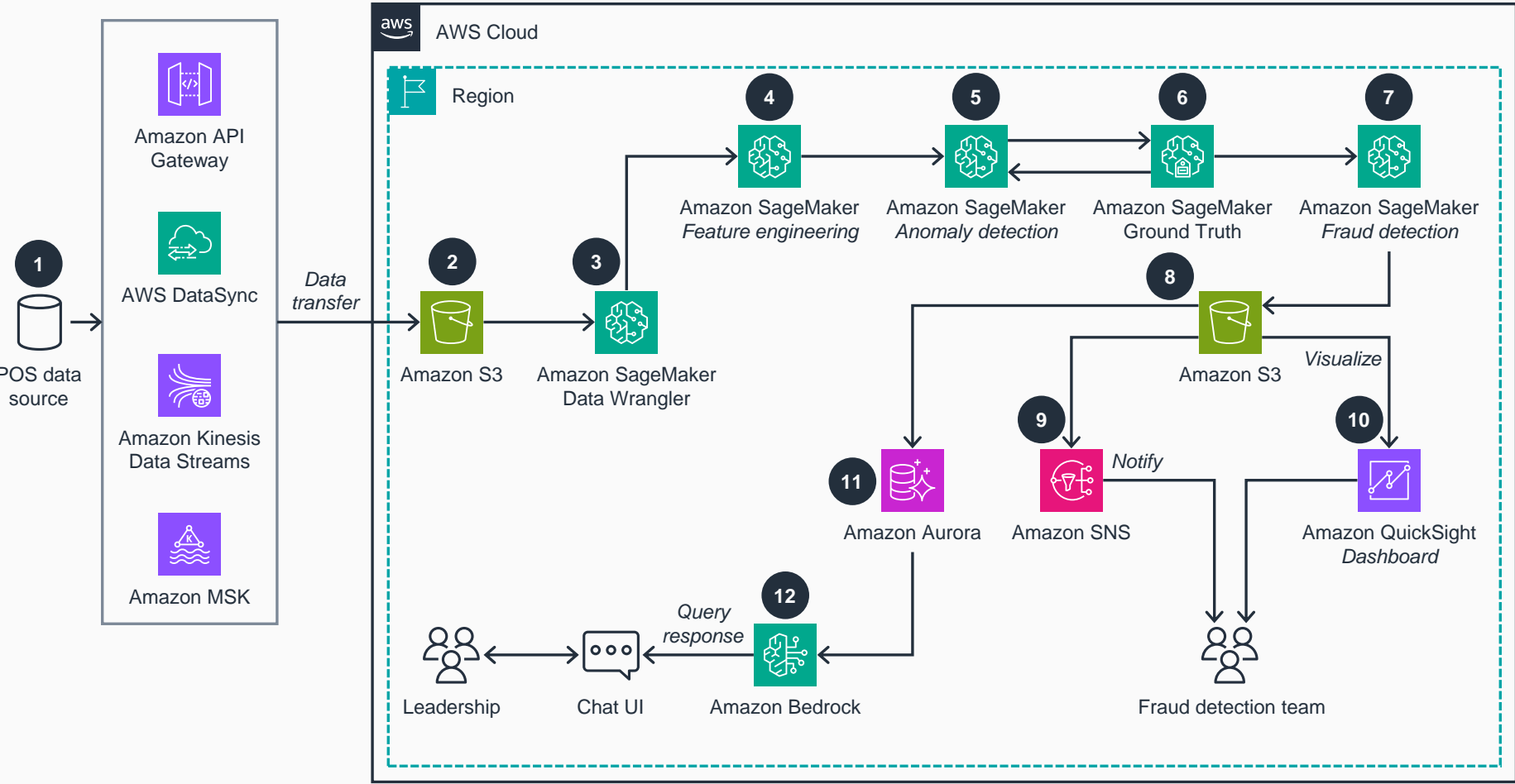


# Guidance for Detecting Point-of-Sale Fraud Using Amazon SageMaker

This architecture diagram shows how T&H businesses can effectively detect fraudulent transactions at POS terminals and quickly gain insights from fraud prediction datasets by using Amazon SageMaker and Amazon Bedrock.



- 1 Ingest POS data to AWS using various data transfer services, including **Amazon API Gateway**, **AWS DataSync**, **Amazon Kinesis Data Streams**, or **Amazon Managed Streaming for Apache Kafka (Amazon MSK)**.
- 2 Store all raw ingested data in **Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)**.
- 3 Clean and analyze the dataset using **Amazon SageMaker Data Wrangler**. For example, identify missing data, remove duplicates, or fix data types, then extract insights.
- 4 Denormalize the datasets using Jupyter notebooks through **Amazon SageMaker**. You can extract insights from the combined dataset and generate relevant features for accurate prediction.
- 5 Identify unusual datapoints, using an anomaly detection algorithm to highlight atypical behaviors in transactions.
- 6 Label the dataset using **Amazon SageMaker Ground Truth** based on domain expertise. Establish a feedback loop with the anomaly detection step to check model outputs against your labels.
- 7 Predict fraudulent transactions, hypertune parameters, and evaluate models using **SageMaker**.
- 8 Store model outputs in **Amazon S3**.
- 9 Based on your predictions, notify users of potential fraud using **Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)**.
- 10 Visualize results using **Amazon QuickSight**.
- 11 Combine and convert data into vectors using the embedding model through **Amazon Bedrock** and store the data in **Amazon Aurora**.
- 12 Questions asked by leadership, such as C-level executives, are embedded using **Amazon Titan** in **Amazon Bedrock**, then matched with similar vectors in **Aurora PostgreSQL**. The question and relevant context go to **Amazon Bedrock**, which generates a response for the chatbot.