In an incident where a man rapes a woman and get away without being identified, police ask local men to submit a DNA sample (by of which is then placed in the Nat’l Database). Most men in the town voluntarily submit a sample, and none of them matched the sample collected at the crime scene, but a partial match was found. Authorities then looked at immediate relatives of the close match and identified a suspect.

-What is the fundamental science of this scenario?

- What practices may have been used to conduct this investigation?

-What genetics may have triggered this close call of a match; how would this examination be different from a direct identification.

-What is some societal implication of the way the investigation was conducted? (Negative and positive factors)