

Data Center Management in 2026

DCIM, ITOM, AIOps, hardware monitoring, and energy management converging into one operational system

The core functions

Asset management

Accurate records of devices, rack positions, components, warranty, lifecycle

Hardware monitoring

CPU, memory, disks, fans, PSUs, temperatures, power draw, BMC-level status

Energy management

Power density, consumption, PUE — AI infrastructure makes this board-level

Cooling & environment

Temperature, hotspot detection, airflow, device-level thermal data

Remote (out-of-band) management

A dedicated management path that works when OS or network is down

Business service monitoring

Which service is affected, how badly, and what to fix first

Three disciplines, converging

DCIM — facilities, racks, power, cooling

ITOM — systems, events, workflows

AIOps — correlation, anomaly detection, root cause

A cooling issue becomes server throttling, throttling becomes database latency, latency becomes a business problem — facilities, hardware, applications, and services can no longer be separate worlds.

Six questions modern operations must answer

- Can we see every asset and component accurately?
- Can we detect hardware risk before it becomes an outage?
- Do we know power, cooling, and temperature at device level?
- Can we control servers when OS or network is unavailable?
- Can we connect alarms to affected business services?
- Can we cut energy cost without raising operational risk?

The four capabilities

Visibility

Across facilities, hardware, software, and business services

Precision

At the component, device, rack, room, and service level

Control

Remote management, automation, and workflows

Intelligence

Analytics, root cause, capacity prediction, risk prevention

