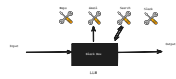


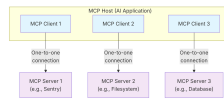
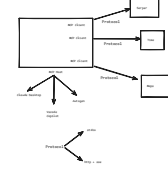
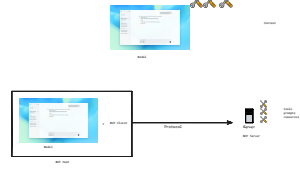
He was very very very smart. Very,
 so should be able to do the next step as well.



The screenshot shows the Windows Task Manager Performance tab. The 'CPU' section at the top indicates '100%' usage. Below this, a list of processes is shown, with 'System Idle Process' at the top and 'smss.exe' at the bottom. The 'smss.exe' process is highlighted, showing its PID as 4 and its memory usage as 4 MB. The 'smss.exe' process is also listed in the 'Processes' section at the bottom of the window.



Panel on: *...*



The diagram illustrates the difference between a standard Autoencoder and a Variational Autoencoder (VAE). On the left, a standard Autoencoder is shown where an input image (a cat) is processed by an encoder to produce a single latent vector (a red dot), which is then decoded back into the image. On the right, a Variational Autoencoder (VAE) is shown. The input image is processed by an encoder to produce a latent vector, which is then passed through a latent space (a green circle) to produce a new latent vector (a red dot). This new latent vector is then decoded back into the image. The VAE process is described as being 'more complex' and 'more flexible' than the standard Autoencoder.

Autoencoder

- 1. Easy to use to define
- 2. Easily interpretable

VAE

- 1. Harder to define for everyone
- 2. Not as easy to use
- 3. Latent space + have to define
- 4. Harder to use
- 5. Don't use encoder and decoder

VAE

- 1. Easy to use to define
- 2. More complex
- 3. More flexible
- 4. Latent space is defined
- 5. Latent space is defined (latent is the goal)

