PROWESS

Technical Research Report

Dell Technologies vs. HPE: Who Leads in Server Management?

This report evaluates Dell and HPE server management tools in four key categories—security, usability, analytics, and sustainability—to identify which tools deliver superior efficiency and control in data centers.

Executive Summary

IT environments must deliver greater performance, security, and scalability than ever before, often under budget and energy constraints. Server management tools are no longer just administrative platforms—they are key enablers of business continuity and competitiveness. Effective management systems should help organizations simplify complex infrastructure and minimize downtime at scale. Improvements in management efficiency, such as time, effort, and automation enhancements, can provide critical insights into how infrastructure choices influence total cost of ownership (TCO), security posture, and overall business agility.

In this study, Prowess Consulting compared server management tools from Dell Technologies and HPE across four key categories: security, ease of use, analytics, and sustainability. Our findings show that Dell solutions deliver significant advantages in these categories through automation, visibility, and integration, which can translate into streamlined workflows, deeper visibility, and actionable sustainability insights. As environments scale, these operational efficiencies can lead to measurable return on investment (ROI) improvements through reduced licensing costs, faster deployment cycles, and a lower TCO.

Table 1 | Summary of Dell Technologies and HPE server management tools (see Appendix A: Glossary for more information)

	Dell Technologies	HPE
Embedded/remote server management	Integrated Dell™ Remote Access Controller 10 (iDRAC10)	HPE® Integrated Lights-Out (iLO) 7
One-to-many device management console	Dell™ OpenManage™ Enterprise (OME)	HPE® OneView
Cloud-based monitoring	Dell™ Artificial Intelligence for IT Operations (Dell™ AIOps)	HPE® Compute Ops Management (COM)

Highlights

Prowess Consulting found that, compared to HPE server management tools, Dell server management tools can provide up to:

97% less time and 86% fewer steps for system lockdown (with iDRAC10 vs. HPE® iLO 7)

9x faster server deployment (with Dell™ OME vs. HPE® OneView)

4x more GPU metrics and continuous visibility (with Dell™ AIOps and iDRAC10 vs. HPE® COM and iLO 7)

5x the reporting options in areas like health, performance, and compliance (with OME vs. OneView)

Why Effective Server Management Tools Matter

In data centers, small efficiency gains can compound across hundreds of servers and transactions into significant cost and performance advantages. For firms managing large-scale, mission-critical infrastructure, the ability to detect hardware anomalies, apply firmware updates securely, and manage power and thermal policies centrally can help prevent costly outages and compliance violations. Having consistent, auditable operations across hundreds or thousands of servers can help turn infrastructure management into a strategic advantage rather than a maintenance burden.

Testing Server Management Features and Capabilities

Our testing evaluated features within these management tools that directly influence day-to-day operational efficiency, configuration integrity, energy consumption, and long-term security posture. Together, these factors help determine an organization's TCO and ROI, forming the true business value of its IT infrastructure.

We measured the effort required to use a feature, in addition to the features' functionalities. Our results are explained in detail below. For a full description of the steps taken for our comparisons, refer to the **Methodology** document.

Security Features: Protecting Data and Systems

Organizations face increasing threats, making extensive security capabilities essential. Beyond protecting sensitive data, hardware with robust built-in security features can significantly reduce the time administrators spend performing routine security tasks, freeing them to focus on strategic initiatives, protect data, and prevent costly attacks. Additional coverage of the other security features we tested is in **Appendix C: Testing Data**.

Dynamic USB Ports

The ability to enable and disable USB ports provides an important layer of protection against unauthorized devices, malware insertion, and accidental configuration changes via physical access to servers. Our testing evaluated the number of steps and total time required to enable/disable front USB ports through each management interface. Integrated Dell™ Remote Access Controller 10 (iDRAC10) required only 8 steps and 10 seconds to remotely enable/disable front USB ports on a single server from the built-in central dashboard, whereas HPE® Integrated Lights-Out (iLO) 7 required 9 steps and 4.48 minutes in each interface, including a reboot and the associated downtime.

Extrapolated for 100 servers, iLO 7 requires 900 steps and 7.47 hours. iDRAC10 requires 800 steps and 16.7 minutes, resulting in up to 96% less time to enable/disable the front USB ports compared to HPE iLO 7.

Up to **96% less time to enable/disable** the front USB port, protecting against unauthorized devices without a reboot with iDRAC10 vs. HPE® iLO 7

Dynamic System Lockdown

With this feature, administrators can lock critical system settings to protect configurations, including BIOS, firmware, and other server settings, from unauthorized or accidental changes. Our testing evaluated the number of steps and the total time required to lock down a server. iDRAC10 required only 2 steps and 6 seconds (0.1 minutes) to dynamically lock down a single server from the built-in central dashboard, whereas iLO 7 required 15 steps and 4.33 minutes in each interface, including a reboot and the associated downtime.

Extrapolated for 100 servers, iLO 7 takes 1,500 steps, 7.2 hours, and a reboot. iDRAC10 requires 200 steps and 10 minutes, resulting in up to 86% fewer steps and up to 97% less time to lock down the system compared to iLO 7.

Up to **97% less time** and **86% fewer steps** to lock down the system **without a reboot** or interrupting production with iDRAC10 vs. HPE® iLO 7

Cybersecurity and Security Risk-Level Alerts

These alerts are automated notifications that inform administrators of potential or active security threats or misconfigurations within an IT environment. For 20 misconfigurations on unrelated servers, COM requires 240 steps and 5.33 minutes to view and remediate on each individual server, not including time navigating between server dashboards. In comparison, AIOps requires 2 seconds to view all misconfigurations from the central dashboard, with an additional 120 steps and 2.7 minutes to remediate misconfigurations across all servers. This means AIOps is up to 3x faster to view issues and up to 25% faster to remediate issues.

Up to **3x faster misconfiguration detection** and up to **25% faster remediation** to resolve critical errors with Dell™ AIOps vs. HPE® COM

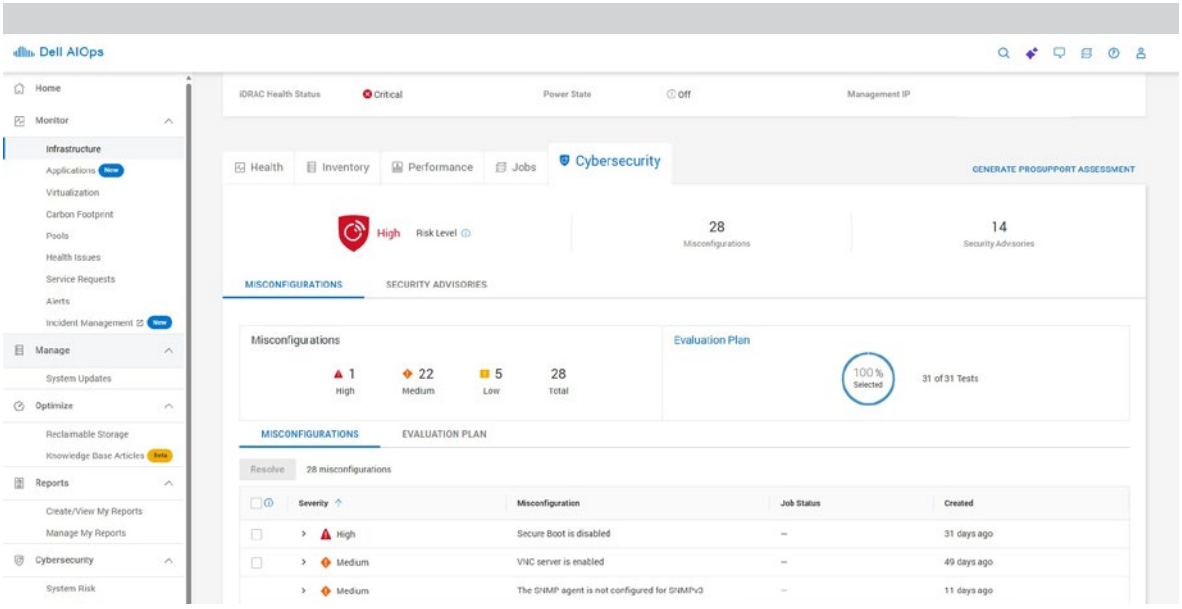


Figure 1 | Dell™ AIOps dashboard displaying current misconfigurations and environment health

Dell vs. HPE Security Features Summary

Table 2 | Comparison of security features between Dell and HPE server management tools

Security Feature	Dell Technologies	HPE	Business Impact Summary
CyberArk* Integration	Supported	Not supported	Dell™ OpenManage™ Enterprise (OME) reduces password exposure risk with full CyberArk integration; HPE® OneView provides no support.
Dynamic USB Ports	Supported	Supported but requires reboot	Integrated Dell™ Remote Access Controller 10 (iDRAC10) takes 8 steps and 10 seconds to enable/disable the front USB ports from the central dashboard; HPE® Integrated Lights-Out (iLO) 7 requires 9 steps, 4.48 minutes, and a reboot from each individual server.
Cybersecurity and Security Risk-Level Alerts	Supported	Limited	Dell™ AIOps can show all misconfigurations from a central dashboard; HPE® Compute Ops Management (COM) does not offer a central dashboard.
Dynamic System Lockdown	Supported	Supported but requires reboot	iDRAC10 requires 2 steps and 6 seconds per server; iLO 7 takes 15 steps, 4.33 minutes, and a reboot.

* CyberArk is a privileged access management and identity security platform designed to protect the accounts, credentials, and systems that have elevated permissions inside an organization.

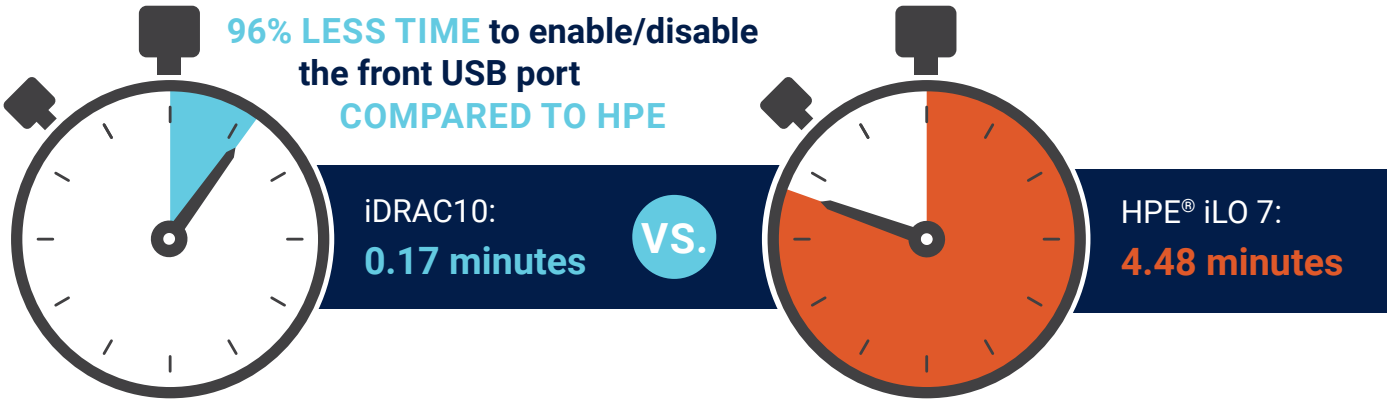


Figure 2 | Time required to disable front USB ports from the central dashboard (lower is better)

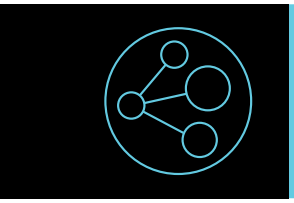
Ease-of-Use Features: Intuitive Tools for Faster Decisions

As IT environments grow in scale and complexity, management tools must simplify deployment, configuration, and monitoring across infrastructure. Platforms that streamline administrative workflows not only reduce the potential for human error but also accelerate time to value, allowing IT administrators to manage more systems and save time on admin tasks. The following sections cover the most impactful ease-of-use features for businesses. Additional coverage of the other ease-of-use features we tested is in **Appendix C: Testing Data**.

Faster Deployment

Administrators must often configure multiple servers quickly and accurately to meet operational demands. By having customizable deployment templates, administrators streamline repetitive tasks, reduce configuration errors, and accelerate the time-to-value. Our testing focused on the effort required to provision servers using deployment templates. We found that Dell™ OpenManage™ Enterprise (OME) requires 16 steps and 12 seconds to provision a single server configuration, which could be deployed to multiple servers at once as needed. In comparison, HPE® OneView requires 10 clicks and 11 seconds to deploy the first server configuration file, and an additional 5 steps and 7 seconds for each additional server.

For 15 servers or more, OME can deploy up to 9x faster, whereas OneView can only configure one server at a time.

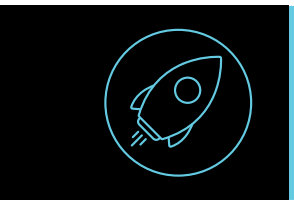


Up to **9x faster deployment** for **scaling server deployment** with Dell™ OME vs. HPE® OneView

Policy-Based Actions

Policy-based actions allow administrators to define templates that trigger predefined responses to alerts across multiple servers to reduce manual effort, ensure consistent responses, and accelerate operational workflows. Our testing focused on the setup effort required to configure automatic alert templates and apply them across multiple alerts. We found that OME requires 22 clicks and 37 seconds for the initial template setup, making all subsequent alerts automatic via the central template. OneView, in comparison, requires 7 clicks and 19 seconds for every single alert, with no central template.

Our results show that for 100 similar alerts, OME only requires the alert trigger to be set up once in 22 steps and 37 seconds, resulting in zero effort for repeats of the same issue. OneView requires 700 steps and 31 minutes regardless of repetition. This means OME is up to 50x faster for the initial alert setup and requires zero effort for repeat alerts.



Up to **50x faster to set up** automatic, fully configurable alert templates, **saving IT teams time and effort** with Dell™ OME vs. HPE® OneView

Quick Access to Power-Management Data

When tools consolidate key insights, such as thermal history, power offenders, top energy users, and idle servers, administrators can quickly identify inefficiencies and adjust policies from the central dashboard to improve sustainability and uptime. Our testing evaluated the breadth and availability of power and thermal metrics accessible through each platform. OME provides a quick view of system energy use, offering 11 built-in power and thermal metrics, including detailed measurements for GPU, CPU, and PSU utilization. In contrast, OneView does not provide any quick information on power usage and capacity outside of creating a report.

11 more built-in metrics on power and thermal visibility for **better server power optimization** with Dell™ OME vs. HPE® OneView

Dell vs. HPE Ease-of-Use Features Summary

Table 3 | Comparison of ease-of-use features between Dell and HPE server management tools

Ease-of-Use Feature	Dell Technologies	HPE	Business Impact Summary
Policy-Based Actions	Supported	Limited and manual	Dell™ OpenManage™ Enterprise (OME) requires 22 clicks and 37 seconds for the initial template setup; HPE® OneView requires 7 clicks and 19 seconds for every single alert, with no central template.
Connection View	Supported	Limited	Integrated Dell™ Remote Access Controller 10 (iDRAC10) provides detailed network-connection mapping, improving troubleshooting efficiency; HPE® Integrated Lights-Out (iLO) 7 does not support switch port mapping for all ports.
Device Support Scalability	Supported	Limited to HPE ecosystem	OME scales up to 3.2x more across larger, heterogeneous environments; OneView supports fewer devices, limiting deployment flexibility.
Faster Deployment	Supported for multiple servers	Supported for one server	OME provides up to 9x faster deployment across multiple servers with templates; OneView can only deploy to one server at a time.
Heterogeneous Server Monitoring	Supported, includes third parties	Not supported	OME provides monitoring of Dell and third-party infrastructure; OneView only monitors HPE systems.
HTML5 Virtual Console	Supported	Limited	iDRAC10 provides 20 features in the virtual console; iLO 7 provides 14 and requires additional interface navigation.
Mobile Application Monitor	Supported	Not supported	OME enables administrators to monitor servers on the go; OneView does not offer mobile support.
Quick Access to Power-Management Data	Supported	Not supported	OME provides immediate access to key thermal and energy data; OneView lacks equivalent visibility for power and thermal efficiency monitoring.

Analytics Features: Strengthening Oversight and Accountability

Advanced analytics are essential to server management, providing insights that IT teams need to optimize performance, predict issues, and improve resource utilization. Rather than relying solely on manual monitoring or static reporting, some analytics-driven platforms integrate machine learning (ML) and anomaly detection to deliver real-time visibility and proactive alerts. These capabilities help administrators identify trends, optimize workloads, and maintain service continuity. Additional coverage of the other analytics features we tested is in **Appendix C: Testing Data**.

GPU Utilization Insights

This feature monitors and analyzes how effectively GPUs are being used, which helps IT teams optimize performance, balance workloads, and reduce energy costs by identifying inefficiencies or underutilized hardware across compute-intensive environments. Our testing compared the GPU telemetry data available via AIOps to that available via COM to manage resources across the fleet of servers. We found that AIOps provides continuous data on the state of the GPU, anomaly detection, and built-in reports for historical GPU data and COM does not provide any of these features. At the individual server management level, iDRAC10 provides 33 individual GPU-related metrics compared to iLO 7, which provides 8.

Up to **4x more GPU metrics and continuous visibility** for monitoring of active infrastructure with Dell™ AIOps and iDRAC10 vs. HPE® COM and HPE® iLO 7

Individual Server Management GPU-Related Metrics

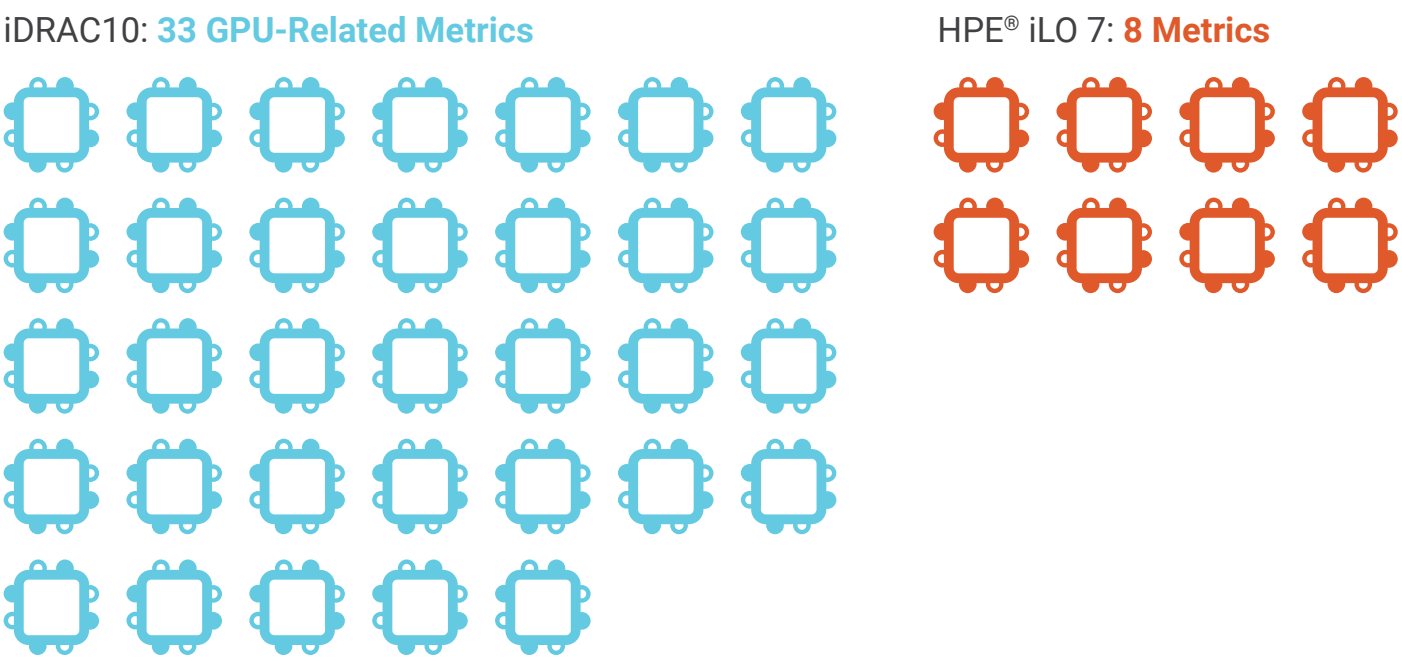
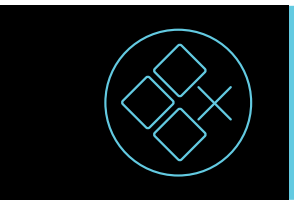


Figure 3 | Comparison of available GPU metrics between Dell and HPE (higher is better)

Performance Metrics with Anomaly Detection

This tool continuously tracks key system performance indicators (such as CPU, memory, storage, and network activity) and uses analytics to identify unusual patterns or deviations from normal behavior. Our testing evaluated the number of performance metrics with anomaly detection features. AIOps provides 8 performance metrics, each including charting and anomaly detection, while COM provides only 4 metrics and lacks anomaly detection.

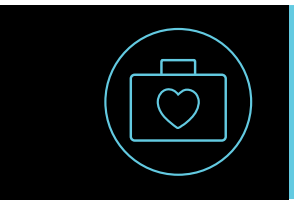
AIOps allows monitoring of all infrastructure, with the 8 metrics providing full details on all servers including anomaly detection. With COM, only 4 metrics are available for each server, and these metrics lack the critical anomaly-detection feature.



Up to **2x more metrics with anomaly detection** to identify unusual patterns or deviations with Dell™ AIOps vs. HPE® COM

Reporting

A built-in report builder allows administrators to create, schedule, and export detailed reports on system health, performance, compliance, and configuration data, reducing the need for manual data collection and repetitive tasks. Our testing examined the number of reports available and the categories within each report. OME provides 51 built-in reports with significant customization, while OneView offers only 10 reports. AIOps delivers 12 categories of customizable performance reports covering 79 different metrics, whereas COM offers just a single report.



Up to **5x the reporting options** for **deeper insight into system health** with Dell™ OME vs. HPE® OneView

Dell vs. HPE Analytics Features Summary

Table 4 | Comparison of analytics features between Dell and HPE server management tools

Analytics Feature	Dell Technologies	HPE	Business Impact Summary
GPU Utilization Insights	Supported	Limited	Dell™ AIOps provides comprehensive GPU insights for AI and high-performance computing (HPC) workloads with up to 4x more metrics and continuous visibility; HPE® Compute Ops Management (COM) offers no native GPU monitoring.
Performance Reports with Anomaly Detection	Supported	Limited/manual	AIOps provides advanced analytics with built-in anomaly detection; COM offers minimal reporting, reducing operational visibility.
Reporting	Supported	Limited/manual	Dell™ OpenManage™ Enterprise (OME) enables faster, repeatable report generation across multiple servers; HPE® OneView requires manual reporting, increasing effort.
Telemetry Streaming	Supported	Not supported	Integrated Dell™ Remote Access Controller 10 (iDRAC10) offers 32 reports across 12 categories with 285 metrics; HPE® Integrated Lights-Out (iLO) 7 offers 6 reports across 3 categories with 19 metrics.

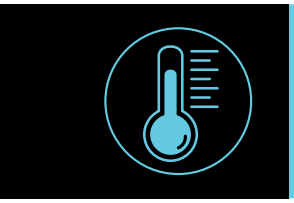
Sustainability Features: Energy Efficiency and Resource Optimization

Server administrators can address sustainability issues and control costs more efficiently by reviewing power management and carbon emissions through better analytics, metrics, and reporting. The following sections cover the most impactful sustainability features for businesses. Additional coverage of the other sustainability features we tested is in **Appendix C: Testing Data**.

Automated Power and Thermal-Management Policies

Automated policies use intelligent system controls to dynamically balance performance, energy consumption, and temperature by adjusting power states, fan speeds, and processor activity based on real-time workloads and environmental conditions. Our testing evaluated the availability of power and thermal policy options within each management platform. OME allows administrators to configure both static and temperature-triggered power-management policies across single servers or entire groups, which trigger when thresholds are met to keep performance within target metrics. These policies can be automated and centrally managed through the OME power-management module or adjusted manually. In comparison, OneView does not natively support automated power or thermal-based policy creation.

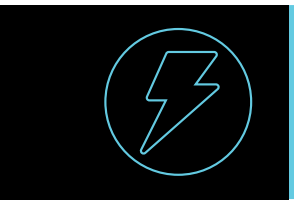
When applied to an environment of 100 servers, OME enables complete automation of power and thermal control across all servers, requiring zero additional steps once policies are defined, and allowing administrators to shut down hundreds of servers or individually manage each one. OneView, by contrast, requires per-server manual configuration, taking significant additional time for adjustments.



Full automation capabilities for multi-server **power and thermal management** policies with Dell™ OME vs. HPE® OneView

Energy Consumption and Carbon Emission Data

Energy consumption and carbon emission data is collected from server hardware and management tools that quantify how much power a system uses, the amount of carbon emissions, and other stats associated with that energy consumption. Our testing compared the range of features and metrics within each platform. For energy usage, OME provides 24+ metrics covering energy usage, energy cost, utilization, and more. OneView only provides 6 metrics, which can be combined into 3 different types of reports. OME also allows administrators to specify CO_2 per kWh values and automatically generate emissions reports based on actual server power usage. In contrast, OneView does not provide native CO_2 calculation capabilities, as this functionality is only available through the HPE Sustainability Insight Center within HPE® GreenLake®.



Up to **300% more metrics for monitoring** energy consumption and carbon emissions metrics with Dell™ OME vs. HPE® OneView

Dell vs. HPE Sustainability Features Summary

Table 5 | Comparison of sustainability features between Dell Technologies and HPE server management tools

Sustainability Feature	Dell Technologies	HPE	Business Impact Summary
Automated Power- and Thermal-Management Policies	Supported	Limited	Dell™ OpenManage™ Enterprise (OME) automates thermal and power management across multiple devices; HPE® OneView lacks built-in automation capabilities in this area.
Energy Consumption and Carbon Emission Data	Supported	Not supported	OME includes sustainability reporting natively; OneView requires additional licensing and tools, increasing cost and complexity for carbon tracking.
Power and Usage Metrics	Supported	Limited	OME provides up to 4x more power and utilization metrics; OneView only offers 3 metrics across 3 report types.
Power Manager–Specific Reports	Supported	Not supported	OME provides 27 reports for energy planning and thermal performance; OneView lacks equivalent reporting.

Business Value

The Dell server management tools examined in this study demonstrated measurable advantages in security, ease of use, analytics, and sustainability when compared to HPE's corresponding solutions. Together, Dell's management tools form an integrated management ecosystem that simplifies infrastructure oversight and enhances business resilience across all phases of the server lifecycle, from deployment and configuration to optimization and predictive maintenance.

Across all categories examined, both Dell and HPE deliver mature, enterprise-ready management solutions. However, our testing found that Dell's server management suite provides greater depth of automation, broader telemetry visibility, and more efficient cross-platform management when compared to HPE's offerings. This can translate to faster, more accurate insights, simplified configuration and remediation workflows, and reduced administrative overhead.

In our comparative testing, these strengths consistently positioned the Dell server management tools ahead of those from HPE in delivering actionable intelligence, sustainable performance, and operational agility for modern enterprise environments. Across all categories examined in this study, the Dell server management tools excelled:

- **Security:** iDRAC10 offers faster, more comprehensive protection compared to iLO 7, with a variety of features and integrations. Security tools are notably faster, requiring fewer steps than the HPE solution, and averaging 70–90% faster response time for actions such as system lockdowns or USB port control.
- **Ease-of-Use:** OME interfaces massively simplify deployment and system access, provide a quick-view dashboard with 11 built-in metrics for power and thermal visibility, enable up to 9x faster deployments, and enable real-time anomaly detection.
- **Analytics:** AIOps lets a user build reports in 12 categories using 80+ mix-and-match metrics, analytics, and measurement options, making it much easier to monitor environments and adjust systems to match current scaling and administrative needs.
- **Sustainability:** OME provides 4x more power and utilization metrics and 27 reports for energy planning and thermal performance to enact policies for better optimization across hundreds of servers. OneView only provides 3 reports with 3 metrics for power and utilization and no energy or thermal performance reports and requires manual per-server configuration.

We found that the Dell tools can help businesses transform server management from a maintenance function into a strategic enabler of uptime, efficiency, and long-term ROI.

Learn More

Refer to the **Methodology** document for a summary of the steps taken for our comparisons.

FAQ

1. What was the primary goal of this report?

The primary goal of this report was to evaluate and compare the capabilities of Dell Technologies and HPE server management tools. The testing and analysis focused on four key areas—security, ease of use, analytics, and sustainability—to measure how each vendor's server management tools impact administrative efficiency, scalability, and TCO.

2. What testing methodology did Prowess Consulting use to compare these tools?

We conducted hands-on testing using equivalent server configurations, measured setup and remediation times, analyzed feature depth and automation capabilities, and evaluated ease of use from both an administrative and an operational standpoint.

3. What were the key findings of the comparison?

Our testing showed that Dell server management tools including iDRAC10, OME, and AIOps deliver measurable advantages in management efficiency. The Dell tools achieve up to 97% faster system lockdown and USB port management, up to 9x faster deployment, up to 4x more GPU monitoring coverage and real-time visibility, and significantly deeper power and thermal visibility compared to the HPE solutions examined.

4. How do these findings benefit IT administrators and decision-makers?

For IT administrators, the Dell management stack reduces the number of steps and time required for routine tasks such as misconfiguration remediation and power-policy management. This efficiency improves uptime, reduces manual errors, and lowers operational costs. For IT decision-makers, these improvements can translate into stronger security, reduced TCO, and more sustainable, scalable infrastructure operations.

5. How were the tests conducted and what systems were used?

Testing was performed by Prowess Consulting using a Dell™ PowerEdge™ R770 server and an HPE® ProLiant® Compute DL380 Gen12 server, each configured with comparable Intel® Xeon® processors, memory, and storage. Tests measured the number of steps and total time required to complete administrative tasks, such as system lockdowns, alert configuration, and GPU telemetry monitoring. Detailed test configurations and data are provided in the **Appendix B: Test Configurations**.

Appendix A: Glossary

- **iDRAC10** is Integrated Dell Remote Access Controller 10, which enables secure local and remote management for PowerEdge servers.
- **Dell OpenManage Enterprise (OME)** is the Dell Technologies systems-management console, comprising intuitive dashboards, intelligent and customizable automations, and scope-based access control (SBAC), which enables administrators to manage user access to specific device groups.
- **Dell AIOps** is an observability plugin for OME, offering AIOps integration for reporting, optimization, and other tools. AIOps technologies use modern ML, natural language processing (NLP), and other advanced AI methodologies to improve IT operational efficiency.
- **HPE Integrated Lights-Out (iLO) 7** is HPE's remote management controller for ProLiant servers.
- **HPE OneView** is HPE's infrastructure-management console for system operations.
- **HPE GreenLake (Compute Ops Management [COM])** is an HPE hybrid cloud solution that enables organizations to run AIOps-based services in their on-premises data centers through the public cloud. COM is the GreenLake AIOps management function within the tool.

Appendix B: Test Configurations

Feature	Dell Technologies	HPE
Server Model	Dell™ PowerEdge™ R770	HPE® ProLiant® DL380 Gen12
CPU	2 x Intel® Xeon® 6767P processor	1 x Intel® Xeon® 6787P processor
Storage	2 x 447.13 GB NVM Express® (NVMe®) solid-state drive (SSD), 6 x 1,489.88 GB NVMe® SSD	2 x 480 GB NVMe® SSD, 1 x 2 TB NVMe® SSD
Memory Size	2,048 GB	16 GB
Memory	32 x 64 GB 5,200 MHz	1 x 16 GB 6,400 MHz
Network Interface Controllers (NICs)	1 x Broadcom® Adv. Quad 25 Gb Ethernet	1 x Intel® Ethernet Network Adapter E810-XXVDA2 for OCP 3.0
Baseboard Management Controller (BMC) Version	Integrated Dell™ Remote Access Controller (iDRAC10) 1.20.60.50	HPE® Integrated Lights-Out (iLO) 7 1.18.00

Appendix C: Testing Data

Feature/Action	Dell Technologies Steps and Time	HPE Steps and Time
CyberArk Integration	Dell™ OpenManage™ Enterprise (OME): Supported	HPE® OneView: Not available
Dynamic USB Ports	Integrated Dell™ Remote Access Controller 10 (iDRAC10): 8 steps and 10 seconds	HPE® Integrated Lights-Out (iLO) 7: 9 steps and 4.48 minutes
Cybersecurity and Security Risk-Level Alerts (View Misconfigurations)	Dell™ AIOps: 2 steps and 2 seconds	HPE® Compute Ops Management (COM): 4 steps and 6 seconds
Cybersecurity and Security Risk-Level Alerts (Resolve Misconfigurations)	AIOps: 6 steps and 8 seconds for all misconfigurations	COM: 8 steps and 10 seconds for each alert
System Lockdown	iDRAC10: 2 steps and 6 seconds	iLO 7: 15 steps and 4.33 minutes
Automatic Policy-Based Actions	OME: 22 steps and 37 seconds for recurring template (one-time setup)	OneView: 7 steps and 19 seconds for manual configuration per device
Connection View	iDRAC10: State, speed, and port mapping supported	iLO 7: Only link state
Device Support Scalability	OME: Up to 8,000 devices	OneView: Up to 2,500 devices
Server Deployment	OME: 16 steps and 12 seconds to deploy multiple servers from 1 template	OneView: 10 steps and 11 seconds then 5 steps and 7 seconds for each subsequent server
Heterogeneous Server Monitoring	OME: Dell Technologies and third-party monitoring	OneView: HPE only

Feature/Action	Dell Technologies Steps and Time	HPE Steps and Time
HTML5 Virtual Console	iDRAC10: 20 features	iLO 7: 14 features and additional interface navigation
Mobile Application Monitor	OME: Remote mobile server management	OneView: Not available
Quick Access to Power-Management Data	OME: 2 steps and 11 metrics	OneView: Not available
GPU Utilization Insights	AIOps: Fleet-wide monitoring iDRAC10: 33 metrics	COM: None iLO 7: 8 metrics
Performance Metrics with Anomaly Detection	AIOps: 8 metrics with anomaly detection	COM: 4 metrics with no anomaly detection
Reporting	AIOps: 12 categories and 79 metrics	COM: 1 report
Telemetry Streaming	iDRAC10: 32 reports across 12 categories with 285 metrics	iLO 7: 6 reports across 3 categories with 19 metrics
Automated Power- and Thermal-Management Policies	OME: Supported	OneView: Not available
Energy Consumption and Carbon Emission Data	OME: Supported based on real-world usage data	OneView: Not available
Power and Usage Metrics	OME: 24+ metrics combined across different reports	OneView: 3 report types with 3 metrics
Power Manager–Specific Reports	OME: 27 power-related reports	OneView: Not available