UDACITY

Introduction to Generative AI with AWS
Project Documentation Report

Visit UDACITY Introduction to Generative AI with AWS Project Documentation Report to make a copy of this document.

Complete the answers to the questions below to complete your project report. Create a PDF of the completed document and submit the PDF with your project.

Question	Your answer:
Step 2: Domain Choice What domain did you choose to fine-tune the Meta Llama 2 7B model on? Choices: 1. Financial 2. Healthcare 3. IT	IT Traditional approaches to data management such as
Step 3: Model Evaluation Section What was the response of the model to your domain-specific input in the **model_evaluation.ipynb file**?	data warehouses, data marts, data vaults, and data lakes are not designed for the scale of data that is available in today's data ecosystem. This means that they are not designed to address the challenges of data management in the cloud, big data, and IoT

Step 4: Fine-Tuning Section After fine-tuning the model, what was the response of the model to your domain-specific input in the **model_finetuning.ipynb file**? The S3 links refused to work, I tried many different methods, and eventually uploaded the ITDataset file in my own S3 bucket also had to fix this accordingly: print_response(payload, response) to print_response(payload, response[0]['generated_text'])	relational databases and data warehouses are not designed for today's fast-paced, data-intensive, and highly distributed business environment. Traditional approaches are not agile enough to keep up with the speed of business, and they are not flexible enough to adapt to changing business needs. max_new_tokens: 200 relational databases and data warehouses are not well suited to the needs of modern data-driven applications. Data lakes are a new approach to data management that has been gaining popularity in recent years. In this blog post, we will discuss the pros and cons of data lakes and how they can be used to manage data in modern applications. A data lake is a central repository for all of an organization's data. It is unstructured, meaning that it does not have a predefined schema or structure. Data lakes are designed to store all types of data, including structured, semi-structured, and unstructured data. One of the biggest advantages of data lakes is that they are extremely scalable. They can easily store and process large amounts of data without any issues. Additionally, data lakes are very flexible and can be used to store data from a variety of different sources.