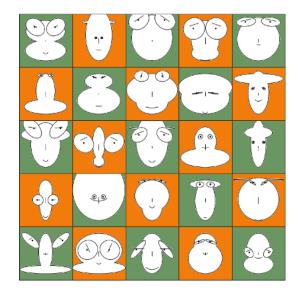
## SYNTHETICAL TEST DATA WITH PYTHON

#### DEFINITION OF SYNTHETICAL DATA

There is hardly any engineer or scientist who doesn't understand the need for synthetical data, also called synthetic data. But some may have asked themselves what do we understand by synthetical test data? There are lots of situtations, where a scientist or an engineer needs learn or test data, but it is hard or impossible to get real data, i.e. a sample from a population obtained by measurement. The task or challenge of creating synthetical data consists in producing data which resembles or comes quite close to the intended "real life" data. Python is an ideal language for easily producing such data, because it has powerful numerical and linguistic functionalities.



Synthetic data are also necessary to satisfy specific needs or certain conditions that may not be found in the "real life" data. Another use case of synthetical data is to protect privacy of the data needed.

In our previous chapter "Python, Numpy and Probability", we have written some functions, which we will need in the following:

- find\_interval
- weighted\_choice
- cartesian\_choice
- weighted\_cartesian\_choice
- weighted sample

You should be familiar with the way of working of these functions.

We saved the functions in a module with the name bk\_random.

### DEFINITION OF THE SCOPE OF SYNTHETIC DATA CREATION

We want to provide solutions to the following task:

We have n finite sets containing data of various types:

$$D_1, D_2, ... D_n$$

The sets D<sub>i</sub> are the data sets from which we want to deduce our synthetical data.

In the actual implementation, the sets will be tuples or lists for practical reasons.

The process of creating synthetic data can be defined by two functions "synthesizer" and "synthesize". Usually, the word synthesizer is used for a computerized electronic device which produces sound. Our synthesizer produces strings or alternatively tuples with data, as we will see later.

The function synthesizer creates the function synthesize:

```
synthesize = synthesizer( (D_1, D_2, ... D_n) )
```

The function synthesize, - which may also be a generator like in our implementation, - takes no arguments and the result of a function call sythesize() will be

- a list or a tuple  $t = (d_1, d_2, ... d_n)$  where  $d_i$  is drawn at random from  $D_i$
- or a string which contains the elements  $str(d_1)$ ,  $str(d_2)$ , ...  $str(d_n)$  where  $d_i$  is also drawn at random from  $D_i$

Let us start with a simple example. We have a list of firstnames and a list of surnames. We want to hire employees for an institute or company. Of course, it will be a lot easier in our synthetical Python environment to find and hire specialsts than in real life. The function "cartesian\_choice" from the bk\_random module and the concatenation of the randomly drawn firstnames and surnames is all it takes.

```
import bk_random
firstnames = ["John", "Eve", "Jane", "Paul",
```

```
"Frank", "Laura", "Robert",
              "Kathrin", "Roger", "Simone",
              "Bernard", "Sarah", "Yvonne"]
surnames = ["Singer", "Miles", "Moore",
            "Looper", "Rampman", "Chopman",
            "Smiley", "Bychan", "Smith",
            "Baker", "Miller", "Cook"]
number of specialists = 15
employees = set()
while len(employees) < number of specialists:
    employee =
bk random.cartesian choice(firstnames, surnames)
    employees.add(" ".join(employee))
print(employees)
{'Laura Smith', 'Yvonne Miles', 'Sarah Cook',
'Jane Smith', 'Paul Moore', 'Jane Miles', 'Jane
Looper', 'Frank Singer', 'Frank Miles', 'Jane
Cook', 'Frank Chopman', 'Laura Cook', 'Yvonne
Bychan', 'Eve Miles', 'Simone Cook'}
```

This was easy enough, but we want to do it now in a more structured way, using the synthesizer approach we mentioned before. The code for the case in which the parameter "weights" is not None is still missing in the following implementation:

```
def synthesizer( data, weights=None,
format func=None, repeats=True):
    11 11 11
    data is a tuple or list of lists or tuples
containing the
    data
    weights is a list or tuple of lists or tuples
with the
    corresponding weights of the data lists or
tuples
    format func is a reference to a function which
defines
    how a random result of the creator function
will be formated.
    If None, "creator" will return the list "res".
    If repeats is set to True, the results of
helper will not be unique
    if not repeats:
        memory = set()
    def synthesize():
        while True:
            res =
bk random.cartesian choice (*data)
            if not repeats:
                sres = str(res)
                while sres in memory:
                     res =
bk random.cartesian choice (*data)
                     sres = str(res)
                memory.add(sres)
            if format func:
                yield format func(res)
            else:
                vield res
    return synthesize
```

```
recruit employee = synthesizer( (firstnames,
surnames),
format func=lambda x: " ".join(x),
                                  repeats=False)
employee = recruit employee()
for in range (15):
    print(next(employee))
John Smiley
Sarah Miller
Kathrin Miles
Yvonne Chopman
Yvonne Smiley
Yvonne Smith
Yvonne Bychan
Robert Looper
Kathrin Bychan
Bernard Miller
Laura Baker
Bernard Rampman
Laura Looper
Laura Rampman
Roger Bychan
```

Every name, i.e first name and last name, had the same likehood to be drawn in the previous example. This is not very realistic, because we will expect in countries like the US or England names like Smith and Miller to occur more often than names like Rampman or Bychan. We will extend our synthesizer function with additional code for the "weighted" case, i.e. weights is not None. If weights are given, we will have to use the function weighted\_cartesian\_choice from the bk\_random module. If "weights" is set to None, we will have to call the function cartesian\_choice. We put this decision into a different subfunction of synthesizer to keep the function synthesize clearer.

We do not want to fiddle around with probabilites between 0 and 1 in defining the weights, so we take the detour with integer, which we normalize afterwards.

```
from bk random import cartesian choice,
weighted cartesian choice
weighted firstnames = [ ("John", 80), ("Eve", 70),
("Jane", 2),
                         ("Paul", 8), ("Frank",
20), ("Laura", 6),
                         ("Robert", 17), ("Zoe",
3), ("Roger", 8),
                         ("Simone", 9), ("Bernard",
8), ("Sarah", 7),
                         ("Yvonne", 11), ("Bill",
12), ("Bernd", 10)]
weighted surnames = [('Singer', 2), ('Miles', 2),
('Moore', 5),
                      ('Looper', 1), ('Rampman',
1), ('Chopman', 1),
                      ('Smiley', 1), ('Bychan', 1),
('Smith', 150),
                      ('Baker', 144), ('Miller',
87), ('Cook', 5),
                      ('Joyce', 1), ('Bush', 5),
('Shorter', 6),
                      ('Klein', 1)]
firstnames, weights = zip(*weighted firstnames)
wsum = sum(weights)
weights firstnames = [x / wsum for x in weights]
surnames, weights = zip(*weighted surnames)
wsum = sum(weights)
weights surnames = [x / wsum for x in weights]
weights = (weights firstnames, weights surnames)
def synthesizer (data, weights=None,
format func=None, repeats=True):
    ** ** **
```

```
"data" is a tuple or list of lists or tuples
containing the
    data.
    "weights" is a list or tuple of lists or
tuples with the
    corresponding weights of the data lists or
tuples.
    "format func" is a reference to a function
which defines
    how a random result of the creator function
will be formated.
    If None, the generator "synthesize" will yield
the list "res".
    If "repeats" is set to True, the output values
yielded by
    "synthesize" will not be unique.
    if not repeats:
        memory = set()
    def choice(data, weights):
        if weights:
            return
weighted cartesian choice(*zip(data, weights))
        else:
            return cartesian choice (*data)
    def synthesize():
        while True:
            res = choice(data, weights)
            if not repeats:
                sres = str(res)
                while sres in memory:
```

```
res = choice(data, weights)
                     sres = str(res)
                memory.add(sres)
            if format func:
                yield format func(res)
            else:
                vield res
    return synthesize
recruit employee = synthesizer( (firstnames,
surnames),
                                 weights = weights,
                                 format func=lambda
x: ".join(x),
                                 repeats=False)
employee = recruit employee()
for in range(8):
    print(next(employee))
Bill Smith
Eve Baker
Robert Miller
Eve Smith
John Miller
Roger Baker
Robert Baker
Frank Baker
```

#### WINE EXAMPLE

Let's imagine that you have to describe a dozen wines. Most probably a nice imagination for many, but I have to admit that it is not for me. The main reason is that I am not a wine drinker!

We can write a little Python program, which will use our synthesize function to create automatically "sophisticated criticisms" like this one:

This wine is light-bodied with a conveniently juicy bouquet leading to a lingering flamboyant finish!

Try to find some adverbs, like "seamlessly", "assertively", and some adjectives, like "fruity" and "refined", to describe the aroma.



If you have defined your lists, you can use the synthesize function.

Here is our solution, in case you don't want to do it on your own:

```
import bk random
body = ['light-bodied', 'medium-bodied', 'full-
bodied'l
adverbs = ['appropriately', 'assertively',
'authoritatively',
           'compellingly', 'completely',
'continually',
           'conveniently', 'credibly',
'distinctively',
           'dramatically', 'dynamically',
'efficiently',
           'energistically', 'enthusiastically',
'fungibly',
           'globally', 'holisticly',
'interactively',
           'intrinsically', 'monotonectally',
'objectively',
           'phosfluorescently', 'proactively',
'professionally',
```

```
'progressively', 'quickly',
'rapidiously',
           'seamlessly', 'synergistically',
'uniquely'
noun = ['aroma', 'bouquet', 'flavour']
aromas = ['angular', 'bright', 'lingering',
'butterscotch',
          'buttery', 'chocolate', 'complex',
'earth', 'flabby',
          'flamboyant', 'fleshy', 'flowers', 'food
friendly',
          'fruits', 'grass', 'herbs', 'jammy',
'juicy', 'mocha',
         'oaked', 'refined', 'structured',
'tight', 'toast',
          'toasty', 'tobacco', 'unctuous',
'unoaked', 'vanilla',
          'velvetly'
example = """This wine is light-bodied with a
completely buttery
bouquet leading to a lingering fruity finish!"""
def describe(data):
    body, adv, adj, noun, adj2 = data
    format str = "This wine is %s with a %s %s
%s\nleading to"
    format str += " a lingering %s finish!"
    return format str % (body, adv, adj, noun,
adj2)
t = bk random.cartesian choice(body, adverbs,
aromas, noun, aromas)
data = (body, adverbs, aromas, noun, aromas)
synthesize = synthesizer( data, weights=None,
format func=describe, repeats=True)
criticism = synthesize()
```

```
for i in range (1, 13):
    print("{0:d}. wine:".format(i))
    print(next(criticism))
    print()
1. wine:
This wine is full-bodied with a professionally
structured flavour
leading to a lingering unctuous finish!
2. wine:
This wine is medium-bodied with a quickly mocha
aroma
leading to a lingering unoaked finish!
3. wine:
This wine is full-bodied with a energistically
fruits aroma
leading to a lingering mocha finish!
4. wine:
This wine is light-bodied with a intrinsically
grass flavour
leading to a lingering fruits finish!
5. wine:
This wine is full-bodied with a quickly toasty
bouquet
leading to a lingering oaked finish!
6. wine:
This wine is medium-bodied with a fungibly
flamboyant aroma
leading to a lingering unctuous finish!
7. wine:
This wine is light-bodied with a completely food
friendly aroma
leading to a lingering refined finish!
8. wine:
This wine is light-bodied with a compellingly
herbs bouquet
```

leading to a lingering flabby finish!
9. wine:

This wine is full-bodied with a authoritatively angular bouquet

leading to a lingering vanilla finish!

10. wine:

This wine is medium-bodied with a authoritatively fleshy flavour

leading to a lingering toasty finish!

11. wine:

This wine is medium-bodied with a progressively butterscotch flavour

leading to a lingering chocolate finish!

12. wine:

This wine is medium-bodied with a seamlessly herbs aroma

leading to a lingering flamboyant finish!

## **EXERCISE: INTERNATIONAL DISASTER OPERATION**

It would be gorgeous, if the problem described in this exercise, would be purely synthetic, i.e. there would be no further catastophes in the world. Completely unrealistic, but a nice daydream. So, the task of this exercise is to provide synthetical test data for an international disaster operation. The countries taking part in this mission might be e.g. France, Switzerland, Germany, Canada, The Netherlands, The United States, Austria, Belgium and Luxembourg.



We want to create a file with random entries of aides. Each line should consist of:

UniqueIdentifier, FirstName, LastName, Country, Field

# For example:

```
001, Jean-Paul, Rennier, France, Medical Aid 002, Nathan, Bloomfield, Canada, Security Aid 003, Michael, Mayer, Germany, Social Worker
```

For practical reasons, we will reduce the countries to France, Italy, Switzerland and Germany in the following example implementation:

```
from bk random import cartesian choice,
weighted cartesian choice
countries = ["France", "Switzerland", "Germany"]
w firstnames = { "France" : [ ("Marie", 10),
("Thomas", 10),
                             ("Camille", 10),
("Nicolas", 9),
                             ("Léa", 10),
("Julien", 9),
                             ("Manon", 9),
("Quentin", 9),
                             ("Chloé", 8),
("Maxime", 9),
                             ("Laura", 7),
("Alexandre", 6),
                              ("Clementine", 2),
("Grégory", 2),
                              ("Sandra", 1),
("Philippe", 1)],
               "Switzerland": [ ("Sarah", 10),
("Hans", 10),
                             ("Laura", 9),
("Peter", 8),
                              ("Mélissa", 9),
("Walter", 7),
```

```
("Océane", 7),
("Daniel", 7),
                              ("Noémie", 6),
("Reto", 7),
                              ("Laura", 7),
("Bruno", 6),
                              ("Eva", 2), ("Urli",
4),
                              ("Sandra", 1),
("Marcel", 1)],
                "Germany": [ ("Ursula", 10),
("Peter", 10),
                              ("Monika", 9),
("Michael", 8),
                              ("Brigitte", 9),
("Thomas", 7),
                              ("Stefanie", 7),
("Andreas", 7),
                              ("Maria", 6),
("Wolfgang", 7),
                              ("Gabriele", 7),
("Manfred", 6),
                              ("Nicole", 2),
("Matthias", 4),
                              ("Christine", 1),
("Dirk", 1)],
                "Italy" : [ ("Francesco", 20),
("Alessandro", 19),
                              ("Mattia", 19),
("Lorenzo", 18),
                              ("Leonardo", 16),
("Andrea", 15),
                              ("Gabriele", 14),
("Matteo", 14),
                              ("Tommaso", 12),
("Riccardo", 11),
```

```
("Sofia", 20),
("Aurora", 18),
                              ("Giulia", 16),
("Giorgia", 15),
                              ("Alice", 14),
("Martina", 13) | }
w surnames = { "France" : [ ("Matin", 10),
("Bernard", 10),
                            ("Camille", 10),
("Nicolas", 9),
                            ("Dubois", 10),
("Petit", 9),
                              ("Durand", 8),
("Leroy", 8),
                              ("Fournier", 7),
("Lambert", 6),
                              ("Mercier", 5),
("Rousseau", 4),
                              ("Mathieu", 2),
("Fontaine", 2),
                              ("Muller", 1),
("Robin", 1)],
                "Switzerland": [ ("Müller", 10),
("Meier", 10),
                              ("Schmid", 9),
("Keller", 8),
                              ("Weber", 9),
("Huber", 7),
                              ("Schneider", 7),
("Meyer", 7),
                              ("Steiner", 6),
("Fischer", 7),
                              ("Gerber", 7),
("Brunner", 6),
                              ("Baumann", 2),
```

```
("Frei", 4),
                               ("Zimmermann", 1),
("Moser", 1)],
                "Germany": [ ("M\tilde{A}^{1}_{4}ller", 10),
("Schmidt", 10),
                               ("Schneider", 9),
("Fischer", 8),
                               ("Weber", 9),
("Meyer", 7),
                               ("Wagner", 7),
("Becker", 7),
                               ("Schulz", 6),
("Hoffmann", 7),
                               ("Schäfer", 7),
("Koch", 6),
                               ("Bauer", 2),
("Richter", 4),
                               ("Klein", 2),
("Schröder", 1)],
                "Italy" : [ ("Rossi", 20),
("Russo", 19),
                               ("Ferrari", 19),
("Esposito", 18),
                               ("Bianchi", 16),
("Romano", 15),
                               ("Colombo", 14),
("Ricci", 14),
                               ("Marino", 12),
("Grecco", 11),
                               ("Bruno", 10),
("Gallo", 12),
                               ("Conti", 16), ("De
Luca", 15),
                               ("Costa", 14),
("Giordano", 13),
                               ("Mancini", 14),
```

```
("Rizzo", 13),
                             ("Lombardi", 11),
("Moretto", 9)]}
# separate names and weights
synthesize = {}
identifier = 1
for country in w firstnames:
    firstnames, weights =
zip(*w firstnames[country])
    wsum = sum(weights)
    weights firstnames = [x / wsum for x in]
weightsl
    w firstnames[country] = [firstnames,
weights firstnames]
    surnames, weights = zip(*w surnames[country])
    wsum = sum(weights)
    weights surnames = [x / wsum for x in]
weightsl
    w surnames[country] = [surnames,
weights firstnames]
    synthesize[country] = synthesizer(
(firstnames, surnames),
(weights firstnames,
weights surnames),
format func=lambda x: " ".join(x),
                                  repeats=False)
nation prob = [("Germany", 0.3),
               ("France", 0.4),
               ("Switzerland", 0.2),
               ("Italy", 0.1)]
profession prob = [("Medical Aid", 0.3),
                    ("Social Worker", 0.6),
                    ("Security Aid", 0.1)]
```

```
helpers = []
for _{\rm in} range (200):
    country =
weighted cartesian choice(zip(*nation prob))
    profession =
weighted cartesian choice(zip(*profession prob))
    country, profession = country[0],
profession[0]
    s = synthesize[country]()
    uid = "{id:05d}".format(id=identifier)
    helpers.append((uid, country, next(s),
profession ))
    identifier += 1
print(helpers)
[('00001', 'France', 'Thomas Durand', 'Medical
Aid'), ('00002', 'France', 'Maxime Petit', 'Social
Worker'), ('00003', 'France', 'Alexandre Petit',
'Medical Aid'), ('00004', 'Switzerland', 'Mélissa
Meier', 'Social Worker'), ('00005', 'Switzerland',
'Daniel Schneider', 'Medical Aid'), ('00006',
'Switzerland', 'Océane Meier', 'Social Worker'),
('00007', 'Switzerland', 'Walter Frei', 'Social
Worker'), ('00008', 'France', 'Nicolas Dubois',
'Security Aid'), ('00009', 'Germany', 'Ursula
Koch', 'Social Worker'), ('00010', 'France',
'Grégory Petit', 'Medical Aid'), ('00011',
'Switzerland', 'Walter Zimmermann', 'Medical
Aid'), ('00012', 'Switzerland', 'Urli Weber',
'Social Worker'), ('00013', 'France', 'Marie
Matin', 'Social Worker'), ('00014', 'France',
'Julien Petit', 'Social Worker'), ('00015',
'Germany', 'Wolfgang Wagner', 'Social Worker'),
('00016', 'Germany', 'Manfred Becker', 'Security
Aid'), ('00017', 'France', 'Chloé Lambert',
```

'Security Aid'), ('00018', 'Italy', 'Matteo Ricci', 'Medical Aid'), ('00019', 'France', 'Thomas Dubois', 'Medical Aid'), ('00020', 'France', 'Quentin Dubois', 'Social Worker'), ('00021', 'Switzerland', 'Hans Frei', 'Security Aid'), ('00022', 'Switzerland', 'OcÃ@ane Huber', 'Medical Aid'), ('00023', 'Germany', 'Thomas Richter', 'Social Worker'), ('00024', 'France', 'Manon Camille', 'Social Worker'), ('00025', 'Germany', 'Wolfgang Hoffmann', 'Social Worker'), ('00026', 'Germany', 'Monika Becker', 'Social Worker'), ('00027', 'France', 'Chloé Rousseau', 'Social Worker'), ('00028', 'France', 'Laura Bernard', 'Social Worker'), ('00029', 'France', 'Julien Lambert', 'Social Worker'), ('00030', 'Switzerland', 'Hans Steiner', 'Social Worker'), ('00031', 'France', 'Léa Matin', 'Social Worker'), ('00032', 'Switzerland', 'Peter Steiner', 'Security Aid'), ('00033', 'Switzerland', 'Eva Weber', 'Social Worker'), ('00034', 'Switzerland', 'Sarah Schmid', 'Social Worker'), ('00035', 'France', 'Camille Camille', 'Medical Aid'), ('00036', 'Germany', 'Thomas Meyer', 'Social Worker'), ('00037', 'France', 'Manon Dubois', 'Security Aid'), ('00038', 'Switzerland', 'Laura Weber', 'Medical Aid'), ('00039', 'France', 'Thomas Camille', 'Medical Aid'), ('00040', 'France', 'Camille Dubois', 'Social Worker'), ('00041', 'Italy', 'Francesco Costa', 'Security Aid'), ('00042', 'France', 'Julien Camille', 'Social Worker'), ('00043', 'France', 'Thomas Petit', 'Medical Aid'), ('00044', 'Germany', 'Matthias Becker', 'Social Worker'), ('00045', 'France', 'Manon Nicolas', 'Medical Aid'), ('00046', 'Switzerland', 'Peter Keller', 'Medical Aid'), ('00047', 'Germany',

'Brigitte Hoffmann', 'Security Aid'), ('00048', 'Italy', 'Francesco Lombardi', 'Social Worker'), ('00049', 'Germany', 'Brigitte Fischer', 'Social Worker'), ('00050', 'Switzerland', 'Sarah Fischer', 'Medical Aid'), ('00051', 'Germany', 'Monika Schneider', 'Medical Aid'), ('00052', 'Germany', 'Peter Schmidt', 'Medical Aid'), ('00053', 'Switzerland', 'Noémie MÃ⅓ller', 'Medical Aid'), ('00054', 'Switzerland', 'Laura Schneider', 'Medical Aid'), ('00055', 'France', 'Nicolas Durand', 'Social Worker'), ('00056', 'Switzerland', 'Hans Weber', 'Social Worker'), ('00057', 'Germany', 'Manfred MÃ4ller', 'Security Aid'), ('00058', 'Germany', 'Maria Schmidt', 'Social Worker'), ('00059', 'Switzerland', 'Reto Meyer', 'Social Worker'), ('00060', 'France', 'Léa Nicolas', 'Security Aid'), ('00061', 'France', 'Manon Durand', 'Social Worker'), ('00062', 'Switzerland', 'Peter Gerber', 'Social Worker'), ('00063', 'France', 'Léa Bernard', 'Social Worker'), ('00064', 'Germany', 'Monika Müller', 'Medical Aid'), ('00065', 'Germany', 'Monika Hoffmann', 'Social Worker'), ('00066', 'Italy', 'Leonardo Esposito', 'Social Worker'), ('00067', 'France', 'Alexandre Matin', 'Social Worker'), ('00068', 'Switzerland', 'Sarah Weber', 'Social Worker'), ('00069', 'France', 'Maxime Leroy', 'Medical Aid'), ('00070', 'Italy', 'Francesco Ferrari', 'Medical Aid'), ('00071', 'Germany', 'Monika Klein', 'Medical Aid'), ('00072', 'France', 'Camille Durand', 'Social Worker'), ('00073', 'France', 'Quentin Mercier', 'Social Worker'), ('00074', 'Germany', 'Gabriele Becker', 'Medical Aid'), ('00075', 'Germany', 'Andreas Schulz', 'Social Worker'), ('00076', 'Germany', 'Thomas Schneider', 'Social Worker'),

('00077', 'Switzerland', 'Sarah MÃ4ller', 'Social Worker'), ('00078', 'Switzerland', 'Mélissa Müller', 'Social Worker'), ('00079', 'France', 'Nicolas Rousseau', 'Social Worker'), ('00080', 'Germany', 'Maria Hoffmann', 'Medical Aid'), ('00081', 'Switzerland', 'Mélissa Meyer', 'Social Worker'), ('00082', 'Germany', 'Thomas Koch', 'Medical Aid'), ('00083', 'Switzerland', 'Laura Zimmermann', 'Security Aid'), ('00084', 'France', 'Marie Camille', 'Social Worker'), ('00085', 'Germany', 'Gabriele Hoffmann', 'Social Worker'), ('00086', 'Switzerland', 'Daniel Zimmermann', 'Social Worker'), ('00087', 'Switzerland', 'Laura Gerber', 'Social Worker'), ('00088', 'Switzerland', 'Peter Schmid', 'Security Aid'), ('00089', 'France', 'Camille Lambert', 'Social Worker'), ('00090', 'France', 'Maxime Durand', 'Medical Aid'), ('00091', 'Switzerland', 'Mélissa Keller', 'Social Worker'), ('00092', 'Switzerland', 'Laura Steiner', 'Medical Aid'), ('00093', 'France', 'Camille Nicolas', 'Social Worker'), ('00094', 'Germany', 'Ursula Weber', 'Security Aid'), ('00095', 'Germany', 'Manfred Wagner', 'Medical Aid'), ('00096', 'France', 'Philippe Leroy', 'Medical Aid'), ('00097', 'Switzerland', 'Sarah Gerber', 'Social Worker'), ('00098', 'France', 'Philippe Nicolas', 'Social Worker'), ('00099', 'France', 'Clementine Durand', 'Security Aid'), ('00100', 'France', 'Laura Nicolas', 'Social Worker'), ('00101', 'France', 'Léa Petit', 'Medical Aid'), ('00102', 'France', 'Manon Fontaine', 'Medical Aid'), ('00103', 'Switzerland', 'Laura Meier', 'Social Worker'), ('00104', 'France', 'Léa Leroy', 'Medical Aid'), ('00105', 'Germany', 'Thomas Weber', 'Security Aid'), ('00106', 'France', 'Laura Petit',

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'Germany', 'Manfred Weber', 'Security Aid'),
  ('00197', 'France', 'Marie Dubois', 'Security
Aid'), ('00198', 'France', 'Alexandre Dubois',
  'Medical Aid'), ('00199', 'France', 'Nicolas
Fontaine', 'Medical Aid'), ('00200',
  'Switzerland', 'Laura Schmid', 'Medical Aid')]

with open("disaster_mission.txt", "w") as fh:
    fh.write("Reference
number, Country, Name, Function\n")
    for el in helpers:
        fh.write(",".join(el) + "\n")
In[]:
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