

Ollama Quick-Start Guide

Summary of the Ollama Starter Pack Contents:

1. Quick-Start Guide
 2. Command Cheat Sheet
 3. Prompt Engineering Guide
 4. Bonus Project Ideas
 5. GitHub Repository Link (Code Templates (Python scripts for each project))
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A detailed, step-by-step installation guide for setting up Ollama on different operating systems (macOS, Linux, and Windows). Includes troubleshooting tips, basic configuration, and links to additional resources for deeper learning.

Step-by-Step Installation Guide

1. *Installation on macOS*

- Check System Requirements: Ensure macOS 10.15 or later. Install Homebrew if necessary.
- - Install Ollama: Run 'brew install ollama' in the Terminal.
- - Verify Installation: Check with 'ollama --version'.
- - Set Environment Variables: Add Ollama to PATH.

2. *Installation on Linux (Ubuntu/Debian)*

- Update System Packages: Use 'sudo apt update && sudo apt upgrade -y'.
- - Install Dependencies: Run 'sudo apt install build-essential libssl-dev -y'.
- - Download Ollama: 'wget <https://github.com/ollama/ollama/releases/download/latest/ollamalinux.tar.gz>'.
- - Verify Installation: Check with 'ollama --version'.

3. *Installation on Windows (Using WSL)*

- Enable WSL: Run 'wsl --install' in PowerShell.
- - Set Up Linux Distribution: Update packages and follow Linux installation steps.

- - Add to PATH: Use 'setx PATH' in PowerShell.

Basic Configuration

Basic Configuration for Optimizing Ollama:

- 1. Setting Environment Variables**
 - a. Add to shell config: 'export PATH="/usr/local/bin:\$PATH"'.
 - b. Set cache directory: 'export OLLAMA_CACHE_DIR="\$HOME/.ollama_cache"'.
- 2. Adjusting Memory Usage:**
 - a. Low-memory systems: 'ollama config set cache_size 512MB'.
 - b. High-performance systems: 'ollama config set cache_size 2GB'.
- 3. Enabling Debug Mode:**
 - a. Use 'ollama --debug' for detailed logs.

Bonus Section: Additional Resources

Explore these additional resources for deeper learning and advanced usage of Ollama:

[GitHub Repository](#)

Essential Ollama CLI Commands with Llama3.2 Examples

- 1. Start Ollama on your local system:**
 - Command: *ollama serve example: \$*
 - *ollama serve*
- 2. Create a new model from an existing one:**
 - Command: *ollama create <new_model>*
 - Example: Create a new model called 'custom-model':
 - *\$ ollama create custom-model*
- 3. Display details about a specific model: Command: *ollama show <model>***
 - Example: Show details of the 'llama3.2' model:
 - *\$ ollama show llama3.2*
- 4. Run a specified model:**
 - Command: *ollama run <model>*
 - Example: Run the 'llama3.2' model:
 - *\$ ollama run llama3.2*

5. Download a specific model to your system:

- *Command: ollama pull <model>*
 - *Example: Download the 'llama3.2' model:*
 - *\$ ollama pull llama3.2*

6. List all downloaded models:

- *Command: ollama list*
 - *Example: Display a list of all installed models: \$ ollama*
 - *list*

7. Show currently running models *Command: ollama ps*

- *Example: Check the status of all running models: \$ ollama ps*

8. Stop a specified running model: ◦ *Command: ollama stop <model>* *Example: Stop the 'llama3.2' model:*

- *\$ ollama stop llama3.2*

9. Remove a specified model from your system:

- *Command: ollama rm <model>*
 - *Example: Remove the 'llama3.2' model from your system: \$ ollama rm*
 - *llama3.2*

Prompt Engineering Guide for Ollama Models

Overview of How Prompts Work and Why They Matter

Overview of How Prompts Work and Why They Matter:

Prompts are the input queries or instructions given to AI models like Ollama to generate responses.

The quality of the prompt directly impacts the output. A well-crafted prompt provides context, clarity, and

specific instructions, guiding the model to produce accurate and relevant results.

Understanding how to design effective prompts is crucial for maximizing the performance of Ollama models, especially for tasks like summarization, Q&A, and creative writing.