## Ollama Test

After the deployment, the Ollama EC2 instance will take some time to do the setup of the model. To check if it's finished we can ssh into the machine, check the start-up log and see if it's ready.

\$ ssh -i labsuser.pem ec2-user@<Ollama instance IP> \$ cat /var/log/cloud-init-output.log

You should see something like the following:

```
Waiting for Ollama...
Ollama is up
pulling manifest
pulling dde5aa3fc5ff: 100%
                                                 2.0 GB
pulling 966de95ca8a6: 100%
                                                 1.4 KB
pulling fcc5a6bec9da: 100%
                                                 7.7 KB
pulling a70ff7e570d9: 100%
                                                 6.0 KB
pulling 56bb8bd477a5: 100%
                                                   96 B
pulling 34bb5ab01051: 100%
                                                  561 B
verifying sha256 digest
writing manifest
success
```

The model is now ready to be tested. To test it you can use the following command:

```
$ curl http://<Ollama EC2 Instance IP>:11434/api/generate -d '{ "model": "llama3.2", "prompt": "Why is the sky blue?", "stream": false }'
```

And you should get a result like the following:

```
Josephjoso-ThinMPud-L400:-/tecnico/sel/proj/proj/sei-proj$ curl http://ec2-54-224-87-81.compute-1.amazomas.com:11634/aps/generate -d '{
"model": "Ulama3.2",
"prompti": "My 1s the sky blue?",
"stream: false
}:

{"model": "Llama3.2", "created_att:"2023-B5-18Ti5:56:31.9659130952", "response": The sky appears blue to us during the day due to a phenomenon called RayLeigh scattering, Here's a simplified explanation: \n\n\n\n. **Sunlight and tiny m
elecules**: When sunlight enters Earth's atmosphere, it encounters tiny molecules of gases such as nitrogen (N2) and oxygen (O2). These molecules are much smaller than the wavelength of light.\n2. **Scattering of light**: As sun
light interacts with these tiny molecules, the shorter (Glue) mavelengths are scattered more than the longer (red) wavelengths. This is known as RayLeigh scattering, maned after the firstish physicist Lord RayLeigh, and first of the late 19th entertury.Nat. **Sellar light has a shorter wavelength, it is scattered and all directions by the tiny molecules. As a result, and sellar than the savelength of light.\n2. **Scattering of light**: As sun
light interacts with these tiny molecules, the shorter (Glue) mavelengths are scattered more than the longer (red) wavelengths. This is known as RayLeigh scattering, maned after the firstish physicist Lord RayLeigh, and first of the late 19th energy. As a result light than as shorter wavelength, it is scattered by the tiny molecules. As a result, and sellar than the late 19th energy and the late
```