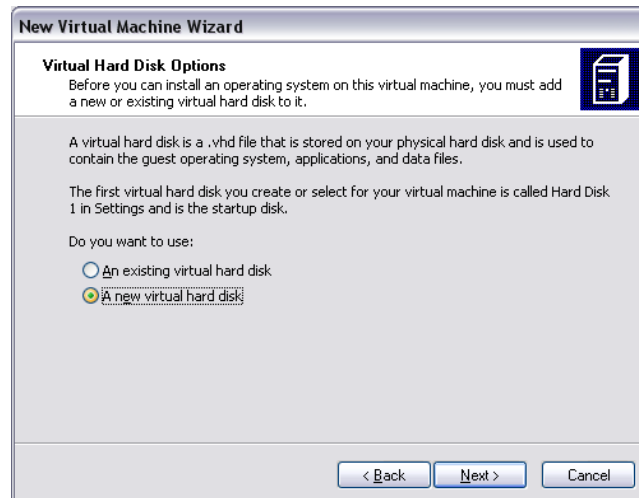
I assure you that this is not as scary as it looks. The default settings for 'Other' are 128MB RAM 16 GB HD and half-decent sound.

A scary screen? It really shouldn't be. Now, I'm installing a VM with 98SE and another with Linux. You may be using a different OS. The *Microsoft* OS's that are natively supported are displayed. Others are classified as 'Other' and count as 'Guest' OS's. The default settings for each of the supported can be

changed later to suit your needs. In the meantime, we're going to pick 'Other', as we get loads more flexibility in our choice of OS (Operating System).

Next, we have the choice of whether to keep the existing RAM or to adjust it. This wholly depends on the host OS you use and the OS you're going to install on the VM. For the *Win98SE* VM, I chose to adjust this to 32MB RAM (this is more than adequate for the OS). *DSL* had the Ram adjusted to 75MB RAM. My PC only has 192MB RAM, So *Virtual PC* will only allow 114MB as a maximum, but if you have a better system, you'll run 'better' OS's on your VMs. The choice is up to you. If you're stuck, consider the OS you're planning to install and how much it needs (and how much your PC can provide). Then click 'Next'.

Now to the VHD (Virtual Hard Drive). If this is your first VM, you clearly won't have an existing VHD to install, so make a new one.



You'll now find a screen asking if you want to import an existing virtual hard disk or make a new one. As this is your first time (I assume), we'll make a new one.

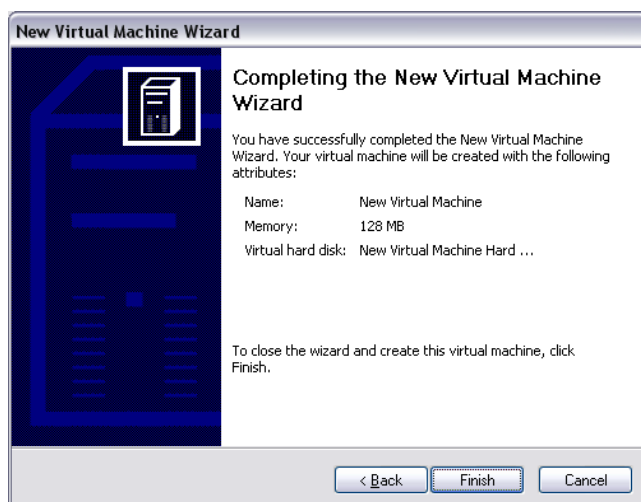
You should get a very scary looking screen. I assure you, it scared the hell out of me, but however, there are only two things you need to change.

- a) What your VHD is called
- b) How big it is

To change its name, just click 'Browse...' keep the window in the default location (so you can find it later) and just rename your HD to whatever you like.

To change the size, you'll see a little white box with numbers in that will show '16384MB' underneath 'Maximum HD Size'. You can change that value to anything under the Maximum HD size (I would recommend the minimum to the target OS supports, as it will grow automatically after installation).

Then, just click 'Next'.

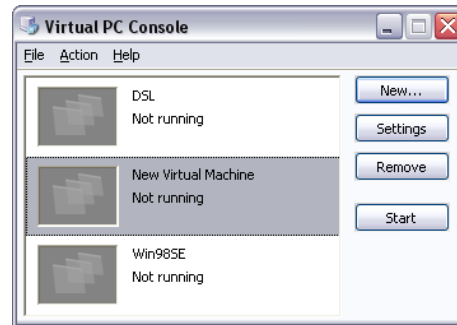


Your confirmation window. You like? Click finish. You no like? Click 'Back' and change it!

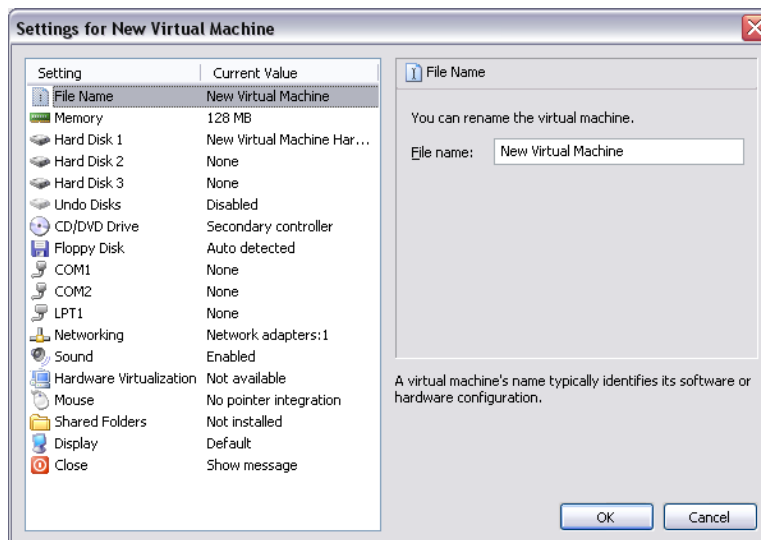
You'll be presented with this window showing your settings for your VM. If you're not too happy, you can go back and change things. If you're fine with it, you can click 'Finish'. The next chapter will show you how to customize your VM.

Customise Your Virtual Machine

The highlighted VM is the demonstration one I've just created for you.



The 'New Virtual Machine' (shown above) has now been created, and is freely available in the *Virtual PC* console. However, you don't want to start it yet! You want to customise it! Hit the 'Settings' button on the right (or right-click the VM and choose 'Settings', or highlight your VM, go to 'Action > Settings' at the top of the console window).



This is the 'settings' window. Be prepared to be awe-inspired!

You can change just about everything here. 'File Name' refers to the name of your VM (which can easily be changed). The Ram can be changed by dragging a slider or specifying a value. You can assign/remove HDs, and marvel at how much *Virtual PC* has detected. You'll find your sound, graphics, processor, internet and wireless is auto-detected and configured. You can add shared folders, and, if your PC allows it (which mine doesn't) you can add hardware virtualization.

So, with all that creative power at your fingertips is it all done. Oh no. You now need to install an operating system (and in some case, even partition your VHD). This will be fully covered in the following chapters. To run your VM, simply highlight it and click on the 'Start' button on the right-hand side of the console.

Get Installing... '98 Style

So, we now move on to a *Windows 98SE* installation. If you can get the hang of installing this, I assure you that every other *Windows* installation will be almost perfect by comparison.

There are two options when first installing this OS. You can first format your drive to FAT32 using the CD restart and just run the installation. The second option is to just stick your installation CD straight

in, let it format your entire drive (I assure you, it really isn't picky) and takes a long time about it, restarts, then you have to manually run the installation. I prefer the former, but I'll show both methods, in case one doesn't work for you. You'll need a *Windows 98SE* disk, which you can get off an online retailer for £10-£15 (often with free shipping), while this will be different in the US.

Method 1:

- Run your VM
- Click 'CD' on the top menu and 'Capture Physical CD Drive'
- Go to 'File' and 'Reset' your VM.
- A boot menu will eventually come up. Choose 'Boot from CD'. Do NOT run setup!
- Wait for lots of text to scroll around until you are presented with: 'A:\ _'
- Now type 'FDISK', so the following looks like: 'A:\FDISK', then press 'Enter'.
- You will be presented with a menu numbered 1-4. Choose '1'.
- Just follow the instructions and allow it to format your entire drive in FAT32 format (unless you want to fiddle with extended/logical dos partitions).
- Get yourself a nice cup of tea. The waiting time depends on the virtual hardware you've allocated to the VM.
- When it's finished return to the main menu, then restart the machine.
- Hold down 'Alt' while the RAM counts, and you will be presented with a boot menu numbered 1-3. Pick the one that says 'Setup *Windows 98SE*' or similar. This is normally option 1. If it hasn't come up, reset and hold down old during the count again. If you have a good processor then this will be very quick, so be ready!

Method 2:

- Run your VM
- Click 'CD' on the top menu and 'Capture Physical CD Drive'
- Go to 'File' and 'Reset' your VM.
- Hold down 'Alt' while the Ram counts
- You should get a boot-menu numbered 1-3. Select the one that says 'Setup *Windows 98SE*' or similar. This is normally option 1. If it hasn't come up, reset and hold down old during the count again. If you have a good processor then this will be very quick, so be ready!
- You'll be prompted to 'Press Enter' to start installation or 'Esc' to abort. Being the strong-willed person you are, you'll press 'Enter'.
- Installation will then notify you that *Windows 98SE* can't be installed on an unformatted drive. It will prompt you to press 'Enter' (which you'll do) and the installation will format the whole of drive C:\. If you've picked a large VHD, then this will take a lot longer than FDISK would have done! Prepare to be in there for a while.
- When installation has finished formatting, you'll be prompted to restart. Do this.
- Press 'Alt' again as the RAM counts, and the same boot menu will come up. Run setup again.

You get to the same point, and, though Method 2 is seemingly easier, you'll wind up waiting about half an hour longer.

Now, you've entered setup. Well done! You're prepared to install your first Windows OS!

- Press 'Enter' to start
- Installation will run some tests on your hard disk, and they shouldn't take too long.
- You'll then be taken to something that looks like a GUI (Graphical User Interface), where you can use your mouse. From here, it's pretty straight forward, you just click 'Continue' and 'Next' rather a lot, select the components you want to install and let installation scan for non-Plug and play and Universal Plug and Play (UPnP) devices. You'll have a few restarts. Each time, press 'Alt' on the boot menu, keep the CD in the drive and select 'Boot from Hard Disk' whenever asked.

License Keys & Hacking

License Keys are then a very well-versed subject. Now, you may have heard about the *Vista* Upgrade problem (you install the upgrade disk on a fresh system for the 30 day trial period, and then install the upgrade disk over the top of that to get a fresh a *Vista* installation - and save lots of money). With *Windows 98SE*, there's a slightly more far-fetched one, involving registry hacks. Firstly, if you have a legitimate key or can get one of the internet (or an 'illegitimate' key off the internet as the case may be - there's plenty out there, but at your own risk...), then do that, otherwise this hack is just as illegal as the *Vista* upgrade one (despite *Microsoft* claims that they 'won't' remedy this). If you can't do this legitimately, then do the following when it comes to needing a license key, just remember that it's illegal: (Please note that terms that would otherwise be in italics for copyright reasons actually aren't in this short part for editorial reasons. These are already acknowledged anyway).

- Fill in all the information up to the point of typing in your license key (including you 'agreement' with *Microsoft's* License terms).
- Turn off your PC manually (do NOT abort installation).
- On the next boot, and hold down F12 while the RAM counts.
- You'll be presented with a long boot menu. Choose 'Boot in Safe Mode' (or equivalent).
- You will be taken to the standard Windows GUI (albeit in safe mode with restricted drivers).
- Go to Start > Run... and type in 'regedit', and then click 'OK'
- Follow this path: HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE > Software > Microsoft > Windows > Current Version
- You will see a set of values to the right. You will see one called 'License Key' (or equivalent)
- Type in any value in the format XXXXX-XXXXX-XXXXX-XXXXX-XXXXX. Try to mix numbers and letters to make it more authentic.
- Now you have a choice - disable Windows update or use it without registration. Either are available through a similar registry hack:
 - o To disable Windows Update: HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE > Software > Microsoft > Windows > Current Version > Policies. Then add a 'DWORD' value called 'NoWindowsUpdate'. Right click to edit, then type in the value "1" and ensure that 'hexadecimal' is chosen.
 - o To get Windows Update without registering: HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE > Software > Microsoft > Windows > Current Version, then add a 'String' value named 'RegDone' (unless it's already there). Right click to edit and give it the value "1" (note: if "HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Microsoft\Windows\Current Version\Welcome\RegWiz" exists (as it will in Windows 2000), then don't try this hack. Just edit that value instead. You will no longer be prompted to register for Updates, but you will still get them automatically.
- Restart the PC and 'Boot from HD' (keep the disk in to ensure that you can install drivers for various hardware).
- And there you have it. A fully hacked and 'legitimate' version of *Windows 98SE* that offers no updates (if you've picked that) or automatic unregistered updates (if you've picked that).

Now, though I'm telling you *how* to do this hack, I'm not telling you *actually* do it (for legal reasons). As it happens, my copy of *Windows 98SE* is legitimate (or has a legitimate 'key' anyway). You should now have a fully functional installation (some of these tricks may work on *Windows 2000*, but I can't say from experience whether it works, because I haven't tried it. None of these hacks will work in *XP* or *Vista* because passwords and keys aren't stored in plain text - they're encrypted with 128-bit encryption (which has yet to be cracked). Please note that I haven't tried the *Vista* upgrade hack as yet, but I know people who have, and it has been reported recently. Can I just make the point that the hacks I've just shown you are highly illegal, and that you do so at your own risk of prosecution from *Microsoft* (the hacks escape detection to an extent, but if detected, you are committing a civil offence, and can be sewed by *Microsoft* for criminal damages). Saying that though, it's alleged that around 60-70% of internet users use *Windows 98*, and only half of those are actually legitimate. I'll let you weigh these facts up for yourself before burning a mate's spare 95*/98/ME/98SE/2000* disk and circumventing security to make a 'copy' seem legitimate.

*I assume the hack works on these systems, but I haven't tried it. All OS's I've tried the hack on were given legitimate keys (after I had use illegitimate ones to see if it worked). They all now have legitimate, paid-for keys.

Moving Swiftly on... Linux - Of the Damn Small Variety

The first thing you want to ask. Why Damn Small Linux? Well, firstly, I need to find a Linux OS that uses less than 114MB of RAM (and I assure you, Ubuntu and Mandriva can't do that). Also, I was looking for bare-bones, lightweight system that could be highly customized and turned into a 'superapp'. It has a Linux core and a debian-based wrapper. For this specialized purpose, what better candidate is there than a Live OS that can be installed on a USB memory stick? Also, it can be downloaded off the internet for free.

The first thing to note with DSL is that it needs a minimum of 250MB of HD space, plus some swap space too. I set up a VM with 1350MB. I then partitioned it. How did I do that?

You will need:

- The Ultimate Boot CD (downloadable everywhere on the web these days)
- Tell the BIOS to boot from CD (it should automatically if you have a clean system)

The Ultimate Boot CD will appear.

- Press 'F3' to find the 'File System Tools'
- Choose 'Ranish Partition Editor'

Now Ranish is here, go press 'Enter' on the partition it puts you on.

- Press the down arrow until you hit 'Linux', then press enter
- Now press 'Delete' until the number field goes blank. Now type in what you need in KB (1MB=1000KB). In this example, I type in 360,000 (I wind up with about 352MB), press enter, then allow it to format, but you won't need a surface scan, as you're not formatting over the top of anything.
- On the next partition, press 'enter'. Choose 'Linux Swap', Just press enter on what's left (should be about 1,000,000). Then format that.
- Now press the 'Up' arrow to get to the Linux partition. Press 'B' to mark it as bootable. Press 'F2' to save the partition table. Then press 'Escape' to exit and return to the main menu (eventually)

Now restart your VM and capture the *DSL* Live CD. It should then come up automatically on that PC (after you press 'Enter' when it prompts you to start).

Let *DSL* load up. You will arrive at a GUI, with Dillo (a web browser) there to offer help. You'll wonder where the 'start menu' is. Just right click and it's there.

To install *DSL*:

- Right Click
- Follow the path 'Apps>Tools>Install to HD'. (Avoid the 'frugal install' options)
- A window should pop up. If we were dual-booting *DSL* with *Windows*, you would type 'hda2', but as we're running *DSL* on its own, type 'hda1' and press enter.
- Let it copy its files.
- Answer 'n' when it asks if you're dual booting with *Windows*
- Answer 'n' to journalized ext3f file system (in this case). If you have more RAM available, then feel free to say 'y'. The rest is just common sense (i.e. whether you want multi-user logins (which I said 'y' to, but could save hassle if I said 'n'), etc.)

- When you install boot loaders, you have two options: grub and lilo. If you're dual booting, choose lilo, as it takes less configuration - to dual boot, you have to install grub onto a primary partition rather than MBR and keep changing bootable partitions to toggle between *Linux* and *Windows*. In this case however, DSL is on its own, so install grub, as this will give you more resolution options).
- It will finish installing this, then restart you. The disk will need to be released AFTER DSL has finished the 'KILL' signal and starts rebooting.
- You will watch DSL boot for the first time. If you wanted 'multi-user logins', it will prompt you for a root password. Don't let it unnerve you that it doesn't look as though DSL knows you're typing something - it does. Once you've typed in your password, press enter and retype it, press enter. You will then do the same for the 'dsl' login. Eventually, it will prompt for a username and password. Type in 'dsl', press enter then type in your password, press enter. Write down your root and dsl passwords safe - you won't use the 'root' user all that often - you only use it for complex maintenance tasks.

You now have a great DSL installation. To boost it - open a terminal window (via the large black icon in the top-left hand side). Make sure the host PC is connected to the internet.

Type, 'sudo apt-get updates' without the ''s and press 'Enter'. You will automatically install any recent updates to DSL and the programs bundled with it. Do this periodically.

Also type: 'sudo apt-get msttcorefonts' and press 'enter'. To get the Windows core fonts such as Arial, etc.

Also: 'sudo apt-get javapackage' & 'sudo apt-get flashpluginnonfree' (check that one...).

Another program you might be interested in is: 'sudo apt-get openoffice.org'

The reason I suggest OpenOffice.Org is because the spreadsheet and word processor bundled don't allow for you to create *Windows* compatible file types. Also, if you want to share files with Windows, set up a shares folder in the console (on 'settings'), set up a 'Dos Swapfile' if you're dual booting or save to web or removable media. (Note: *Linux* can read *Windows* partitions, but not vice versa).

Epilogue

So, it looks like I've rambled on a bit. Not only have I told you how to install, and use *Virtual PC 2007*, I've told you how to create, manage and delete (by highlighting, right clicking and pressing 'delete', then going into 'My Virtual Machines' and deleting the .vmc and .vmd files). I've also told you how to install service packs (d'oh...), how to install a well-known *Linux* distro (just type 'distro watch' into *Google*), as well as *Windows 98SE* (the installation on other versions is very similar - but each with their little quirks), how to foil *Vista* pricing schemes with the upgrade version (hey - I'm a bargain-hungry Brit being ripped off!), how to hack *Windows 98SE* to make it 'legitimate' and receive/not receive updates without registering (another d'oh...) and the reasons why we use Virtual Machines. If you aren't classified as an 'Advanced user' now I will eat my foot.

I hope that this guide has helped you (unless it was the illegal hacking I mentioned, in which case, I hope (legally) that you're foiled by Microsoft (and that they fail to sew you as all your money is hidden in a Swiss back account you criminal mastermind!). Virtualization is the future, just as Web 2.0 is, and I'll cover that in another guide (but I won't make it quite as long...

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