

```

def getRandom(N):
    """
    Returns an random number.
    Note N bit number results should be [0, 2**N - 1] inclusive.
    For a 10bit number.
    Min should be greater or equal to 0
    Max should be less than or equal to 1023

    """
    randfunc = os.urandom

    S = randfunc(N/8)

    odd_bits = N % 8
    if odd_bits != 0:
        char = ord(randfunc(1)) >> (8-odd_bits)
        S = chr(char) + S

    value = 0L
    length = len(S)

    for i in range(0, length):
        value = (value << 8)
        value = value + ord(S[i])

    #value |= 2L ** (N-1)          # Ensure high bit is set
    return value

def getFloat(N_bit):
    """
    Will return a float of N_bit resolution.

    This is meant to duplicate the behavior of random.random() but use
    os.urandom as a source instead of a PRNG
    Return the next random floating point number in the range [0.0, 1.0).

    TODO - experiment with size of denominator to ensure 1.0 does not return.
    """

    # numerator is a number between 0 and 2**N - 1
    numerator = float(getRandom(N_bit))

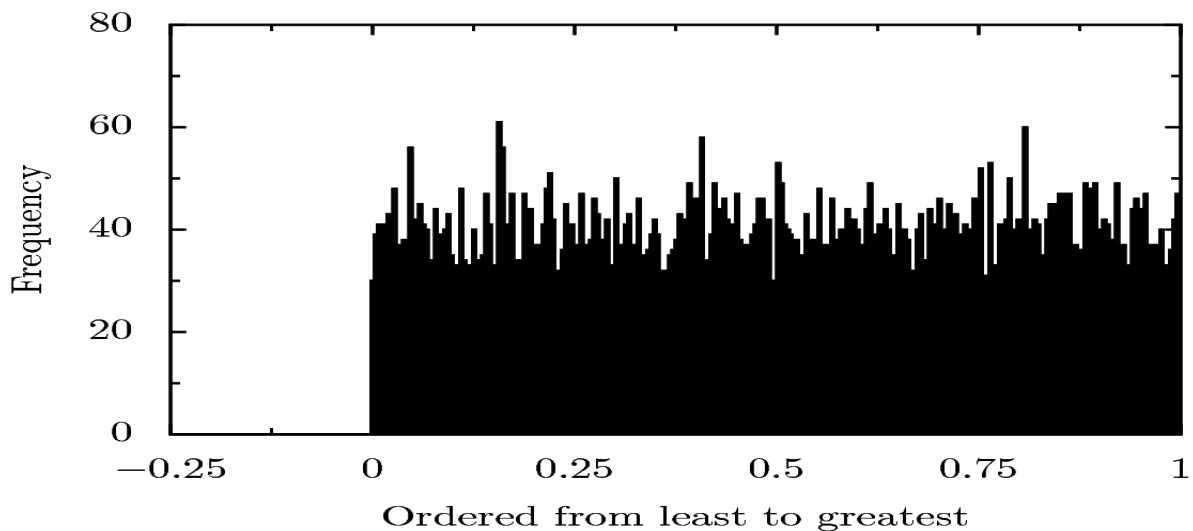
    # Should use a number larger then the numerator to ensure
    # that the float is never equal to 1.0
    denominator = float(2**(N_bit) - 1)

    return numerator / denominator

```

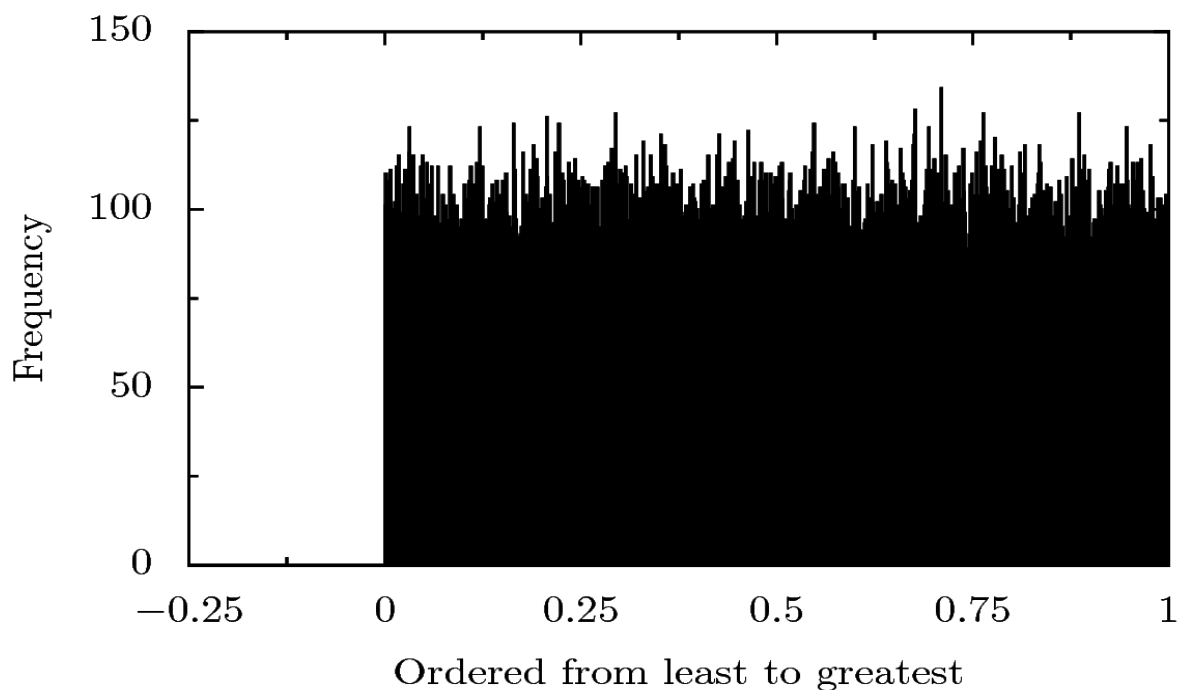
Generated 10000 individual floats with 8 bit resolution
Min 0.000000 Med 0.505882 Max 1.000000
The maximum frequency was 61 for number 0.156863

Generated 10000 individual numbers
Min 0.000000 Med 0.505882 Max 1.000000



Generated 10000 individual floats with 8 bit resolution
Min 0.000000 Med 0.505882 Max 1.000000
The maximum frequency was 61 for number 0.156863

Generated 100000 individual numbers
Min 0.000000 Med 0.500489 Max 1.000000



Generated 1000000 individual floats with 14 bit resolution
Min 0.000000 Med 0.500519 Max 1.000000
The maximum frequency was 91 for number 0.436794

Generated 1000000 individual numbers
Min 0.000000 Med 0.500519 Max 1.000000

