**Introduction**

Steganography involves hiding message inside some object usually referred to as “carrier/cover media” in order to establish a covert communication channel so that communication occurs unsuspecting to observers who have access to the same channel. In this process, a secret message is embedded inside a piece of innocuous looking carrier media and sent without anyone knowing the existence of the secret message. This method dated back to the ancient times when messages are hidden on the back of wax-writing tables or tattooed on the scalp of slaves. Although, there is clear distinction between cryptography and steganography, there exist some analogies between the two. Cryptography scrambles a message to make it not understandable to unintended reader without necessarily hiding the existence of the secret message, while steganography is generally referred to as an act of hidden or covered communication. Some authors regards steganography as a class of cryptography [1].

Steganography has been employed to hide the fact that communication is taken place between two parties. This method can embed the hiding messages inside digital multimedia files like images, sound, and video. Owing to easy implementation, image steganography where information hided inside images is very common. Apart from it promising application in watermarking and fingerprinting, this method of hidden communication can be nefariously employed, most notably for hidden record of financial fraud, illegal activity, industrial spying, and communication among members of criminal or terrorist groups. These coupled with other reason made steganography and steganalysis of interest to the military, intelligence, diplomatic, and law enforcement communities.