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Data-Centric Machine Learning Delivery Lifecycle Training Course

8 – 12 February 2027
London

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Data-Centric Machine Learning Delivery Lifecycle is a 1-week training course for project managers and data team leads who steer machine learning initiatives from problem framing to live operation, and it produces a machine learning delivery charter with an iteration plan. Many model initiatives stall because teams plan them like software releases, while the real uncertainty sits in data availability, label quality and evaluation criteria. Jupiter Prime Training offers Data-Centric Machine Learning Delivery Lifecycle as an iteration-focused course.

Why Data-Centric Machine Learning Delivery Lifecycle Matters Now

Three pressures shape the subject. Sponsors approve model initiatives expecting dates and outcomes, yet feasibility often depends on data nobody has inspected. Data engineers and scientists need room to iterate, which clashes with fixed-scope plans. Operations and risk owners want to know how a model will be monitored and retired before it goes live. Teams that run short, data-led cycles with clear go or no-go gates stop weak ideas early and ship useful models; teams that do not burn budget on models that never leave the notebook. The course draws on ISO/IEC 42001, the AI management system standard, and the NIST AI Risk Management Framework AI RMF for lifecycle checkpoints.

Who Gains Most from Data-Centric Machine Learning Delivery Lifecycle

- Delivery leads who coordinate machine learning initiatives across functions
- Data team leads who manage engineers, scientists and analysts
- Product owners who define the decision a model must support
- Business analysts who translate operational problems into prediction targets
- Platform leads who prepare deployment and monitoring environments

A cross-functional model squad attending together gains most, since phase gates and evaluation thresholds then become shared commitments rather than individual assumptions.

Data-Centric Machine Learning Delivery Lifecycle Capabilities

Participants practise steering a model initiative through repeated data-led cycles with explicit decision points.

- Specify the business decision, prediction target and success measure — sponsors
- Assess data availability, quality and labelling effort before modelling starts — data owners
- Design phase gates with go, pivot or stop criteria — steering groups
- Weigh model evaluation metrics against business cost of errors — product owners
- Build an iteration plan with time-boxed experiments — data team leads
- Plan operationalisation, monitoring and retraining triggers — platform and risk owners

Key Data-Centric Machine Learning Delivery Lifecycle Terms

- Business understanding — The phase that pins down the decision, users and measurable benefit a model must deliver.
- Data readiness — The degree to which needed data exists, is accessible, accurate and labelled for modelling.
- Phase gate — A planned checkpoint where evidence decides whether an initiative continues, changes direction or stops.
- Evaluation metric — A measure such as precision, recall or error rate used to judge model performance.
- Operationalisation — Moving a validated model into live use with integration, monitoring and ownership in place.
- Model drift — Gradual loss of accuracy as real-world data moves away from the training data.

Data-Centric Machine Learning Delivery Lifecycle Day by Day

Day 1: Framing and Business Understanding

- Decision Framing Canvas — Defining What the Model Must Change
- Prediction Target and Benefit Measures — Linking Outputs to Value
- Feasibility Screening — Spotting Initiatives That Need No Model
- ISO/IEC 42001 and NIST AI RMF — Placing Lifecycle Checkpoints
- Six-Phase Iterative Lifecycle — Mapping the Route From Idea to Operation

Day 2: Data Understanding and Preparation

- Data Inventory and Lineage Review — Locating Sources and Owners
- Data Readiness Scorecard — Rating Access, Quality and Volume
- Labelling Strategy and Effort Estimates — Planning Ground Truth
- Bias and Representativeness Checks — Testing Coverage of Key Groups
- Data Preparation Backlog — Sequencing Cleaning and Feature Work

Day 3: Model Development and Evaluation

- Baseline Models — Setting a Simple Benchmark Before Complexity
- Evaluation Metric Selection — Matching Precision, Recall and Error Costs
- Validation Splits and Leakage Checks — Avoiding Misleading Results
- Explainability Reviews — Checking Whether Users Can Trust Outputs
- Go, Pivot or Stop Gate — Deciding on Evidence

Day 4: Operationalisation and Iteration

- Deployment Patterns — Choosing Batch, Real-Time or Embedded Scoring
- Monitoring for Drift and Performance — Defining Alerts and Owners
- Retraining Triggers — Planning Refresh Cycles
- Time-Boxed Iteration Planning — Sizing Experiments Under Uncertainty
- Lifecycle Risk Register — Tracking Data, Model and Adoption Risks

Day 5: Practising the Machine Learning Delivery Charter

- Case Framing — Applying the Decision Canvas and Benefit Measures
- Case Readiness Assessment — Applying the Data Scorecard
- Case Gate Design — Applying Metrics and Stop Criteria
- Steering Group Simulation — Defending the Iteration Plan
- Machine Learning Delivery Charter — Completing Phases, Gates and Iterations

Applying Data-Centric Machine Learning Delivery Lifecycle After the Course

- Score one live model initiative with the data readiness scorecard and share gaps with the sponsor.
- Add explicit go, pivot or stop gates and evaluation thresholds to the current iteration plan.

Data-Centric Machine Learning Delivery Lifecycle Questions FAQ

What is Data-Centric Machine Learning Delivery Lifecycle and why does it matter now?

It is a phase-based, iterative way of steering model initiatives where data readiness and evaluation evidence drive decisions. It matters now because many organisations fund models without checking data first.

Which roles gain most from Data-Centric Machine Learning Delivery Lifecycle?

Project managers and data team leads gain most, together with product owners, business analysts and platform leads who share responsibility for model initiatives.

How does Data-Centric Machine Learning Delivery Lifecycle differ from a course on AI in contract and project controls?

It manages the model initiative itself. A contract and project controls course applies AI to schedules and claims; this course covers framing, data readiness, evaluation gates, operationalisation and iteration planning.

What do you bring back from Data-Centric Machine Learning Delivery Lifecycle?

You bring back a delivery charter built on a case, with a framed decision, readiness scores, phase gates and an iteration plan.

Data-Centric Machine Learning Delivery Lifecycle: The Way Forward

The machine learning delivery charter first informs the steering group's decision on whether an initiative enters data preparation. Delivery and data team leads then run its iterations. After the first gate, revisit readiness scores and evaluation thresholds, since experience in sectors such as utilities or retail often shows labelling and data access taking longer than planned.