

At the crime scene, there were overturned furniture and droplets of blood. A knife and metal rod were also found and seized. The furniture was likely to have been overturned during the fight. Fingerprints or shoeprints belonging to those present during the fight may be found on them.

Fingerprints have two principles, the principle of permanence and principle of uniqueness that means that each fingerprint is unique and could only belong to a single person which aids in identifying their owner. With the aid of the Automated Fingerprint Identification System and a fingerprint expert, they could establish an association between the owner of the fingerprints and the crime scene. However, the fingerprints could also belong to people present before the fight.

As it is unlikely for shoeprints to be present on the overturned furniture before the fight, they likely belong to those present during the fight. Shoeprints can be compared in databases to identify potential suspects present during the fight. While the collected fingerprints and shoeprints could belong to innocent bystanders, together they could serve to narrow down the number of suspects.

The droplets of blood were likely to belong to those who were hit during the fight. Similar to the fingerprints and shoeprints from the overturned furniture, the blood could have come from bystanders who were unfortunately struck while close by or while bravely trying to stop the fight. The blood could be used to generate more DNA samples of those present during the fight, using Polymerase Chain Reaction.

Since DNA individualises people based on differences between their respective DNA, the DNA samples can then be compared to the existing DNA samples of the potential suspects, in the Combined DNA Index System to identify those involved in the fight, voluntarily or involuntarily. However, the droplets of blood are prone to contamination and degradation or may not contain sufficient cells containing a nucleus to produce DNA evidence of sufficient evidentiary value.

The seized weapons were most likely to have been used during the fight and belonged to someone involved in the fight. Fingerprints and palmprints could be collected from the weapons to identify those who had held them. There may also be blood present on the weapons. The fingerprints would aid in establishing an association between the owner of the fingerprints and the seized weapon and thus involved in the fight. The location of the fingerprints and palmprints could be used to determine if their owner was defending themselves or attacking someone with them.

A Presumptive Blood Test could be used to check for blood and a Confirmatory Blood Test could be used to check if it was human blood. It may be possible to collect DNA samples from the seized weapons if it had not been degraded or contaminated. The DNA samples would identify whether someone was involved in the fight.