

**Table S1. Legal cases based on probable cause for search and seizure.**

<b>Legal Case</b>	<b>Ruling</b>
Payton v. New York, 445 U.S. 573 (1980)	A warrantless search <b>inside your home</b> is reasonable if there is <i>probable cause</i> or exigent circumstances
Maryland v. Macon, 472 U.S. 463 (1985)	A warrantless search <b>inside your home</b> is reasonable if items are in plain view
Davis v. United States, 328 U.S. 582 (1946)	A warrantless search <b>inside your home</b> is reasonable if an officer is given consent
United States v. Robinson, 414 U.S. 218 (1973)	A warrantless search <b>inside your home</b> is reasonable if the search is incident to a lawful arrest
New Jersey v. TLO, 469, U.S. 325 (1985)	A warrantless search of <b>a student</b> under the authority of school officials is reasonable
Arizona v. Gant, 129 S. Ct. 1710 (2009)	A <b>vehicle</b> may be searched in the area where evidence might be found, if there is <i>probable cause</i> of the vehicle containing evidence of criminal activity
Illinois v. Cabales, 543 U.S. 405 (2005)	A narcotics detection dog may walk around the exterior of the <b>vehicle</b> in a valid traffic stop without reasonable or explainable suspicion
United States of America v. Harris, 846 F. Supp. 121 (1994)	Police officers used the smell of marijuana as <i>probable cause</i> to search a <b>vehicle</b> only to find cocaine in the car, but no marijuana.