

Machine Learning Operations Canvas (v1.1)

Problem	Data	Model	Operations	Monitoring	Risk
Background  Describe the context, including the problem and business need. Explain why this ML project is important	Data Collection  Identify the data sources and methods for gathering data. Include information on data frequency, volume and labelling process.	Modelling  Detail the algorithms and techniques used for building the ML model. Include information on feature engineering and selection.	Inference  Describe the deployment process for the model to make predictions. Include details on the infrastructure and environment used.	Feedback  Describe the mechanisms for collecting feedback on model performance. Explain how this feedback is used to refine the model.	Fairness  Evaluate potential biases in the data and model that could lead to unfair outcomes. Include strategies for identifying, measuring, and mitigating bias across the system.
Value Proposition  Outline the key benefits and the value the ML solution will bring. Highlight its impact on the business or users.	Metrics and Evaluation  Specify the performance metrics and evaluation methods. Describe how the model's effectiveness will be assessed.				Explainability  Detail how the model's decisions can be interpreted and understood by stakeholders. Include methods to enhance transparency and communicate decision-making processes effectively.
Objectives  State the specific, measurable goals of the ML project. Detail the expected outcomes and success criteria.	Data Verification and Governance  Explain the data management policies, focusing on quality, privacy, and compliance. Include mechanisms for data access controls, quality checks, and compliance monitoring.	Model Governance  Outline the process for managing models versions including conditions from going from staging to production. Outline procedures for updating and retraining models.	Decision  Explain how the model's predictions are integrated into decision-making. Detail any human oversight or automated decision systems.	Lifetime  Outline the lifetime after model deployment. This includes monitoring for model drift, conditions for retraining, and conditions for decommissioning.	Security  Identify risks related to data breaches, adversarial attacks, and system vulnerabilities. Include measures for safeguarding data and ensuring model robustness against malicious exploitation.

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Explainer

Anecdotally, as many as 90% of machine learning models never make it to production. While the reasons vary—from misaligned goals to operational bottlenecks—the message is clear: building a model is just one part of the journey. To truly succeed, teams must navigate the complexities of deployment, scaling, and monitoring, all while addressing ethical and strategic considerations.

A machine learning model is only as impactful as the system that supports it — strategy, scalability, and responsibility form its true foundation.

The Machine Learning Operations (MLOps) Canvas is a structured framework designed to aid in the planning, execution, and management of machine learning projects. Drawing inspiration from the widely used Business Model Canvas [1], the MLOps Canvas aims to help teams consisting of both technical and non-technical members to collaborate on machine learning projects effectively. It is inspired by similar canvases [2-3], but with two key difference: more focus is placed on the operational aspects of machine and the risks associated with machine learning/AI projects [4].

The canvas is divided into six columns, representing critical stages of the machine learning lifecycle: **Problem, Data, Model, Operations, Monitoring, and Risk**. Each column is further divided into boxes that guide the user through the process. On the following pages, questions can be found for each box that are designed to spark discussions and help fill out the boxes. Some of the questions are technical, while others are more strategic or ethical in nature. Answering these is not easy, but investing time in this process early on can help reduce technical debt [5] in the future and increase the chances of project success [6]. Finally, the last page contains references for each box if you need to educate yourself further on a specific topic.

The canvas is designed to be used as a collaborative tool, allowing teams to work together to develop a shared understanding of the project and align on key decisions and objectives. It is intended to be a living document that evolves as the project progresses and new information becomes available. Therefore make sure to use the date and iteration fields to keep track of changes and updates.

[1] Alexander Osterwalder (2004). The Business Model Ontology: A Proposition In A Design Science Approach

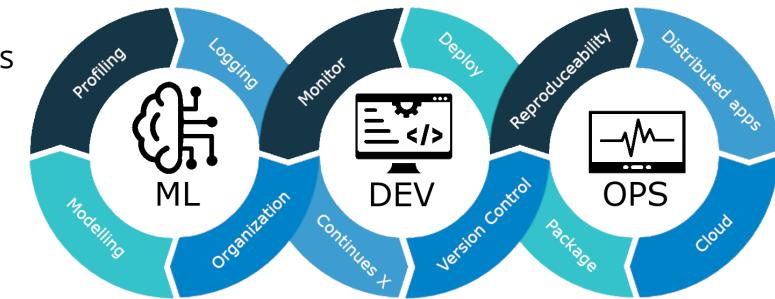
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[4] European Commission (2024). EU AI ACT, <https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/regulatory-framework-ai>

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The canvas should be filled from left to right, starting with the Problem column and moving through each subsequent column in order. This reflects the underlying project lifecycle and order of operations.

In addition to the canvas, we recommend teams to add a project overview describing the required team members, roles, responsibilities and a projected timeline with milestones.

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Objectives State the specific, measurable goals of the ML project. Detail the expected outcomes and success criteria.	Data Verification and Governance Explain data management policies, focusing on quality, privacy, and compliance. Include mechanisms for data access controls, quality checks, and compliance monitoring.	Model Governance Outline the process for managing model versions including conditions from going from staging to production. Outline procedures for updating and retraining models.			Security Identify risks related to data breaches, adversarial attacks, and system vulnerabilities. Include measures for safeguarding data and ensuring model robustness against malicious exploitation.

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Machine Learning Operations Canvas (v1.1)

Problem

Clearly defining the problem ensures the project is addressing a meaningful challenge with a clear value proposition. By understanding the background, value, and objectives, stakeholders align on goals and avoid wasted effort on solutions that don't meet real-world needs. This foundation is crucial for keeping the project focused and outcome-driven.



Background

Describe the context, including the problem and business need. Explain why this ML project is important

- ★ What is the context or environment in which this problem exists?
- ★ Why is this problem worth solving?
- ★ Who are the stakeholders affected by this problem?
- ★ What is the current state of the problem?
- ★ Are there any constraints or assumptions to consider?



Value Proposition

Outline the key benefits and the value the ML solution will bring. Highlight its impact on the business or users.

- ★ What value will the solution provide to stakeholders?
- ★ How does this solution improve upon existing alternatives?
- ★ What specific needs or pain points does it address?
- ★ Who benefits most from solving this problem?
- ★ How will success be measured in terms of value delivered?



Objectives

State the specific, measurable goals of the ML project. Detail the expected outcomes and success criteria.

- ★ What are the measurable goals of the machine learning system?
- ★ How do these objectives align with the overall business or project goals?
- ★ What are the short-term and long-term targets?
- ★ How will you prioritize conflicting objectives, if any?
- ★ Are there clear performance thresholds or benchmarks to achieve?

Machine Learning Operations Canvas (v1.1)

Data

Data is the backbone of any machine learning project, and poor data quality or governance can lead to unreliable or biased models. Carefully planning data collection and verification ensures the system is built on accurate, representative, and trustworthy information, reducing risks and setting the project up for success.

Data Collection



Identify the data sources and methods for gathering data. Include information on data frequency, volume and labelling process.

- ★ What are the primary sources of data, and how will the data be accessed?
- ★ Is the data collected at a fixed frequency, real-time, or as a one-time batch?
- ★ How much data is needed (volume), and how will it be labeled or annotated?
- ★ Are there any licensing, ownership, or copyright issues related to the data?
- ★ Does the data include diverse and representative samples to address the problem effectively?

Data Verification and Governance



Explain the data management policies, focusing on quality, privacy, and compliance. Include mechanisms for data access controls, quality checks, and compliance monitoring.

- ★ What steps will you take to ensure data quality (e.g., handling missing, duplicate, or incorrect data)?
- ★ How will you validate that the data accurately represents the real-world problem?
- ★ Are there policies in place to govern the storage, access, and usage of the data?
- ★ How will you handle sensitive data or ensure compliance with privacy laws (e.g., GDPR)?
- ★ What methods will you use to detect and mitigate potential biases in the data?

Machine Learning Operations Canvas (v1.1)

Model

The model is the engine of the machine learning system, and its design, evaluation, and governance directly affect the project's effectiveness and reliability. Planning this column ensures the model is not only high-performing but also compliant, robust, and aligned with the project's goals and constraints.



Modelling

Detail the algorithms and techniques used for building the ML model. Include information on feature engineering and selection.

- ★ What algorithms or techniques will be used to build the model?
- ★ How will you decide which features to include or exclude?
- ★ What is the expected complexity of the model, and is it justified?
- ★ What tools and frameworks will you use to develop the model?
- ★ What trade-offs (e.g., accuracy vs. interpretability) will you need to consider?



Metrics and Evaluation

Specify the performance metrics and evaluation methods. Describe how the model's effectiveness will be assessed.

- ★ What metrics will be used to evaluate model performance?

★ How will you determine whether the model meets its objectives?

★ What baseline or benchmarks will you compare the model against?

★ How will you evaluate the model's performance across different data subsets?

★ How will you validate the model's robustness to edge cases and noise?



Model Governance

Outline the process for managing models versions including conditions from going from staging to production. Outline procedures for updating and retraining models.

- ★ What processes are in place to document the model's development lifecycle?

★ How will you ensure accountability for model predictions?

★ What safeguards are in place for monitoring ethical compliance?

★ How will you track changes and versions of the model over time?

★ Are there clear roles and responsibilities defined for maintaining the model?



Machine Learning Operations Canvas (v1.1)

Operations

Planning how the model will operate in production ensures it delivers value effectively and reliably. By addressing inference and decision-making workflows, this column helps bridge the gap between technical implementation and real-world application, ensuring the project's outputs are actionable and integrated seamlessly.

Inference



Describe the deployment process for the model to make predictions. Include details on the infrastructure and environment used.

- ★ How will the model's predictions be generated during production?
- ★ What infrastructure is needed to support inference at scale?
- ★ How will latency and throughput requirements be met?
- ★ What methods will be used to handle errors or failed predictions?
- ★ What format will the predictions be delivered in for downstream use?

Decision



Explain how the model's predictions are integrated into decision-making. Detail any human oversight or automated decision systems.

- ★ How will predictions be integrated into decision-making workflows?
- ★ Who or what will act on the model's predictions?
- ★ Are there automated or manual checks in place for critical decisions?
- ★ What are the expected impacts of these decisions on stakeholders?
- ★ How will the model's outputs be communicated to end-users or stakeholders?

Machine Learning Operations Canvas (v1.1)

Monitoring

Continuous monitoring is essential to maintain the model's performance and relevance over time. Addressing feedback mechanisms and lifecycle management in the planning stage ensures the project remains adaptable to change, preventing costly failures or outdated models in production.

Feedback



Describe the mechanisms for collecting feedback on model performance. Explain how this feedback is used to refine the model.

- ★ What mechanisms are in place to collect feedback on the model's predictions?
- ★ How will feedback be used to improve the model over time?
- ★ Who will be responsible for analyzing and acting on the feedback?
- ★ What channels will you use to gather user or system feedback?
- ★ How will you address negative feedback or performance issues identified?

Lifetime



Outline the lifetime after model deployment. This includes monitoring for model drift, conditions for retraining, and conditions for decommissioning.

- ★ What is the expected lifespan of the model before retraining or replacement?
- ★ How will you monitor for model drift or performance degradation?
- ★ What triggers will indicate the need for model updates?
- ★ What processes are in place for retiring outdated models?
- ★ How will you manage dependencies and compatibility over the model's lifetime?

Machine Learning Operations Canvas (v1.1)

Risk

Machine learning systems can have far-reaching impacts, and addressing risks ensures they are ethical, fair, and secure. By focusing on fairness, explainability, and security, this column prepares projects to meet regulatory, societal, and organizational standards, reducing potential harm and building trust with stakeholders.



Fairness

Evaluate potential biases in the data and model that could lead to unfair outcomes. Include strategies for identifying, measuring, and mitigating bias across the system.

- ★ What potential biases could arise in the data or model, and how will you identify them?
- ★ How will you ensure equitable outcomes for all stakeholder groups?
- ★ What metrics or methods will you use to measure fairness?
- ★ What steps will you take to mitigate bias during development and deployment?
- ★ Are there any groups or scenarios that may be disproportionately affected?



Explainability

Detail how the model's decisions can be interpreted and understood by stakeholders. Include methods to enhance transparency and communicate decision-making processes effectively.

- ★ How will you ensure the model's decisions can be interpreted by stakeholders?
- ★ What tools or techniques will you use to enhance explainability?
- ★ How will you communicate the model's decision-making process to non-technical audiences?
- ★ Are there trade-offs between explainability and performance to consider?
- ★ What level of transparency is required for regulatory or ethical purposes?



Security

Identify risks related to data breaches, adversarial attacks, and system vulnerabilities. Include measures for safeguarding data and ensuring model robustness against malicious exploitation.

- ★ What risks exist for data breaches or leaks, and how will you mitigate them?
- ★ How will you safeguard against adversarial attacks on the model?
- ★ What processes are in place to ensure data privacy during and after model usage?
- ★ How will you monitor and address vulnerabilities in the deployed system?
- ★ Are there compliance requirements related to security that must be addressed?

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Product name:

Designed by:

Date:

Iteration:

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