

**Banasthali Vidyapith**  
**Department of Computer Science**  
**Course Handout: M.Tech. (AI)/ M.Tech. (CS) I Semester**  
**July –December 2025**

**Date: 9 July 2025**

**Course Code: AI 505L**

**Course Name: Computer Vision Lab**

**Credit Points: 2**

**Max. Marks: 100 (CA: 40 + ESA: 60)**

**Course Instructor:**

**Ms. Aishvarya Garg, Research Associate, Computer Science**

**Course Outcomes:**

On completion of the course, students will be able to:

CO 1 To understand and apply the image fundamentals and mathematical transforms necessary for computer vision.

CO 2 To apply the image enhancement techniques and image restoration procedures.

CO 3 To apply the image segmentation and representation techniques.

CO 4 To comprehend the practical aspects of analysis of images with computers.

CO 5 To implement classification and machine learning techniques in computer vision.

**Suggested Books:**

R1. Sonka, M., Hlavac, V., & Boyle, R. (2014). Image processing, analysis, and machine vision. Cengage Learning.

R2. Szeliski, R. (2010). Computer vision: algorithms and applications. Springer Science & Business Media.

R3. Forsyth David, A., & Jean, P. (2002). Computer Vision: a modern approach. PHI

R4. Cipolla, R., Battiato, S., & Farinella, G. M. (Eds.). (2010). Computer Vision: Detection, recognition and reconstruction (Vol. 285). Springer.

R5. Ikeuchi, K. (2014). Computer vision: A reference guide. Springer Publishing Company, Incorporated.

R6. Nixon, M., & Aguado, A. (2019) Feature extraction and image processing for computer vision. Academic press.

**Suggested E-Learning Material:**

E1. Computer Vision: Foundations and Applications

[http://vision.stanford.edu/teaching/cs131\\_fall1415/schedule.html](http://vision.stanford.edu/teaching/cs131_fall1415/schedule.html)

E2. Deep Learning in Computer Vision <https://www.coursera.org/learn/deep-learning-in-computer-vision>

**Assessment Schedule:**

Component	Marks	Submission/ Examination Date(s)	Allotment/ Syllabus
Continuous Assessment**	40	---	Course related topics
End-Semester Examination	60	1 December – 19 December, 2025*	Lab No. 01 to 25 (Entire Syllabus)

\* Subject to change, if required.

\*\*Continuous assessment will be based on practical test(s)/ viva-voce/ minor project(s)/ any other component(s) as decided by the instructor(s) on regular basis.

**Laboratory-Wise Schedule: (02 hours/ laboratory)**

<b>Laboratory Number</b>	<b>Topics to be Covered</b>
<b>1</b>	Introduction to MATLAB: To read and display an image.
<b>2-3</b>	<b>Geometric transformations of image:</b> (i) Translation (ii) Scaling (iii) Rotation (iv) Shrinking (v) Zooming
<b>4-5</b>	<b>Histogram Equalization:</b> Histogram mapping and equalization of an input image (grayscale and color).
<b>6-7</b>	<b>Image Denoising:</b> To add noise in the image and apply image restoration techniques using (i) Average filter (ii) Median filter (iii) Gaussian filter (iv) Wiener filter
<b>8-9</b>	<b>Edge Detection:</b> Edge detection using following operators: (i) Canny (ii) Prewitt (iii) Sobel (iv) Log
<b>10-11</b>	<b>Segmentation:</b> Segmentation of an image using (i) Thresholding (ii) Clustering (iii) Graph based segmentation (iv) Region growing (v) Watershed segmentation
<b>12-13</b>	<b>Frequency Domain:</b> To apply following transforms on an input image and perform inverse transforms to reconstruct the image: (i) Discrete Fourier Transform (ii) Discrete Cosine Transform (iii) Discrete Wavelet Transform
<b>14</b>	<b>Filtering:</b> To perform low pass and high pass filtering in frequency domain.
<b>15-16</b>	<b>Feature Extraction:</b> LBP, HOG, SIFT, SURF, Moment, Invariant moments
<b>17-18</b>	<b>Classification:</b> Binary and multiclass classification using Support Vector Machine (SVM)
<b>19-20</b>	<b>Object Detection:</b> Real time object detection, Real- time face detection in multi-scale images with an attentional cascade of boosted classifiers.
<b>21-22</b>	<b>Tracking:</b> Color object tracking, moving object tracking based on background subtraction.
<b>23</b>	<b>Application:</b> Activity recognition.
<b>24</b>	<b>Application:</b> Emotion recognition
<b>25</b>	Optical flow in any image processing application

**Ms. Aishvarya Garg**