JUPITER PRIME
Consulting • Training • Advisory
جوبيتر برايم للاستشارات والتدريب

COURSE BROCHURE

Big Data Stewardship and Quality Governance Training Course

28 June – 2 July 2027
Geneva

jupiterprime.uk
info@jupiterprime.uk
Registered in the United Kingdom and Saudi Arabia

Big Data Stewardship and Quality Governance Training Course

Ref: 2985_113164 **Date:** 28 June – 2 July 2027 **Location:** Geneva **Fees:** 7500 GBP

Big Data Stewardship and Quality Governance is a 1-week training course for data stewards, data owners and governance coordinators who need to build a stewardship charter and quality scorecard for a large, fast-growing data estate. As data sources multiply, defects spread faster than one team can catch them, and clear ownership decides whether figures are trusted. Jupiter Prime Training delivers this course on big data stewardship and quality governance.

Why Big Data Stewardship and Quality Governance Matters Now

Three forces shape stewardship today. Data arrives from sensors, partner feeds and self-service tools faster than catalogues are updated. Analytics and machine learning teams reuse the same records, so one defect misleads many. Executives and auditors expect a traceable answer when a number is questioned. An organisation that assigns owners, sets measurable quality rules and records lineage corrects errors at source and defends its reports; one that does not spends analyst time reconciling conflicting versions.

Who Gains Most from Big Data Stewardship and Quality Governance

- Business staff accountable for the meaning and use of a data domain
- Specialists who profile datasets and write validation rules
- Coordinators who run stewardship meetings and the issue log
- Reporting staff relying on shared datasets
- Platform staff who maintain the pipelines between systems

A domain group that sends its owner, its steward and one platform colleague together gains most, because they leave with one agreed set of rules, roles and escalation routes.

Big Data Stewardship and Quality Governance Capabilities

The outcomes turn complaints about bad data into owned, measured and traceable fixes.

- Assign domain owners and stewards with written decision rights — the governance council approving accountability
- Specify quality dimensions and thresholds for critical data elements — consumers who rely on each dataset
- Build a quality scorecard that trends defect rates by domain — owners prioritising remediation effort
- Trace lineage from source system to report — auditors and executives questioning a figure
- Apply a triage routine that ranks issues by business impact — stewards deciding what to fix first
- Communicate quality status and open risks in plain terms — senior sponsors funding improvements

Key Big Data Stewardship and Quality Governance Terms

- Data steward — the person responsible for day-to-day definitions, quality rules and issue follow-up within one data domain.
- Data owner — the accountable manager who approves how a data domain is defined, accessed and improved.
- Critical data element — a field whose errors would materially affect a decision, report or customer outcome.
- Quality dimension — a measurable aspect of quality, such as completeness, validity, timeliness, consistency or uniqueness.
- Data lineage — the recorded path a value takes from its source system through transformations to its final use.
- Business glossary — an agreed list of business terms with definitions, owners and links to the datasets that hold them.

Big Data Stewardship and Quality Governance Day by Day

Day 1: The Stewardship Landscape

- Data Estate Inventory — Which Domains and Sources Need Ownership First
- Cost of Poor Quality Mapping — Where Defects Hurt Decisions and Customers
- Stewardship Operating Options — Central, Federated or Domain-Led Accountability
- Stakeholder Map of Producers and Consumers — Who Must Agree on Definitions
- Maturity Self-Assessment — Setting a Realistic Starting Point for Improvement

Day 2: Ownership and Decision Rights

- Responsibility Assignment Matrix — Clarifying Owner, Steward and Custodian Duties
- Stewardship Charter Drafting — Scope, Authority and Escalation Routes
- Governance Council Terms of Reference — How Disputes Reach a Decision
- Business Glossary Curation — Resolving Conflicting Definitions Across Departments
- Access and Usage Policies — Balancing Openness With Protection of Sensitive Records

Day 3: Measuring Quality at Scale

- Critical Data Element Selection — Focusing Effort Where Errors Matter Most
- Quality Dimensions and Thresholds — Defining Acceptable Levels for Each Dataset
- Automated Profiling and Validation Rules — Catching Defects in High-Volume Feeds
- Quality Scorecard Design — Trending Results by Domain and Source
- Sampling Methods for Streaming Data — Checking Quality Without Full Scans

Day 4: Metadata, Lineage and Issue Triage

- Metadata Catalogue Structure — Making Datasets Findable and Their Meaning Clear
- End-to-End Lineage Capture — Answering Where a Reported Figure Came From
- Issue Log and Triage Routine — Ranking Defects by Business Impact
- Root Cause Analysis at Source — Stopping Repeat Defects Rather Than Patching
- Remediation Service Levels — Agreeing Fix Times Between Owners and Platform Teams

Day 5: Practising the Stewardship Charter and Quality Scorecard

- Case Exercise From Retail and Utilities — Applying Ownership to a Shared Customer Dataset
- Council Simulation — Settling a Definition Dispute Using the Escalation Route
- Scorecard Walk-Through — Presenting Quality Trends to a Senior Sponsor
- Improvement Roadmap — Sequencing Domains for the Next Two Review Cycles
- Stewardship Charter and Quality Scorecard — Finalising the Domain Pack

Applying Big Data Stewardship and Quality Governance After the Course

- Run a first triage meeting for one domain, ranking open defects and agreeing fix owners.
- Publish quality thresholds for five critical data elements and report the first scorecard results to the domain owner.

Big Data Stewardship and Quality Governance Questions FAQ

What is big data stewardship and quality governance, and why does it matter now?

It is the practice of giving every data domain an accountable owner, measurable quality rules and recorded lineage. It matters now because data grows faster than manual checks, so unowned defects spread into reports and models.

Which roles gain most from big data stewardship and quality governance?

Data stewards, data owners and governance coordinators gain most. Analysts using shared datasets and platform staff maintaining pipelines also benefit.

How does big data stewardship and quality governance differ from a data privacy course?

This subject focuses on ownership, quality measurement, metadata and lineage. A privacy course concentrates on personal data rights and lawful processing; stewardship asks whether data is correct and trusted.

What do you bring back from big data stewardship and quality governance training?

You bring back a draft stewardship charter for one domain, a quality scorecard with thresholds for its critical data elements and a triage routine.

Big Data Stewardship and Quality Governance: The Way Forward

The stewardship charter and quality scorecard first informs which domain receives remediation effort in the next review cycle. Owners approve thresholds with it, stewards run triage from it; sponsors judge progress by it. After its first use, revisit whether the chosen critical data elements still reflect the decisions the organisation cares about most.