Adding additional storage to a Linux server, especially in a virtual machine, typically involves a few steps:

1. \*\*Create a new virtual disk\*\*: If you're using a VM manager like VMware or VirtualBox, you can add a new virtual disk to the VM.

2. \*\*Identify the new disk\*\*: After adding the disk, you need to identify it in the Linux system.

3. \*\*Partition the disk\*\*: You may need to create a partition on the new disk.

4. \*\*Format the partition\*\*: Once partitioned, you format it with a file system.

5. \*\*Mount the new storage\*\*: Finally, you mount the new storage to a directory in your Linux system.

Here's a step-by-step guide with command-line instructions for each step:

### Step 1: Create a new virtual disk  
If you're using VirtualBox, VMware, or another VM manager, you would do this through its interface.

### Step 2: Identify the new disk  
You can use the `lsblk` command to list all block devices including disks and their partitions:  
```bash  
lsblk  
```  
Identify the newly added disk, it would typically be something like `/dev/sdb`.

### Step 3: Partition the disk  
You may choose to use `fdisk` or `parted` to create a partition on the new disk. Here's how you do it with `fdisk`:

```bash  
sudo fdisk /dev/sdb  
```  
- Type `n` for a new partition.  
- Choose primary or extended partition (usually `p` for primary).  
- Choose the partition number (usually `1`).  
- Choose the first sector (press Enter for default).  
- Choose the last sector (press Enter for default).  
- Type `w` to write the changes.

### Step 4: Format the partition  
Once you've created a partition, you need to format it. For example, if you want to use the ext4 file system:

```bash  
sudo mkfs.ext4 /dev/sdb1  
```

### Step 5: Mount the new storage  
Create a directory where you want to mount the new disk, for example:  
```bash  
sudo mkdir /mnt/newdisk  
```

Mount the new disk:  
```bash  
sudo mount /dev/sdb1 /mnt/newdisk  
```

### Automounting (optional)  
To ensure the disk is mounted automatically after each reboot, add an entry in `/etc/fstab`:

Open `/etc/fstab` with your preferred text editor, for example:  
```bash  
sudo nano /etc/fstab  
```  
Add a line at the end like this:  
```  
/dev/sdb1   /mnt/newdisk   ext4   defaults   0   2  
```  
Save and close the file.

### Verifying  
You can verify that the disk is mounted correctly by checking with `df -h`:  
```bash  
df -h  
```  
You should see your new disk mounted on the specified directory (`/mnt/newdisk` in our example).

That's it! Now you have successfully added additional storage to your Linux server.