Believe it or not, the process of completing a DNA test is not very difficult. First of all, human cells must be collected. The cells can be collected from a person's cheek using a swab. The next step is to send this cell sample to a laboratory, where scientists extract the DNA from the swab and create many samples from it. Then the samples are put into a gel mixture, and are subjected to an electric current. A DNA probe can then be used, which attaches itself to the sample. Each person produces a unique location of DNA attachment, and this is how the identification works. Ultimately, scientists develop the film of this unique DNA strand. This type of DNA test becomes more reliable as more probes are used to test the strand. DNA testing has become very popular, so it is now available on the Internet. Ordinary people can now order in-home DNA tests and get their results in just a few days.
Many people know the terms polygraph and lie detector test, but many are not familiar with how the test actually works. The test uses a process that analyzes the physiological reactions in a person's body while he or she answers questions. First, a device called a pneumograph is attached to a person's chest to record breathing patterns. Any abnormalities in respiratory patterns are recorded during an official interview. Next, a machine similar to those used in doctors' offices is attached to the person's upper arm to measure blood pressure. During this part of the polygraph test, the pulse and changes in blood pressure and heartbeat are recorded. Finally, skin responses are used as part of the lie detection examination. Usually, the tips of a person's fingers are attached to electrodes. An abnormal amount of sweating is an indicator that the person may be lying. After the preceding steps have been followed, polygraph experts analyze the results. From the data, the experts may conclude that the person is telling the truth, or they may decide that the person is most likely lying.