



DepartmentofComputerTechnology

Vision of the Department

Mission of the Department

Session 2025-2026

Vision: Dreamofwhereyouwant.	Mission: MeanstoachieveVision
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Program Educational Objectives of the program(PEO):(broadstatementshatdescribethe professionalandcareeraccomplishments)

PEO1	Preparation	P: Preparation	Pep-CL abbreviation pronounce as Pep-si-IL easy to recall
PEO2	Core Competence	E: Environment (Learning Environment)	
PEO3	Breadth	P: Professionalism	
PEO4	Professionalism	C: Core Competence	
PEO5	Learning Environment	L: Breadth (Learning in diverse areas)	

Program Outcomes (PO):(statementshatdescribewhatastudentshouldbeabletodoandknowbytheend of a program)

Keywords of POs:

Engineeringknowledge,Problemanalysis,Design/developmentofsolutions,ConductInvestigationsofComple
x Problems, Engineering Tool Usage, The Engineer and The World, Ethics, Individual and Collaborative Team
work, Communication, Project Management and Finance, Life-Long Learning

PSO Keywords:Cutting edge technologies, Research

"I am an engineer, and I know how to apply engineering knowledge to investigate, analyse and design solutions to
complexproblemsusingtoolsforentireworldfollowingallethicsinacollaborativewaywithpropermanagement

Skills throughout my life."

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is an/Real

Integrity:I will adhere tothe Laboratory Code of Conduct and ethics inits entirety.

Siddhesh Pitale

3-09-2025

Name and Signature of Student and Date
(SignatureandDateinHandwritten)





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Session	2025-26 (ODD)	Course Name	Computer visionLab
Semester	5	Course Code	23CT1522
Roll No	73	Name of Student	Siddhesh Pitale

PracticalNumber	Practical4
CourseOutcome	Apply image enhancement and smoothing techniques to improve image quality for further analysis.
Aim	WRITE A PROGRAM TO APPLY SCALE INVARIANT FEATURE TRANSFORM ON INPUT IMAGE.
ProblemDefinition	
Theory (100words)	<p>The Scale-Invariant Feature Transform (SIFT) is a widely used technique in computer vision for detecting and describing local features in images. SIFT is a robust algorithm designed to identify and describe local features in images that are invariant to scale, rotation, and partially invariant to affine transformations and illumination changes. This means that SIFT can detect the same features in an image even if the image is resized, rotated, or viewed under different lighting conditions. This property makes SIFT extremely valuable for tasks that require matching points between different views of the same scene or object.</p> <p>Key Steps in the SIFT Algorithm</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Scale-Space Extrema Detection.2. Keypoint Localization3. Orientation Assignment4. Keypoint Descriptor <p>Applications of SIFT</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Object Recognition2. Image Stitching3. 3D Reconstruction4. Robot Navigation
Procedureand Execution (100Words)	<p>Algorithm:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Start2. Read and convert image to grayscale3. Apply SIFT to detect keypoints4. Compute descriptors for keypoints5. Overlay keypoints on image6. Display results7. Stop

	<pre>Code: clc;clear ;closeall; img=imread('pears.png'); %Convert to grayscale if the image is RGB if size (img,3)==3 grayImg=rgb2gray(img);</pre>
	<pre>else grayImg=img;e nd % Detect SURF features (or you can use detectSIFTFeatures if available)points = detectSURFFeatures(grayImg); %Extract features [features,validPoints]=extractFeatures(grayImg,points); %Display the strongest points figure; subplot(1,2,1);ims how(img);hold on; plot(validPoints.selectStrongest(50)); title('Image with Strongest Feature Points');hold off; %Display information about the first point disp('Information about the first detected feature point:');disp(validPoints(1));</pre>
	<p>Output:</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Original Image</p>  </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Image with Strongest Feature Points</p>  </div> </div>
Output Analysis	<p>The SIFT algorithm successfully identifies distinct keypoints that remain unchanged under scaling and rotation. The extracted descriptors can be used for matching between different images of the same object. Compared to simple edge detectors, SIFT provides robust and repeatable features, making it effective for real-world object recognition tasks.</p>
Link of student Github profile where lab assignment has	<p>https://github.com/Siddheshpitale/Computer-Vision-</p>



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Conclusion	SIFTisapowerfulfeatureextractiontechniqueincomputervision.Itdetectskeypointsthatare invarianttoscale,rotation,andillumination,andrepresentsthemusingdistinctivedescriptors. These properties make SIFT an essential tool for applications like face recognition, imagestitching,robotics,and3Dreconstruction.
PlagReport(Similarityindex<12%)	Yes
Date	3-09-2025