Generating random identities with a python program

# Abstract

Generating random identities can be useful in lots of situations, especially when you need them to test a database or something similar. Therefore we wrote this program to generate some identites with their name and address.

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# 1. The statistics

There are lots of statistics about the distribution of names. Some were given by the sheet, some are self-made. Here are the ones that we used for our program.

1. The distribution between males and females is about equal.
2. 10% of all persons have a double first-name (like „Franz-Josef“) which is always separated by a „-“.
3. 15% of all persons have a double last-name (like „Meier-Müller“) which is always separated by a „-“.
4. Double names can‘t consist of two similar names (like „Meier-Meier“). This goes for both first and last names.
5. 1% of all persons have a PhD.
6. Of those who have a PhD, 45% are women and 55% are men. (Source: See exercise sheet).
7. Of all house numbers, 1% have 4 digits, 10% have 3 digits and the remaining 89% have 1 or 2 digits. This rule is self-made and based on the assumption that in Germany the higher the number is the more uncommon it gets.
8. The distribution of the prefix and suffix of the streetname is:  
   Haupt- 10% …Straße 78%  
   Schul- 8% ...Weg 18%  
   Garten- 7% ...Allee 2%  
   Dorf- 7% ...Ring 1%  
   Bahnhof- 7% ...Platz 1%  
   Wiesen- 7%  
   Berg- 6%  
   Kirch- 4%  
   Wald- 4%  
   Ring- 4%   
   Other\* 36%  
     
   \* Other prefixes include names of flowers, trees, cities and celebrities.

And that‘s all. That‘s every statistic that we use.

One last thing: We were given sets with male and female first names as well as some last names. We didn‘t change anything in those sets. We renamed the file from „EPR\_04.py“ to „names.py“ since that fits the purpose better and made the sets to lists changing the brackets from „{}“ to „[]“. Lists have indices, which makes it much easier to handle random picks (using choice()).

# 2. The given tasks

We were given a number of tasks to complete. They each base upon the previous tasks and are designed to get a full and functional program at the end while always having an idea on what to do next.

## 2.1 Simple name generation

The first task was to simply generate single first and last names (no double names yet). Here is an example:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Male first names:  Ringo  Hans  Hugo  Fabius  Antonius  Johann  Tristan  Silvester  Siegfried  Aldhelm  Harro  Silvio  Elias  Jürgen  Bert  Adam  Philemon  Joah  Micha  Hubert  Harro  Thorbjörn  Vivien  Ewald  Paul  Burckhardt  Vivien  Leonhard  Wieland  Nikolai  Olaf  Patrick  Yannick  Béla  Marvin  Artur  Tristan  Conan  Bertram  Thorsten  Mohammed  Modestus  Bartholom  Philipp  Sebastian  Bonifatius  Chlothar  Andrea  Hermann  Chlothar | Female first names:  Hella  Augusta  Cemile  Adina  Heidi  Sascha  Therese  Xanthippe  Emma  Leyla  Diethild  Bettina  Delia  Georgia  Waltraud  Jo  Marietta  Antoinette  Merrit  Mandy  Magdalena  Nefertari  Judith  Synke  Fabia  Sabrina  Solveig  Samantha  Antje  Antoinette  Else  Anka  Alwine  Lea  Vera  Esther  Claudia  Augustine  Waltraud  Jelena  Rike  Anneliese  Jeannette  Helene  Winifred  Genoveva  Helgard  Jana  Gundela  Angelina | Last names:  Schillung  Schinder  Schillung  Herzog  Siemens  Andres  Landzettel  Abraham  Herrmann  Neumann  Schmid  Wieland  Schulze  Hering  Calvin  Schulz  Noack  Zacharias  Winkler  Träger  Preuß  Reich  Mach  Landzettel  Sauerbruch  Schulze  Götz  Huber  Thomas  Schnorr  Richter  Kästner  Schröder  Oswald  Ineichen  Thoma  Wittgenstein  Kaiser  Frenzel  Franz  Rohlfs  Thode  Frenzel  Krämer  Fröhlich  Schleich  Sommerfeld  Siemens  Dürrschnabel  Hoffmann |

In the console they are all written beneath each other. We‘ve put them in a table here to increase readability and reduce the length of this document.

These are done by repeatedly calling the function male\_name(), female\_name() and last\_name() respectively.

## 2.2 Generating full names

The next step is to generate full names (this includes the PhD title). We have to make sure that requirements I to VI are met. This is done by the function full\_name(). But how?

1. An equal distribution of both male and female names is reached by generating a random integer between 1 and 100. If the value is within the range of 1 to 50, the generated person will be male, if the value is within 51 to 100, the person will be female. Therefore the distribution should be about 50/50.
2. Another random number between 1 and 100. If the value is below or equal to 10, the person will have a double first name, else it will be a single first name. So there is a 10% chance of having a double first name which is the requirement.
3. Another random number between 1 and 100. If the value is between 40 and 54 (which are 15 possible values) the person will have a double last name. Why 40 and 54? Why not. It doesn‘t really matter, it‘s just to have some other numbers.
4. This is quite easy. When generating a double name, the function double\_name(gender) is called, where the „gender“ variable tells the function if the double name has to be a last, a male first or a female first name. Then it calls either the function double\_name\_last(), double\_name\_male() or double\_name\_female(), where each function generates random names until the names are different. When they are different, they are connected by a „-“ and then returned to double\_name(gender), which returns the double name to full\_name().
5. Simply another random number. This can only be done together with VI, therefore it will be explained there.
6. We got this by using Bayes‘ theorem. We generate a random number between 1 and 1,000. If the number is less or equal to 11 and the person is male, it will get a PhD. If the number is less or equal to 9 and the person is female, it will get a PhD as well. Why this works? Let‘s take a look at the values. I won‘t proof Bayes‘ theorem here, however I will show that the results we got give us the correct result.

50% or 0.5 out of 1 are male and 50% or 0.5 out of 1 are female. When we generate a random number between 1 and 1000, it has a 11/1000 chance to be less or equal to 11, which is equal to 0.011 or 1.1%. The chance of the number being less or equal to 9 is therefore 0.009 or 0.9%. Now we calculate: 0.5 (for being male) \* 0.011 (for having a PhD as male) + 0.5 (for being female) \* 0.009 (for having a PhD as a female) = 0.0055 + 0.0045 = 0.01 = 1%. Therefore the chance of having a PhD is 1% overall, whereas 55% of the graduates are male and 45% are female.

Now that we have the math out of the way, we can look at some example values. Here we have 100 full names.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Irene Haller  Herr Sascha-Igor Albert  Cornelia Hoffmann  Susanne-Asta Krause  Melanie Widera  Maike Friedemann  Arved Schneider  Leyla Körner  Oliver-Simon Weber  William Amalie  Birger Schulthess  Sean Hünlein  Bernhard Grubner-Oswald  Jürgen Friedemann  Margarete Calvin  Aaron Becherer  Brigitte-Hannelore Krause  Irma Rohlfs  Berit Friedemann-Kosba  Wolfhard Resch  Klemens Knebel  Balduin Huber-Landzettel  Samantha-Heilgard Ineichen  Aloisia Sauerbruch-Schmidt  Fennedine Träger  Frau Nikola-Solvej Tannhäuser  Lydia Ines-Haller  Janna-Meral Peter  Ruprecht Zacharias  Hartwin Oswald-Schröder  Robert Jakobi  Anja-Anabel Winkler  Sebastian Sander-Schnurre  Waldemar Jauch | Daniela Albrecht  Lisanne Sygnetzki  Cosima Forge  Baldur Schröder  Samuel Haller  Béla Nordmann  Gundo Hoffmann-Freud  Melanie Henne  Lilli Löchte  Charles Götz  Georgia Schinder  Alwin Lai  Gundela Kosba  Hauke Honecker  Louis Resch  Christiane Leber  Silas Sam  Sophia Hünlein  Sönke Körner  Beatrix Micus  Nico Hintz  Edeltraud Franz  Manuela Götz  Crispian Schulz  Arndt Kaiser  Roald Franz-Querfurt  Dr. Zenon Freund  Aribert Amalie  Denise Zacharias  Janine Meier  Ingo Reich  Simon-Peppone Wenzel-Meier  Bert-Nico Sygnetzki | Antonius Amalie-Resch  Meike Schubert  Gertrud Schnur  Malwine Abt-Albrecht  Elton Lehner  Veronika Frank  Melanie Richter  Brigitte Anders  Radomir Sonntag  Aldhelm-Andrea Thode  Beate-Holde Plagemann  Justus Falk-Schnur  Rainer Ingo  Jördis Schmitt  Lilli Kurz  Eudokia-Kira Zahn  Oswald Haller-Thoma  Paul Christiansen-Abt  Rudolf-Joah Jauch  Hilde Frenzel  Volker Zacharias-Schmid  Edeltraud Micus  Adele Voigtländer  Peppone Landzettel-Gärtner  Johannes Kolmar-Semper  Michaela Ines-Ruoff  Timon Eschenburg  Lukas Vogt  Heilgard-Anke Ludwig  Christine Frenzel  Luca Ingo  Geoffrey Noack  Corinna Nietzsche-Kosba |

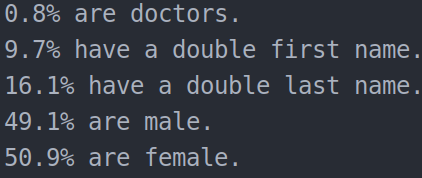
As you can see, there is 1 PhD out of 100 people. There are some double first names and double last names as well.

Note: We added the prefix „Herr“ or „Frau“ for male and female names respectively in case that the first name can be used for both genders. It‘s simply to identify the gender of a person.   
Sascha-Igor Albert is a great example. If you have a person named „Sascha“ it could be both male and female. The second part of the double name is useless. Why? Do you know Christoph-Maria Herbst, also known as Stromberg? Maria is a female name but can be used as second part of a double name by male persons as well. Therefore we simply add „Herr“ or „Frau“ to make it easier.

## 2.3 Statistical test 1

Just implementing the requirements is not enough, we need to test our implementation. Therefore the function statistical\_test\_name(sample\_size) creates random names (in this case 1,000) and tests them on the statistics. 1% doctors, 10% with double first name, 15% with double last name, 50% male and 50% female.

An example result:

So why are the numbers slightly off? Because of the law of large numbers which essentially says: „The larger the sample size, the better the statistical result.“ 1,000 is simply not a large enough sample to get accurate values. But since all of them are near of what they should be, it is fine.

Note: Theoretically you should have printed the 1,000 used names as well, but I won‘t include them here for the sake of keeping the document below 50 pages.

## 2.4 Full identity generation

The next task is to implement the address generation (done by address()) and combining them with the names to get full identites (done by identity()).

Now that we have the math out of the way, we can look at some example values. Here we have 100 full names.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Muriel Herold, Kiefernstraße 14  Dennis Nietzsche, Ringstraße 979  Fridolin-Klemens Kühn, Waldstraße 19  Tina-Vera Kühn, Bahnhofstraße 84  Geofreda Löchte, Bergstraße 53  Ilona Reich, Kirchstraße 38  Quintus Schulz, Fichtenstraße 33  Frauke Sauerbruch, Hauptstraße 45  Eudokia Falk, Dorfweg 10  Keiko Sam, Hauptstraße 24  Hilde Türk, Hauptweg 85  Patrick Steiner, Edelweißstraße 9  Gunther Köhler, Ulmenstraße 17  Jörn Semper, Hauptstraße 23  Kurt Ines, Gartenstraße 557  Dr. Eduard Oswald, Lilienallee 56  Jesus Reich-Eschenburg, Gartenweg 49  Josef-Julier Siemens, Buchenstraße 142  Delia-Helgard Schultz, Rosenstraße 760  Pascal Jörg, Gartenstraße 25  Olga Zahn, Hauptstraße 8  Ingmar Winkler, Eichenstraße 24  Malwine Plagemann, Wiesenring 82  Archibald Widera, Waldstraße 70  Carolin Amalie, Hauptstraße 91  Florin Schulthess-Gruber, Hauptstraße 61  Andrzej Böhm, Rotdornallee 35  Josephine Wieland, Blauregenstraße 17  Hilde Pohl, Waldstraße 81  Eudokia Sonntag, Pilsener Straße 86  Adrian Wurm-Semper, Wiesenstraße 15  Corinna-Veronika Krause-Siemens, Tulpenstraße 318  Agnes-Olga Gerster, Hauptstraße 52  Armin Rumpf, Schwarzeichenstraße 85  Calvin Schulze-Eschenburg, Schulstraße 60  Calvin Türk, Hyazinthenstraße 12  Torben-Benno Lücking, Wiesenstraße 47  Irmgard Schmidt, Ringstraße 372  Weselius-Edgar Kästner, Kirchstraße 4234  Annegret Türck, Schulstraße 73  Karoline Böll, Eichenstraße 92  Dominik-Inga Tenberge, Wiesenweg 8  Adelgunde Rumpf-Kühn, Dorfstraße 62  Clementine Abendroth, Frankfurter Straße 419  Genoveva Thyssen, Waldstraße 8698  Salomo Böll, Wiesenstraße 197  Frau Kari Ossege-Jauch, Ulmenstraße 55  Grant Nordmann, Hauptstraße 372  Elias Böll, Gartenstraße 120  Nikolai Overbeck, Dorfstraße 64 | Thorbjörn Thomas, Hauptstraße 61  Frau Ira Nordmann, Stechpalmenstraße 67  Silas Herrmann, Hauptstraße 72  Tim Neumann, Hauptstraße 644  Veronika Wittgenstein, Tulpenstraße 95  Aribert Krause, Bergstraße 68  Othmar Krüger, Schulstraße 24  Rupert Thoma, Quackenbrücker Straße 43  Kriemhild Krupp, Hauptstraße 63  Petrus Abt, Saarbrücker Weg 81  Gerlinde Pügner, Bergstraße 73  Justus Nordmann, Berglingstraße 50  Harro Ludwig, Schulstraße 115  Eudokia Tannhäuser, Fichtenstraße 52  Boris Jörg, Schulweg 393  Radomir Mester, Ringweg 45  Dr. Xaver Jung, Hauptweg 39  Almut Becherer, Schulstraße 62  Otto Weck-Herzog, Leninweg 77  Veronika Winkler-Schulze, Medicistraße 48  Adelinde Howaldt, Dorfstraße 38  Götz Wieland, Rosenstraße 63  Dr. Toni Franz, Bergstraße 320  Lilith Schillung, Bahnhofstraße 24  Viola Baumann-Schinder, Bahnhofstraße 80  Fabius Weck, Dorfstraße 11  Andre Behm, Hauptstraße 52  Crispian Selbmann, Bahnhofweg 14  Anastasia Schnurrer, Dorfstraße 49  Sabine Sonntag, Schulstraße 69  Leo Mach, Guevaraweg 11  Veronika-Charlotte Luhmann, Gartenstraße 29  Mike Becker, Schneeglöckchenstraße 17  Friedemann Frank, Wiesenweg 49  Wieland-Boleslaw Amalie, Rotbuchenstraße 24  Reinhard Schnurrer, Hegelstraße 77  Fred Abraham, Hauptstraße 16  Philipp Braun, Dorfstraße 16  Julier Winkler, Wiesenallee 24  Hubert Frenzel, Clematisstraße 406  Christopher-Eckbert Lehmann, Dorfstraße 70  Emma Nordmann, Ringweg 93  Arnold Grubner, Dorfweg 45  Maike Krause, Zedernstraße 31  Heinrich Steiner, Leipziger Weg 11  Wladyslaw Krause, Bergweg 89  Sarine Wittgenstein, Schneerosenweg 61  Arno Schneider, Waldstraße 2  Asmus Körner, Dorfstraße 83  Hartmut Quant, Hauptstraße 85 |

Again, In the program all names are printed in a single list and the columns here are just to shorten the text a bit.

# Teil 4:

Die Hausnummernverteilung wurde folgendermaßen gewählt. In Deutschland haben die meisten Häuser eine ein- bis vierstellige Hausnummer. Aus diesem Bereich wählen wir unsere Hausnummer. Die meisten liegen in einem Bereich von 1-99. Deshalb haben wir uns für eine Wahrscheinlichkeit von 89% entschieden, dass die generiert Nummer in diesem Bereich liegt. Es gibt ja viele kleine Straßen. Mit einer Wahrscheinlichkeit von 10% ist die Nummer 3-Stellig. Sehr große Straßen mit bis zu 4-Stelligen Hausnummern gibt es selten. Deshalb haben wir uns für eine Wahrscheinlichkeit von einem Prozent entschieden, dass die Nummer zwischen 1000 und 9999 liegt.

# Teil 5: