fake.py

Release 0.6.9

Artur Barseghyan <artur.barseghyan@gmail.com>

May 19, 2024

CONTENTS

Minimalistic, standalone alternative fake data generator with no dependencies.

fake.py is a standalone, portable library designed for generating various random data types for testing.

It offers a simplified, dependency-free alternative for creating random texts, (person) names, URLs, dates, file names, IPs, primitive Python data types (such as *uuid*, *str*, *int*, *float*, *bool*) and byte content for multiple file formats including *PDF*, *DOCX*, *PNG*, *SVG*, *BMP*, and *GIF*.

The package also supports file creation on the filesystem and includes factories (dynamic fixtures) compatible with Django, TortoiseORM, Pydantic and SQLAlchemy.

CHAPTER

ONE

FEATURES

- Generation of random texts, (person) names, emails, URLs, dates, IPs, and primitive Python data types.
- Support for various file formats (*PDF*, *DOCX*, *TXT*, *PNG*, *SVG*, *BMP*, *GIF*) and file creation on the filesystem.
- Basic factories for integration with Django, Pydantic, TortoiseORM and SQLAlchemy.

CHAPTER

TWO

PREREQUISITES

Python 3.8+

CHAPTER

THREE

INSTALLATION

3.1 pip

```
pip install fake.py
```

3.2 Download and copy

`fake.py` is the sole, self-contained module of the package. It includes tests too. If it's more convenient to you, you could simply download the `fake.py` module and include it in your repository.

Since tests are included, it won't have a negative impact on your test coverage (you might need to apply tweaks to your coverage configuration).

CHAPTER

FOUR

DOCUMENTATION

- Documentation is available on Read the Docs.
- For various ready to use code examples see the Recipes.
- For tips on how to use the factories see the Factories.
- For customization tips see the Customization.
- For tips on `PDF` creation see Creating PDF.
- For tips on `DOCX` creation see Creating DOCX.
- For tips on images creation see Creating images.
- For guidelines on contributing check the Contributor guidelines.
- For various implementation examples, see the Examples.

CHAPTER

FIVE

USAGE

5.1 Generate data

5.1.1 Person names

```
from fake import FAKER

FAKER.first_name()  # str
FAKER.first_names()  # list[str]
FAKER.last_name()  # str
FAKER.last_names()  # list[str]
FAKER.name()  # str
FAKER.names()  # list[str]
FAKER.username()  # str
FAKER.usernames()  # list[str]
```

5.1.2 Random texts

```
from fake import FAKER

FAKER.slug()  # str
FAKER.slugs()  # list[str]
FAKER.word()  # str
FAKER.words()  # list[str]
FAKER.sentence()  # str
FAKER.sentences()  # list[str]
FAKER.paragraph()  # str
FAKER.paragraphs()  # list[str]
FAKER.text()  # str
FAKER.texts()  # list[str]
```

5.1.3 Internet

```
from fake import FAKER

FAKER.email()  # str
FAKER.url()  # str
FAKER.image_url()  # str
FAKER.ipv4()  # str
```

5.1.4 Filenames

```
from fake import FAKER

FAKER.file_name()  # str
```

5.1.5 Primitive data types

```
from fake import FAKER

FAKER.pyint()  # int
FAKER.pybool()  # bool
FAKER.pystr()  # str
FAKER.pyfloat()  # flot
FAKER.uuid()  # uuid.UUID
```

5.1.6 Dates

```
from fake import FAKER

FAKER.date()  # datetime.date
FAKER.date_time()  # datetime.datetime
```

5.2 Generate files

5.2.1 As bytes

```
from fake import FAKER

FAKER.pdf()  # bytes
FAKER.docx()  # bytes
FAKER.png()  # bytes
FAKER.svg()  # bytes
FAKER.bmp()  # bytes
FAKER.gif()  # bytes
```

5.2.2 As files on the file system

```
from fake import FAKER

FAKER.pdf_file()  # str
FAKER.docx_file()  # str
FAKER.png_file()  # str
FAKER.svg_file()  # str
FAKER.bmp_file()  # str
FAKER.gif_file()  # str
FAKER.txt_file()  # str
```

5.3 Factories/dynamic fixtures

This is how you could define factories for Django's built-in `Group` and `User` models.

```
from django.contrib.auth.models import Group, User
from fake import (
    DjangoModelFactory,
    FACTORY,
    PostSave,
    PreSave,
    trait,
)


class GroupFactory(DjangoModelFactory):
    """Group factory."""

    name = FACTORY.word()

    class Meta:
        model = Group
        get_or_create = ("name",)


def set_password(user: User, password: str) -> None:
    """Helper function for setting password for the User."""
    user.set_password(password)


def add_to_group(user: User, name: str) -> None:
    """Helper function for adding the User to a Group."""
    group = GroupFactory(name=name)
    user.groups.add(group)


class UserFactory(DjangoModelFactory):
    """User factory."""

    username = FACTORY.username()
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
    first_name = FACTORY.first_name()
    last_name = FACTORY.last_name()
    email = FACTORY.email()
    date_joined = FACTORY.date_time()
    last_login = FACTORY.date_time()
    is_superuser = False
    is_staff = False
    is_active = FACTORY.pybool()
    password = PreSave(set_password, password="test1234")
    group = PostSave(add_to_group, name="Test group")

    class Meta:
        model = User
        get_or_create = ("username",)

    @trait
    def is_admin_user(self, instance: User) -> None:
        """Trait."""
        instance.is_superuser = True
        instance.is_staff = True
        instance.is_active = True
```

And this is how you could use it:

```
# Create just one user
user = UserFactory()

# Create 5 users
users = UserFactory.create_batch(5)

# Create a user using `is_admin_user` trait
user = UserFactory(is_admin_user=True)

# Create a user with custom password
user = UserFactory(
    password=PreSave(set_password, password="another-password"),
)

# Add a user to another group
user = UserFactory(
    group=PostSave(add_to_group, name="Another group"),
)

# Or even add user to multiple groups at once
user = UserFactory(
    group_1=PostSave(add_to_group, name="Another group"),
    group_2=PostSave(add_to_group, name="Yet another group"),
)
```

5.4 Customize

Make your own custom providers and utilize factories with them.

```
import random
import string

from fake import Faker, Factory, provider


class CustomFaker(Faker):

    @provider
    def postal_code(self) -> str:
        number_part = "".join(random.choices(string.digits, k=4))
        letter_part = "".join(random.choices(string.ascii_uppercase, k=2))
        return f"{number_part} {letter_part}"


FAKER = CustomFaker()
FACTORY = Factory(FAKER)
```

Now you can use it as follows (make sure to import your custom instances of `FAKER` and `FACTORY`):

```
FAKER.postal_code()

from fake import ModelFactory


class AddressFactory(ModelFactory):

    # ... other definitions
    postal_code = FACTORY.postal_code()
    # ... other definitions

    class Meta:
        model = Address
```

CHAPTER

SIX

TESTS

Run the tests with unittest:

```
python -m unittest fake.py
```

Or pytest:

```
pytest
```

CHAPTER

SEVEN

DIFFERENCES WITH ALTERNATIVES

fake.py is Faker + factory_boy + faker-file in one package, radically simplified and reduced in features, but without any external dependencies (not even Pillow or dateutil).

fake.py is modeled after the famous Faker package. Its' API is highly compatible, although drastically reduced. It's not multilingual and does not support postal codes or that many RAW file formats. However, you could easily include it in your production setup without worrying about yet another dependency.

On the other hand, fake.py factories look quite similar to factory_boy factories, although again - drastically simplified and reduced in features.

The file generation part of fake.py are modelled after the faker-file. You don't get a large variety of file types supported and you don't have that much control over the content of the files generated, but you get dependency-free valid files and if that's all you need, you don't need to look further.

However, at any point, if you discover that you "need more", go for Faker, factory_boy and faker-file combination.

CHAPTER

EIGHT

LICENSE

MIT

CHAPTER

NINE

SUPPORT

For security issues contact me at the e-mail given in the *Author* section.

For overall issues, go to GitHub.

CHAPTER

TEN

AUTHOR

Artur Barseghyan <artur.barseghyan@gmail.com>

CHAPTER

ELEVEN

PROJECT DOCUMENTATION

Contents:

Table of Contents

- *Author*
- *Project documentation*

11.1 Recipes

Imports and initialization

```
from fake import FAKER
```

---

first_name

Returns a random first name.

```
from fake import FAKER

FAKER.first_name()
```

---

last_name

Returns a random last name.

```
from fake import FAKER

FAKER.last_name()
```

---

name

Returns a random full name.

```
from fake import FAKER

FAKER.name()
```

---

word

Returns a random word.

```
from fake import FAKER

FAKER.word()
```

---

words

Returns a list of `nb` random words.

```
from fake import FAKER

FAKER.words()
```

Arguments:

- nb (type: int, default value: 5) is an optional argument.

Example with arguments (returns a list of 10 words):

```
from fake import FAKER

FAKER.words(nb=10)
```

---

sentence

Returns a random sentence with nb_words number of words.

```
from fake import FAKER

FAKER.sentence()
```

Arguments:

- nb_words (type: int, default value: 5) is an optional argument.

Example with arguments (returns a sentence of 10 words):

```
from fake import FAKER

FAKER.sentence(nb_words=10)
```

---

sentences

Returns nb number of random sentences.

```
from fake import FAKER

FAKER.sentences()
```

Arguments:

- nb (type: int, default value: 3) is an optional argument.

Example with arguments (returns a list of 10 sentences):

```
from fake import FAKER

FAKER.sentences(nb=10)
```

---

paragraph

Returns a random paragraph with nb_sentences number of sentences.

```
from fake import FAKER

FAKER.paragraph()
```

Arguments:

- nb_sentences (type: int, default value: 5) is an optional argument.

Example with arguments (returns a paragraph of 10 sentences):

```
from fake import FAKER

FAKER.paragraph(nb_sentences=10)
```

---

paragraphs

Returns nb number of random paragraphs.

```
from fake import FAKER

FAKER.paragraphs()
```

Arguments:

- nb (type: int, default value: 3) is an optional argument.

Example with arguments (returns a list of 10 paragraphs):

```
from fake import FAKER

FAKER.paragraphs(nb=10)
```

---

text

Returns random text with up to nb_chars characters.

```
from fake import FAKER

FAKER.text()
```

Arguments:

- nb_chars (type: int, default value: 200) is an optional argument.

Example with arguments (returns a 1000 character long text):

```
from fake import FAKER

FAKER.text(nb_chars=1_000)
```

---

texts

Returns nb number of random texts.

```
from fake import FAKER

FAKER.texts()
```

Arguments:

- `nb` (type: `int`, default value: `3`) is an optional argument.

Example with arguments (returns a list of 10 texts):

```
from fake import FAKER

FAKER.texts(nb=10)
```

---

file_name

Returns a random file name with the given extension.

```
from fake import FAKER

FAKER.file_name()
```

Arguments:

- `extension` (type: `str`, default value: `txt`) is an optional argument.

Example with arguments (returns a filename with "png" extension):

```
from fake import FAKER

FAKER.file_name(extension="png")
```

---

email

Returns a random email with the specified domain.

```
from fake import FAKER

FAKER.email()
```

Arguments:

- `domain` (type: `str`, default value: `example.com`) is an optional argument.

Example with arguments (returns an email with "gmail.com" domain):

```
from fake import FAKER

FAKER.email(domain="gmail.com")
```

---

url

Returns a random URL.

```
from fake import FAKER

FAKER.url()
```

Arguments:

- `protocols` (type: `Optional[Tuple[str]]`, default value: `None`) is an optional argument.
- `tlds` (type: `Optional[Tuple[str]]`, default value: `None`) is an optional argument.
- `suffixes` (type: `Optional[Tuple[str]]`, default value: `None`) is an optional argument.

Returns a valid random image URL.

```
from fake import FAKER

FAKER.image_url()
```

Arguments:

- `width` (type: `int`, default value: `800`) is a required argument.
- `height` (type: `int`, default value: `600`) is an required argument.
- `service_url` (type: `Optional[str]`, default value: `None`) is an optional argument.

Example with arguments (alternative dimensions):

```
from fake import FAKER

FAKER.image_url(width=640, height=480)
```

---

pyint

Returns a random integer between `min_value` and `max_value`.

```
from fake import FAKER

FAKER.pyint()
```

Arguments:

- `min_value` (type: `int`, default value: `0`) is an optional argument.
- `max_value` (type: `int`, default value: `9999`) is an optional argument.

Example with arguments (returns an integer between 0 and 100):

```
from fake import FAKER

FAKER.pyint(min_value=0, max_value=100)
```

---

pybool

Returns a random boolean value.

```
from fake import FAKER

FAKER.pybool()
```

---

pystr

Returns a random string of `nb_chars` length.

```
from fake import FAKER

FAKER.pystr()
```

Arguments:

- `nb_chars` (type: `int`, default value: `20`) is an optional argument.

Example with arguments (returns a string of 64 characters):

```
from fake import FAKER

FAKER.pystr(nb_chars=64)
```

---

pyfloat

Returns a random float between `min_value` and `max_value`.

```
from fake import FAKER

FAKER.pyfloat()
```

Arguments:

- `min_value` (type: `float`, default value: `0.0`) is an optional argument.
- `max_value` (type: `float`, default value: `10.00`) is an optional argument.

Example with arguments (returns a float between 0 and 100):

```
from fake import FAKER

FAKER.pyfloat(min_value=0.0, max_value=100.0)
```

---

pydecimal

Returns a random decimal, according to given `left_digits` and `right_digits`.

```
from fake import FAKER

FAKER.pydecimal()
```

Arguments:

- `left_digits` (type: `int`, default value: `5`) is an optional argument.
- `right_digits` (type: `int`, default value: `2`) is an optional argument.

- `positive` (type: `bool`, default value: `True`) is an optional argument.

Example with arguments:

```
from fake import FAKER

FAKER.pydecimal(left_digits=1, right_digits=4, positive=False)
```

---

ipv4

Returns a random IPv4 address.

```
from fake import FAKER

FAKER.ipv4()
```

---

date

Generates a random date.

```
from fake import FAKER

FAKER.date()
```

Arguments:

- `start_date` (type: `str`, default value: `-7d`) is a optional argument.
- `end_date` (type: `str`, default value: `+0d`) is an optional argument.

Example with arguments, generate a random date between given `start_date` and `end_date`:

```
from fake import FAKER

FAKER.date(start_date="-1d", end_date="+1d")
```

---

date_time

Generates a random datetime.

```
from fake import FAKER

FAKER.date_time()
```

Arguments:

- `start_date` (type: `str`, default value: `-7d`) is an optional argument.
- `end_date` (type: `str`, default value: `+0d`) is an optional argument.

Example with arguments, generate a random date between given `start_date` and `end_date`:

```
from fake import FAKER

FAKER.date_time(start_date="-1d", end_date="+1d")
```

---

pdf

Generates a content (`bytes`) of a PDF document.

```
from fake import FAKER

FAKER.pdf()
```

Arguments:

- `nb_pages` (type: `int`, default value: `1`) is an optional argument.
- `texts` (type: `List[str]`, default value: `None`) is an optional argument.
- `generator` (type: `Union[Type[TextPdfGenerator], Type[GraphicPdfGenerator]]`, default value: `GraphicPdfGenerator`) is an optional argument.
- `metadata` (type: `MetaData`, default value: `None`) is an optional argument.

Note: `texts` is valid only in case `TextPdfGenerator` is used.

Note: Either `nb_pages` or `texts` shall be provided. `nb_pages` is by default set to `1`, but if `texts` is given, the value of `nb_pages` is adjusted accordingly.

Examples with arguments.

Generate a content (`bytes`) of a PDF document of 100 pages with random graphics:

```
from fake import FAKER

FAKER.pdf(nb_pages=100)
```

Generate a content (`bytes`) of a PDF document of 100 pages with random texts:

```
from fake import FAKER
from fake import TextPdfGenerator

FAKER.pdf(nb_pages=100, generator=TextPdfGenerator)
```

If you want to get insights of the content used to generate the PDF (texts), pass the `metadata` argument.

```
from fake import FAKER
from fake import MetaData, TextPdfGenerator

metadata = MetaData()
FAKER.pdf(nb_pages=100, generator=TextPdfGenerator, metadata=metadata)

print(metadata.content)  # Inspect ``metadata``
```

image

Generates a content (`bytes`) of a image of the specified format and colour.

```
from fake import FAKER

FAKER.image()  # Supported formats are `png`, `svg`, `bmp` and `gif`
```

Arguments:

- `image_format` (type: `str`, default value: `png`) is an optional argument.
- `size` (type: `Tuple[int, int]`, default value: `(100, 100)`) is an optional argument.
- `color` (type: `Tuple[int, int, int]`, default value: `(0, 0, 255)`) is an optional argument.

Example with arguments.

```
from fake import FAKER

FAKER.image(
    image_format="svg",  # SVG format
    size=(640, 480),  # 640px width, 480px height
    color=(0, 0, 0),  # Fill rectangle with black
)
```

docx

Generates a content (`bytes`) of a DOCX document.

```
from fake import FAKER

FAKER.docx()
```

Arguments:

- `nb_pages` (type: `int`, default value: `1`) is an optional argument.
- `texts` (type: `List[str]`, default value: `None`) is an optional argument.

Note: Either `nb_pages` or `texts` shall be provided. `nb_pages` is by default set to `1`, but if `texts` is given, the value of `nb_pages` is adjusted accordingly.

Examples with arguments.

Generate a content (`bytes`) of a DOCX document of 100 pages with random texts:

```
from fake import FAKER

FAKER.docx(nb_pages=100)
```

If you want to get insights of the content used to generate the DOCX (texts), pass the `metadata` argument.

```
from fake import FAKER
from fake import MetaData

metadata = MetaData()
FAKER.docx(nb_pages=100, metadata=metadata)

print(metadata.content)  # Inspect ``metadata``
```

---

pdf_file

Generates a PDF file.

```
from fake import FAKER

FAKER.pdf_file()
```

Arguments:

Note: Accepts all arguments of `pdf` + the following:

- `storage` (type: `BaseStorage`, default value: `None`) is an optional argument.
- `basename` (type: `str`, default value: `None`) is an optional argument.
- `prefix` (type: `str`, default value: `None`) is an optional argument.

Examples with arguments.

Generate a PDF document of 100 pages with random graphics:

```
from fake import FAKER

FAKER.pdf_file(nb_pages=100)
```

Generate a PDF document of 100 pages with random texts:

```
from fake import FAKER
from fake import TextPdfGenerator

FAKER.pdf_file(nb_pages=100, generator=TextPdfGenerator)
```

If you want to get insights of the content used to generate the PDF (texts), pass the `metadata` argument.

```
from fake import FAKER
from fake import MetaData, TextPdfGenerator

metadata = MetaData()
FAKER.pdf_file(nb_pages=100, generator=TextPdfGenerator, metadata=metadata)

print(metadata.content)  # Inspect ``metadata``
```

---

png_file

Generates a PNG file.

```
from fake import FAKER

FAKER.png_file()
```

Arguments:

Note: Accepts all arguments of `png` + the following:

- `storage` (type: `BaseStorage`, default value: `None`) is an optional argument.
- `basename` (type: `str`, default value: `None`) is an optional argument.
- `prefix` (type: `str`, default value: `None`) is an optional argument.

Example with arguments.

```
from fake import FAKER

FAKER.png_file(
    basename="png_file",  # Basename
    size=(640, 480),  # 640px width, 480px height
    color=(0, 0, 0),  # Fill rectangle with black
)
```

---

svg_file

Generates an `SVG` file.

```
from fake import FAKER

FAKER.svg_file()
```

Arguments:

Note: Accepts all arguments of `svg` + the following:

- `storage` (type: `BaseStorage`, default value: `None`) is an optional argument.
- `basename` (type: `str`, default value: `None`) is an optional argument.
- `prefix` (type: `str`, default value: `None`) is an optional argument.

Example with arguments.

```
from fake import FAKER

FAKER.svg_file(
    basename="svg_file",  # Basename
    size=(640, 480),  # 640px width, 480px height
    color=(0, 0, 0),  # Fill rectangle with black
)
```

---

bmp_file

Generates a BMP file.

```
from fake import FAKER

FAKER.bmp_file()
```

Arguments:

Note: Accepts all arguments of `bmp` + the following:

- `storage` (type: `BaseStorage`, default value: `None`) is an optional argument.
- `basename` (type: `str`, default value: `None`) is an optional argument.
- `prefix` (type: `str`, default value: `None`) is an optional argument.

Example with arguments.

```
from fake import FAKER

FAKER.bmp_file(
    basename="bmp_file",  # Basename
    size=(640, 480),  # 640px width, 480px height
    color=(0, 0, 0),  # Fill rectangle with black
)
```

---

gif_file

Generates a GIF file.

```
from fake import FAKER

FAKER.gif_file()
```

Arguments:

Note: Accepts all arguments of `gif` + the following:

- `storage` (type: `BaseStorage`, default value: `None`) is an optional argument.
- `basename` (type: `str`, default value: `None`) is an optional argument.
- `prefix` (type: `str`, default value: `None`) is an optional argument.

Example with arguments.

```
from fake import FAKER

FAKER.gif_file(
    basename="gif_file",  # Basename
    size=(640, 480),  # 640px width, 480px height
    color=(0, 0, 0),  # Fill rectangle with black
)
```

txt_file

Generates a `TXT` file.

```
from fake import FAKER

FAKER.txt_file()
```

Arguments:

Note: Accepts all arguments of `text` + the following:

- `storage` (type: `BaseStorage`, default value: `None`) is an optional argument.
- `basename` (type: `str`, default value: `None`) is an optional argument.
- `prefix` (type: `str`, default value: `None`) is an optional argument.

Example with arguments.

```
from fake import FAKER

FAKER.txt_file(
    basename="txt_file",  # Basename
    nb_chars=10_000,  # 10_000 characters long
)
```

11.2 Creating images

Creating images for testing could be a challenging job. The goal of this library is to help you out with basic tasks. You can easily generate very basic graphic images, but no custom shapes. Paper size is A4.

If you don't like how image files are generated by this library, you can check the faker-file package, which can produce complex images.

11.2.1 Supported image formats

Currently, 4 image formats are supported:

- `PNG`.
- `SVG`.
- `BMP`.
- `GIF`.

11.2.2 Generating images as bytes

See the following full functional snippet for generating a PNG image.

```
from fake import FAKER

png_bytes = FAKER.png()
```

See the full example here

The generated PNG image will be an image filled with a given color of a size 100x100 px.

If you want image of a different size or color, provide size (Tuple[int, int]) and color (Tuple[int, int, int]) arguments along. See the example below:

```
png_bytes = FAKER.png(size=(500, 500), color=(127, 127, 127))
```

See the full example here

11.2.3 Generating files

Generate a PNG image.

```
png_file = FAKER.png_file()
```

See the full example here

With size and color tweaks:

```
png_file = FAKER.png_file(size=(500, 500), color=(127, 127, 127))
```

See the full example here

All other formats (SVG, BMP and GIF) work in exact same way.

11.3 Creating PDF

PDF is certainly one of the most complicated formats out there. And certainly one of the formats most of the developers will be having trouble with, as there are many versions and dialects.

The goal of this library is to help you out with basic tasks. You can easily generate PDFs with 100 pages (paper size is A4), having a little text on each. Or you can generate PDFs with images. Currently, you can't have both at the same time.

If you don't like how PDF files are generated by this library, you can check the faker-file package, which can produce complex PDF documents.

11.3.1 Building PDF with text

If you need bytes

```
from fake import FAKER, TextPdfGenerator

pdf_bytes = FAKER.pdf(generator=TextPdfGenerator)
```

See the full example here

The generated PDF will consist of a single page with little text on it.

If you want to control number of pages created, you could:

- Pass the list of texts to be used in `texts` argument.
- Pass the number of pages to be created in `nb_pages` argument.

See the example below for `texts` tweak:

```
texts = FAKER.sentences()
pdf_bytes = FAKER.pdf(texts=texts, generator=TextPdfGenerator)
```

See the full example here

See the example below for `nb_pages` tweak:

```
pdf_bytes = FAKER.pdf(nb_pages=100, generator=TextPdfGenerator)
```

See the full example here

If you need files

```
pdf_file = FAKER.pdf_file(generator=TextPdfGenerator)
```

See the full example here

With `texts` tweak:

```
texts = FAKER.sentences()
pdf_file = FAKER.pdf_file(texts=texts, generator=TextPdfGenerator)
```

See the full example here

With `nb_pages` tweak:

```
pdf_file = FAKER.pdf_file(nb_pages=100, generator=TextPdfGenerator)
```

See the full example here

11.3.2 Building PDF with graphics

If you need bytes

```
from fake import FAKER, GraphicPdfGenerator

pdf_bytes = FAKER.pdf(generator=GraphicPdfGenerator)
```

See the full example here

The generated PDF will consist of a single page with a colored square on it.

If you want PDF with more pages, provide the nb_pages argument.

See the example below for nb_pages tweak:

```
pdf_bytes = FAKER.pdf(nb_pages=100, generator=GraphicPdfGenerator)
```

See the full example here

If you need files

```
pdf_file = FAKER.pdf_file(generator=GraphicPdfGenerator)
```

See the full example here

With nb_pages tweak:

```
pdf_file = FAKER.pdf_file(nb_pages=100, generator=GraphicPdfGenerator)
```

See the full example here

11.4 Creating DOCX

The goal of this library is to help you out with basic tasks. You can easily generate DOCX files with 100 pages (paper size is A4), having a little text on each.

If you don't like how DOCX files are generated by this library, you can check the faker-file package, which can produce complex DOCX documents.

11.4.1 If you need bytes

```
from fake import FAKER

docx_bytes = FAKER.docx()
```

See the full example here

The generated DOCX will consist of a single page with little text on it.

If you want to control number of pages created, you could:

- Pass the list of texts to be used in `texts` argument.
- Pass the number of pages to be created in `nb_pages` argument.

See the example below for `texts` tweak:

```
texts = FAKER.sentences()
docx_bytes = FAKER.docx(texts=texts)
```

See the full example `here`

See the example below for `nb_pages` tweak:

```
docx_bytes = FAKER.docx(nb_pages=100)
```

See the full example `here`

11.4.2 If you need files

```
docx_file = FAKER.docx_file()
```

See the full example `here`

With `texts` tweak:

```
texts = FAKER.sentences()
docx_file = FAKER.docx_file(texts=texts)
```

See the full example `here`

With `nb_pages` tweak:

```
docx_file = FAKER.docx_file(nb_pages=100)
```

See the full example `here`

11.5 Factories

- `pre_save` is a method decorator that will always run before the instance is saved.
- `post_save` is a method decorator that will always run after the instance is saved.
- `trait` decorator runs the code if set to True in factory constructor.
- `PreSave` is like the `pre_save` decorator of the `ModelFactory`, but you can pass arguments to it and have a lot of flexibility. See a working example (below) of how set a user password in Django.
- `PostSave` is like the `post_save` decorator of the `ModelFactory`, but you can pass arguments to it and have a lot of flexibility. See a working example (below) of how to assign a user to a Group after user creation.

- `LazyAttribute` expects a callable, will take the instance as a first argument, runs it with extra arguments specified and sets the value as an attribute name.
- `LazyFunction` expects a callable, runs it (without any arguments) and sets the value as an attribute name.
- `SubFactory` is for specifying relations (typically - ForeignKeys).

11.5.1 Django example

Filename: article/models.py

```
from django.conf import settings
from django.db import models
from django.utils import timezone


class Article(models.Model):
    title = models.CharField(max_length=255)
    slug = models.SlugField(unique=True)
    content = models.TextField()
    headline = models.TextField()
    category = models.CharField(max_length=255)
    image = models.ImageField(null=True, blank=True)
    pub_date = models.DateField(default=timezone.now)
    safe_for_work = models.BooleanField(default=False)
    minutes_to_read = models.IntegerField(default=5)
    author = models.ForeignKey(
        settings.AUTH_USER_MODEL, on_delete=models.CASCADE
    )
```

See the full example `here`

Filename: article/factories.py

```
import random
from functools import partial

from django.conf import settings
from django.contrib.auth.models import Group, User
from django.utils import timezone
from fake import (
    FACTORY,
    DjangoModelFactory,
    FileSystemStorage,
    LazyAttribute,
    LazyFunction,
    PostSave,
    PreSave,
    SubFactory,
    post_save,
    pre_save,
    trait,
)
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
from article.models import Article

# For Django, all files shall be placed inside `MEDIA_ROOT` directory.
# That's why you need to apply this trick - define a
# custom `FileSystemStorage` class and pass it to the file factory as
# `storage` argument.
STORAGE = FileSystemStorage(root_path=settings.MEDIA_ROOT, rel_path="tmp")
CATEGORIES = (
    "art",
    "technology",
    "literature",
)


class GroupFactory(DjangoModelFactory):
    """Group factory."""

    name = FACTORY.word()

    class Meta:
        model = Group
        get_or_create = ("name",)


def set_password(user: User, password: str) -> None:
    user.set_password(password)


def add_to_group(user: User, name: str) -> None:
    group = GroupFactory(name=name)
    user.groups.add(group)


class UserFactory(DjangoModelFactory):

    username = FACTORY.username()
    first_name = FACTORY.first_name()
    last_name = FACTORY.last_name()
    email = FACTORY.email()
    date_joined = FACTORY.date_time(tzinfo=timezone.get_current_timezone())
    last_login = FACTORY.date_time(tzinfo=timezone.get_current_timezone())
    is_superuser = False
    is_staff = False
    is_active = FACTORY.pybool()
    password = PreSave(set_password, password="test1234")
    group = PostSave(add_to_group, name="TestGroup1234")

    class Meta:
        model = User
        get_or_create = ("username",)
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
    @post_save
    def _send_registration_email(self, instance):
        """Send an email with registration information."""
        # Your code here

    @trait
    def is_admin_user(self, instance: User) -> None:
        instance.is_superuser = True
        instance.is_staff = True
        instance.is_active = True



class ArticleFactory(DjangoModelFactory):

    title = FACTORY.sentence()
    slug = FACTORY.slug()
    content = FACTORY.text()
    headline = LazyAttribute(lambda o: o.content[:25])
    category = LazyFunction(partial(random.choice, CATEGORIES))
    image = FACTORY.png_file(storage=STORAGE)
    pub_date = FACTORY.date(tzinfo=timezone.get_current_timezone())
    safe_for_work = FACTORY.pybool()
    minutes_to_read = FACTORY.pyint(min_value=1, max_value=10)
    author = SubFactory(UserFactory)

    class Meta:
        model = Article
```

See the full example here

Usage example

```
# Create one article
article = ArticleFactory()

# Create 5 articles
articles = ArticleFactory.create_batch(5)

# Create one article with authors username set to admin.
article = ArticleFactory(author__username="admin")

# Using trait
user = UserFactory(is_admin_user=True)

# Using trait in SubFactory
article = ArticleFactory(author__is_admin_user=True)

# Create a user. Created user will automatically have his password
# set to "test1234" and will be added to the group "Test group".
user = UserFactory()
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
# Create a user with custom password
user = UserFactory(
    password=PreSave(set_password, password="another-pass"),
)

# Add a user to another group
user = UserFactory(
    group=PostSave(add_to_group, name="Another group"),
)

# Or even add user to multiple groups at once
user = UserFactory(
    group_1=PostSave(add_to_group, name="Another group"),
    group_2=PostSave(add_to_group, name="Yet another group"),
)
```

11.5.2 Pydantic example

Filename: article/models.py

```
from datetime import date, datetime
from typing import Optional, Set

from fake import xor_transform
from pydantic import BaseModel, Field


class Group(BaseModel):
    id: int
    name: str

    class Config:
        allow_mutation = False

    def __hash__(self):
        return hash((self.id, self.name))

    def __eq__(self, other):
        if isinstance(other, Group):
            return self.id == other.id and self.name == other.name
        return False


class User(BaseModel):
    id: int
    username: str = Field(..., max_length=255)
    first_name: str = Field(..., max_length=255)
    last_name: str = Field(..., max_length=255)
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
    email: str = Field(..., max_length=255)
    date_joined: datetime = Field(default_factory=datetime.utcnow)
    last_login: Optional[datetime] = None
    password: Optional[str] = Field("", max_length=255)
    is_superuser: bool = Field(default=False)
    is_staff: bool = Field(default=False)
    is_active: bool = Field(default=True)
    groups: Set[Group] = Field(default_factory=set)

    class Config:
        extra = "allow"  # For testing purposes only

    def __str__(self):
        return self.username

    def set_password(self, password: str) -> None:
        self.password = xor_transform(password)


class Article(BaseModel):
    id: int
    title: str = Field(..., max_length=255)
    slug: str = Field(..., max_length=255, unique=True)
    content: str
    image: Optional[str] = None  # Use str to represent the image path or URL
    pub_date: date = Field(default_factory=date.today)
    safe_for_work: bool = False
    minutes_to_read: int = 5
    author: User

    class Config:
        extra = "allow"  # For testing purposes only

    def __str__(self):
        return self.title
```

See the full example here

Filename: article/factories.py

```
from pathlib import Path

from fake import (
    FACTORY,
    FileSystemStorage,
    ModelFactory,
    PostSave,
    PreSave,
    SubFactory,
    post_save,
    pre_save,
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
    trait,
)

from article.models import Article, Group, User

# Build paths inside the project like this: BASE_DIR / 'subdir'.
BASE_DIR = Path(__file__).resolve().parent.parent
MEDIA_ROOT = BASE_DIR / "media"

STORAGE = FileSystemStorage(root_path=MEDIA_ROOT, rel_path="tmp")


class GroupFactory(ModelFactory):
    id = FACTORY.pyint()
    name = FACTORY.word()

    class Meta:
        model = Group
        get_or_create = ("name",)


def set_password(user: User, password: str) -> None:
    user.set_password(password)


def add_to_group(user: User, name: str) -> None:
    group = GroupFactory(name=name)
    user.groups.add(group)


class UserFactory(ModelFactory):
    id = FACTORY.pyint()
    username = FACTORY.username()
    first_name = FACTORY.first_name()
    last_name = FACTORY.last_name()
    email = FACTORY.email()
    date_joined = FACTORY.date_time()
    last_login = FACTORY.date_time()
    is_superuser = False
    is_staff = False
    is_active = FACTORY.pybool()
    password = PreSave(set_password, password="test1234")
    group = PostSave(add_to_group, name="TestGroup1234")

    class Meta:
        model = User

    @trait
    def is_admin_user(self, instance: User) -> None:
        instance.is_superuser = True
        instance.is_staff = True
        instance.is_active = True
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
class ArticleFactory(ModelFactory):
    id = FACTORY.pyint()
    title = FACTORY.sentence()
    slug = FACTORY.slug()
    content = FACTORY.text()
    image = FACTORY.png_file(storage=STORAGE)
    pub_date = FACTORY.date()
    safe_for_work = FACTORY.pybool()
    minutes_to_read = FACTORY.pyint(min_value=1, max_value=10)
    author = SubFactory(UserFactory)

    class Meta:
        model = Article
```

See the full example here

Used just like in previous example.

11.5.3 TortoiseORM example

Filename: article/models.py

```
from datetime import date

from fake import xor_transform
from tortoise import fields
from tortoise.models import Model


class Group(Model):
    """Group model."""

    id = fields.IntField(pk=True)
    name = fields.CharField(max_length=255, unique=True)


class User(Model):
    """User model."""

    id = fields.IntField(pk=True)
    username = fields.CharField(max_length=255, unique=True)
    first_name = fields.CharField(max_length=255)
    last_name = fields.CharField(max_length=255)
    email = fields.CharField(max_length=255)
    password = fields.CharField(max_length=255, null=True, blank=True)
    last_login = fields.DatetimeField(null=True, blank=True)
    is_superuser = fields.BooleanField(default=False)
    is_staff = fields.BooleanField(default=False)
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
    is_active = fields.BooleanField(default=True)
    date_joined = fields.DatetimeField(null=True, blank=True)
    groups = fields.ManyToManyField("models.Group", on_delete=fields.CASCADE)

    def set_password(self, password: str) -> None:
        self.password = xor_transform(password)


class Article(Model):
    """Article model."""

    id = fields.IntField(pk=True)
    title = fields.CharField(max_length=255)
    slug = fields.CharField(max_length=255, unique=True)
    content = fields.TextField()
    image = fields.TextField(null=True, blank=True)
    pub_date = fields.DateField(default=date.today)
    safe_for_work = fields.BooleanField(default=False)
    minutes_to_read = fields.IntField(default=5)
    author = fields.ForeignKeyField("models.User", on_delete=fields.CASCADE)
```

See the full example here

Filename: article/factories.py

```
from pathlib import Path

from fake import (
    FACTORY,
    FileSystemStorage,
    PostSave,
    PreSave,
    SubFactory,
    TortoiseModelFactory,
    post_save,
    pre_save,
    run_async_in_thread,
    trait,
)

from article.models import Article, Group, User

# Build paths inside the project like this: BASE_DIR / 'subdir'.
BASE_DIR = Path(__file__).resolve().parent.parent
MEDIA_ROOT = BASE_DIR / "media"

STORAGE = FileSystemStorage(root_path=MEDIA_ROOT, rel_path="tmp")


class GroupFactory(TortoiseModelFactory):
    """Group factory."""
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
    name = FACTORY.word()

    class Meta:
        model = Group
        get_or_create = ("name",)


def set_password(user: User, password: str) -> None:
    user.set_password(password)


def add_to_group(user: User, name: str) -> None:
    group = GroupFactory(name=name)

    async def _add_to_group():
        await user.groups.add(group)
        await user.save()

    run_async_in_thread(_add_to_group())


class UserFactory(TortoiseModelFactory):
    """User factory."""

    username = FACTORY.username()
    first_name = FACTORY.first_name()
    last_name = FACTORY.last_name()
    email = FACTORY.email()
    date_joined = FACTORY.date_time()
    last_login = FACTORY.date_time()
    is_superuser = False
    is_staff = False
    is_active = FACTORY.pybool()
    password = PreSave(set_password, password="test1234")
    group = PostSave(add_to_group, name="TestGroup1234")

    class Meta:
        model = User
        get_or_create = ("username",)

    @trait
    def is_admin_user(self, instance: User) -> None:
        instance.is_superuser = True
        instance.is_staff = True
        instance.is_active = True


class ArticleFactory(TortoiseModelFactory):
    """Article factory."""

    title = FACTORY.sentence()
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
    slug = FACTORY.slug()
    content = FACTORY.text()
    image = FACTORY.png_file(storage=STORAGE)
    pub_date = FACTORY.date()
    safe_for_work = FACTORY.pybool()
    minutes_to_read = FACTORY.pyint(min_value=1, max_value=10)
    author = SubFactory(UserFactory)

    class Meta:
        model = Article
```

See the full example here

Used just like in previous example.

11.5.4 Dataclasses example

Filename: article/models.py

```
from dataclasses import dataclass, field
from datetime import date, datetime
from typing import Optional, Set

from fake import xor_transform


@dataclass(frozen=True)
class Group:
    id: int
    name: str


@dataclass
class User:
    id: int
    username: str
    first_name: str
    last_name: str
    email: str
    date_joined: datetime = field(default_factory=datetime.utcnow)
    last_login: Optional[datetime] = None
    password: Optional[str] = None
    is_superuser: bool = False
    is_staff: bool = False
    is_active: bool = True
    groups: Set[Group] = field(default_factory=set)

    def __str__(self):
        return self.username
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
    def set_password(self, password: str) -> None:
        self.password = xor_transform(password)


@dataclass
class Article:
    id: int
    title: str
    slug: str
    content: str
    author: User
    image: Optional[str] = None  # Use str to represent the image path or URL
    pub_date: date = field(default_factory=date.today)
    safe_for_work: bool = False
    minutes_to_read: int = 5

    def __str__(self):
        return self.title
```

See the full example here

Filename: article/factories.py

```
from pathlib import Path

from fake import (
    FACTORY,
    FileSystemStorage,
    ModelFactory,
    PostSave,
    PreSave,
    SubFactory,
    post_save,
    pre_save,
    trait,
)

from article.models import Article, Group, User

# Build paths inside the project like this: BASE_DIR / 'subdir'.
BASE_DIR = Path(__file__).resolve().parent.parent
MEDIA_ROOT = BASE_DIR / "media"

STORAGE = FileSystemStorage(root_path=MEDIA_ROOT, rel_path="tmp")


class GroupFactory(ModelFactory):
    id = FACTORY.pyint()
    name = FACTORY.word()

    class Meta:
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
        model = Group
        get_or_create = ("name",)


def set_password(user: User, password: str) -> None:
    user.set_password(password)


def add_to_group(user: User, name: str) -> None:
    group = GroupFactory(name=name)
    user.groups.add(group)


class UserFactory(ModelFactory):
    id = FACTORY.pyint()
    username = FACTORY.username()
    first_name = FACTORY.first_name()
    last_name = FACTORY.last_name()
    email = FACTORY.email()
    date_joined = FACTORY.date_time()
    last_login = FACTORY.date_time()
    is_superuser = False
    is_staff = False
    is_active = FACTORY.pybool()
    password = PreSave(set_password, password="test1234")
    group = PostSave(add_to_group, name="TestGroup1234")

    class Meta:
        model = User

    @trait
    def is_admin_user(self, instance: User) -> None:
        instance.is_superuser = True
        instance.is_staff = True
        instance.is_active = True


class ArticleFactory(ModelFactory):
    id = FACTORY.pyint()
    title = FACTORY.sentence()
    slug = FACTORY.slug()
    content = FACTORY.text()
    image = FACTORY.png_file(storage=STORAGE)
    pub_date = FACTORY.date()
    safe_for_work = FACTORY.pybool()
    minutes_to_read = FACTORY.pyint(min_value=1, max_value=10)
    author = SubFactory(UserFactory)

    class Meta:
        model = Article
```

See the full example here

Used just like in previous example.

11.5.5 SQLAlchemy example

Filename: config.py

```
from sqlalchemy import create_engine
from sqlalchemy.orm import scoped_session, sessionmaker

# SQLAlchemy
DATABASE_URL = "sqlite:///test_database.db"
ENGINE = create_engine(DATABASE_URL)
SESSION = scoped_session(sessionmaker(bind=ENGINE))
```

See the full example here

Filename: article/models.py

```
from datetime import datetime

from fake import xor_transform
from sqlalchemy import (
    Boolean,
    Column,
    DateTime,
    ForeignKey,
    Integer,
    String,
    Table,
    Text,
)
from sqlalchemy.ext.declarative import declarative_base
from sqlalchemy.orm import relationship


Base = declarative_base()


# Association table for the many-to-many relationship
user_group_association = Table(
    "user_group",
    Base.metadata,
    Column("user_id", Integer, ForeignKey("users.id")),
    Column("group_id", Integer, ForeignKey("groups.id")),
)


class Group(Base):
    """Group model."""
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
    __tablename__ = "groups"

    id = Column(Integer, primary_key=True)
    name = Column(String(255), unique=True)


class User(Base):
    """User model."""

    __tablename__ = "users"

    id = Column(Integer, primary_key=True)
    username = Column(String(255), unique=True)
    first_name = Column(String(255))
    last_name = Column(String(255))
    email = Column(String(255))
    date_joined = Column(DateTime, default=datetime.utcnow)
    last_login = Column(DateTime, nullable=True)
    password = Column(String(255), nullable=True)
    is_superuser = Column(Boolean, default=False)
    is_staff = Column(Boolean, default=False)
    is_active = Column(Boolean, default=True)

    # Many-to-many relationship
    groups = relationship(
        "Group", secondary=user_group_association, backref="users"
    )

    # One-to-many relationship
    articles = relationship("Article", back_populates="author")

    def set_password(self, password: str) -> None:
        self.password = xor_transform(password)


class Article(Base):
    """Article model."""

    __tablename__ = "articles"

    id = Column(Integer, primary_key=True)
    title = Column(String(255))
    slug = Column(String(255), unique=True)
    content = Column(Text)
    image = Column(Text, nullable=True)
    pub_date = Column(DateTime, default=datetime.utcnow)
    safe_for_work = Column(Boolean, default=False)
    minutes_to_read = Column(Integer, default=5)
    author_id = Column(Integer, ForeignKey("users.id"))

    author = relationship("User", back_populates="articles")
```

See the full example here

Filename: article/factories.py

```
from pathlib import Path

from fake import (
    FACTORY,
    FileSystemStorage,
    PostSave,
    PreSave,
    SQLAlchemyModelFactory,
    SubFactory,
    post_save,
    pre_save,
    trait,
)

from article.models import Article, Group, User
from config import SESSION

# Storage config. Build paths inside the project like this: BASE_DIR / 'subdir'
BASE_DIR = Path(__file__).resolve().parent.parent
MEDIA_ROOT = BASE_DIR / "media"
STORAGE = FileSystemStorage(root_path=MEDIA_ROOT, rel_path="tmp")


def get_session():
    return SESSION()


class GroupFactory(SQLAlchemyModelFactory):
    """User factory."""

    name = FACTORY.word()

    class Meta:
        model = Group
        get_or_create = ("name",)

    class MetaSQLAlchemy:
        get_session = get_session


def set_password(user: User, password: str) -> None:
    user.set_password(password)


def add_to_group(user: User, name: str) -> None:
    session = get_session()
    # Check if the group already exists
    group = session.query(Group).filter_by(name=name).first()

    # If the group doesn't exist, create a new one
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
    if not group:
        group = Group(name=name)
        session.add(group)
        session.commit()  # Commit to assign an ID to the new group

    # Add the group to the user's groups using append
    if group not in user.groups:
        user.groups.append(group)
        session.commit()  # Commit the changes


class UserFactory(SQLAlchemyModelFactory):
    """User factory."""

    username = FACTORY.username()
    first_name = FACTORY.first_name()
    last_name = FACTORY.last_name()
    email = FACTORY.email()
    date_joined = FACTORY.date_time()
    last_login = FACTORY.date_time()
    is_superuser = False
    is_staff = False
    is_active = FACTORY.pybool()
    password = PreSave(set_password, password="test1234")
    group = PostSave(add_to_group, name="TestGroup1234")

    class Meta:
        model = User
        get_or_create = ("username",)

    class MetaSQLAlchemy:
        get_session = get_session

    @trait
    def is_admin_user(self, instance: User) -> None:
        instance.is_superuser = True
        instance.is_staff = True
        instance.is_active = True


class ArticleFactory(SQLAlchemyModelFactory):
    """Article factory."""

    title = FACTORY.sentence()
    slug = FACTORY.slug()
    content = FACTORY.text()
    image = FACTORY.png_file(storage=STORAGE)
    pub_date = FACTORY.date()
    safe_for_work = FACTORY.pybool()
    minutes_to_read = FACTORY.pyint(min_value=1, max_value=10)
    author = SubFactory(UserFactory)
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
    class Meta:
        model = Article

    class MetaSQLAlchemy:
        get_session = get_session
```

See the full example here

Used just like in previous example.

11.6 Customization

- The `fake.FAKER` is an instance of the `fake.Faker` class.
- The `fake.FACTORY` is an instance of the `fake.Factory` class, initialized with `fake.FAKER` instance.

The `Faker` class is easy to customize. See the following example:

Filename: custom_fake.py

```
import random
import string

from fake import Faker, Factory, provider


# Custom first names dictionary
FIRST_NAMES = [
    "Anahit",
    "Ani",
    "Aram",
    "Areg",
    "Artur",
    "Astghik",
    "Atom",
    "Barsegh",
    "Gaiane",
    "Gor",
    "Hakob",
    "Hasmik",
    "Levon",
    "Lilit",
    "Mariam",
    "Nare",
    "Narek",
    "Nune",
    "Raffi",
    "Shant",
    "Tatev",
    "Tigran",
    "Vahan",
    "Vardan",
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
]

# Custom last names dictionary
LAST_NAMES = [
    "Amatouni",
    "Avagyan",
    "Danielyan",
    "Egoyan",
    "Gevorgyan",
    "Gnouni",
    "Grigoryan",
    "Hakobyan",
    "Harutyunyan",
    "Hovhannisyan",
    "Karapetyan",
    "Khachatryan",
    "Manukyan",
    "Melikyan",
    "Mkrtchyan",
    "Petrosyan",
    "Sahakyants",
    "Sargsyan",
    "Saroyan",
    "Sedrakyan",
    "Simonyan",
    "Stepanyan",
    "Ter-Martirosyan",
    "Vardanyan",
]

# Custom words dictionary
WORDS = [
    "time", "person", "year", "way", "day", "thing", "man", "world",
    "life", "hand", "part", "child", "eye", "woman", "place", "work",
    "week", "case", "point", "government", "company", "number", "group",
    "problem", "fact", "be", "have", "do", "say", "get", "make", "go",
    "know", "take", "see", "come", "think", "look", "want", "give",
    "use", "find", "tell", "ask", "work", "seem", "feel", "try", "leave",
    "call", "good", "new", "first", "last", "long", "great", "little",
    "own", "other", "old", "right", "big", "high", "different", "small",
    "large", "next", "early", "young", "important", "few", "public",
    "bad", "same", "able", "to", "of", "in", "for", "on", "with", "as",
    "at", "by", "from", "up", "about", "into", "over", "after",
    "beneath", "under", "above", "the", "and", "a", "that", "I", "it",
    "not",
]

STREET_NAMES = [
    "Bosweg",
    "Groningerweg",
    "Jasmijnstraat",
    "Noordstraat",
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
    "Ooststraat",
    "Oranjestraat",
    "Prinsengracht",
    "Ringweg",
    "Weststraat",
    "Zonnelaan",
    "Zuidstraat",
]

CITIES = [
    "Amsterdam",
    "Delft",
    "Den Haag",
    "Groningen",
    "Leiden",
    "Nijmegen",
]

REGIONS = [
    "Friesland",
    "Groningen",
    "Limburg",
    "Utrecht",
]


class CustomFaker(Faker):
    """Custom Faker class."""

    def load_names(self) -> None:
        """Override default first- and last-names dictionaries."""
        self._first_names = FIRST_NAMES
        self._last_names = LAST_NAMES

    def load_words(self) -> None:
        """Override default words dictionary."""
        self._words = WORDS

    @provider
    def address_line(self) -> str:
        """Generate a random Dutch address line like 'Oranjestraat 1'.

        :return: A randomly generated Dutch address line as a string.
        """
        # Generate components of the address
        street = random.choice(STREET_NAMES)
        house_number = random.randint(1, 200)
        suffixes = [""] * 10 + ["A", "B", "C"]  # Optional suffixes
        suffix = random.choice(suffixes)

        # Combine components into a Dutch address format
        return f"{street} {house_number}{suffix}"
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
    @provider
    def city(self) -> str:
        return random.choice(CITIES)

    @provider
    def region(self) -> str:
        return random.choice(REGIONS)

    @provider
    def postal_code(self) -> str:
        """Generate a random Dutch postal code in the format '1234 AB'.

        :return: A randomly generated Dutch postal code as a string.
        """
        number_part = "".join(random.choices(string.digits, k=4))
        letter_part = "".join(random.choices(string.ascii_uppercase, k=2))
        return f"{number_part} {letter_part}"


FAKER = CustomFaker()
FACTORY = Factory(FAKER)
```

The `postal_code` is the provider method and shall be decorated with `@provider` decorator.

You can now use both `FAKER` and `FACTORY` as you would normally do.

Filename: models.py

```
from dataclasses import dataclass
from datetime import date


@dataclass
class Address:
    id: int
    address_line: str
    postal_code: str
    city: str
    region: str

    def __str__(self) -> str:
        return self.address_line


@dataclass
class Person:
    id: int
    first_name: str
    last_name: str
    email: str
    dob: date
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
    address: Address

    def __str__(self) -> str:
        return self.username
```

Filename: factories.py

```
from fake import ModelFactory, SubFactory, post_save, pre_save

from models import Address, Person
from custom_fake import FACTORY


class AddressFactory(ModelFactory):
    id = FACTORY.pyint()
    address_line = FACTORY.address_line()
    postal_code = FACTORY.postal_code()
    city = FACTORY.city()
    region = FACTORY.region()

    class Meta:
        model = Address


class PersonFactory(ModelFactory):
    id = FACTORY.pyint()
    first_name = FACTORY.first_name()
    last_name = FACTORY.last_name()
    email = FACTORY.email()
    dob = FACTORY.date()
    address = SubFactory(AddressFactory)

    class Meta:
        model = Person
```

11.7 Security Policy

11.7.1 Reporting a Vulnerability

Do not report security issues on GitHub!

Please report security issues by emailing Artur Barseghyan <artur.barseghyan@gmail.com>.

11.7.2 Supported Versions

Make sure to use the latest version.

The two most recent `fake.py` release series receive security support.

For example, during the development cycle leading to the release of `fake.py` 0.17.x, support will be provided for `fake.py` 0.16.x.

Upon the release of `fake.py` 0.18.x, security support for `fake.py` 0.16.x will end.

Version	Supported
0.6.x	Yes
0.5.x	Yes
< 0.5	No

11.8 Contributor guidelines

11.8.1 Developer prerequisites

pre-commit

Refer to pre-commit for installation instructions.

TL;DR:

```
pip install pipx --user  # Install pipx
pipx install pre-commit  # Install pre-commit
pre-commit install  # Install pre-commit hooks
```

Installing pre-commit will ensure you adhere to the project code quality standards.

11.8.2 Code standards

black, isort, ruff and doc8 will be automatically triggered by pre-commit. Still, if you want to run checks manually:

```
make black
make doc8
make isort
make ruff
```

11.8.3 Requirements

Requirements are compiled using pip-tools.

```
make compile-requirements
```

11.8.4 Virtual environment

You are advised to work in virtual environment.

TL;DR:

```
python -m venv env
pip install -e .[all]
```

11.8.5 Documentation

Check documentation.

11.8.6 Testing

Check testing.

If you introduce changes or fixes, make sure to test them locally using all supported environments. For that use tox.

```
tox
```

In any case, GitHub Actions will catch potential errors, but using tox speeds things up.

11.8.7 Pull requests

You can contribute to the project by making a pull request.

For example:

- To fix documentation typos.
- To improve documentation (for instance, to add new recipe or fix an existing recipe that doesn't seem to work).
- To introduce a new feature (for instance, add support for a non-supported file type).

Good to know:

- This library consists of a single `fake.py` module. That module is dependency free, self-contained (includes all tests) and portable. Do not submit pull requests splitting the `fake.py` module into small parts.
- Some tests contain simplified implementation of existing libraries (Django ORM, TortoiseORM, SQLAlchemy). If you need to add integration tests for existing functionality, you can add the relevant code and requirements to the examples, along with tests. Currently, all integration tests are running in the CI against the latest version of Python.

General list to go through:

- Does your change require documentation update?
- Does your change require update to tests?

- Does your change rely on third-party package or a cloud based service? If so, please consider turning it into a dedicated standalone package, since this library is dependency free (and will always stay so).

When fixing bugs (in addition to the general list):

- Make sure to add regression tests.

When adding a new feature (in addition to the general list):

- Make sure to update the documentation (check whether the installation, features, recipes and quick start require changes).

11.8.8 Questions

Questions can be asked on GitHub discussions.

11.8.9 Issues

For reporting a bug or filing a feature request use GitHub issues.

Do not report security issues on GitHub. Check the support section.

11.9 Contributor Covenant Code of Conduct

11.9.1 Our Pledge

We as members, contributors, and leaders pledge to make participation in our community a harassment-free experience for everyone, regardless of age, body size, visible or invisible disability, ethnicity, sex characteristics, gender identity and expression, level of experience, education, socio-economic status, nationality, personal appearance, race, religion, or sexual identity and orientation.

We pledge to act and interact in ways that contribute to an open, welcoming, diverse, inclusive, and healthy community.

11.9.2 Our Standards

Examples of behavior that contributes to a positive environment for our community include:

- Demonstrating empathy and kindness toward other people
- Being respectful of differing opinions, viewpoints, and experiences
- Giving and gracefully accepting constructive feedback
- Accepting responsibility and apologizing to those affected by our mistakes, and learning from the experience
- Focusing on what is best not just for us as individuals, but for the overall community

Examples of unacceptable behavior include:

- The use of sexualized language or imagery, and sexual attention or advances of any kind
- Trolling, insulting or derogatory comments, and personal or political attacks
- Public or private harassment
- Publishing others' private information, such as a physical or email address, without their explicit permission
- Other conduct which could reasonably be considered inappropriate in a professional setting

11.9.3 Enforcement Responsibilities

Community leaders are responsible for clarifying and enforcing our standards of acceptable behavior and will take appropriate and fair corrective action in response to any behavior that they deem inappropriate, threatening, offensive, or harmful.

Community leaders have the right and responsibility to remove, edit, or reject comments, commits, code, wiki edits, issues, and other contributions that are not aligned to this Code of Conduct, and will communicate reasons for moderation decisions when appropriate.

11.9.4 Scope

This Code of Conduct applies within all community spaces, and also applies when an individual is officially representing the community in public spaces. Examples of representing our community include using an official e-mail address, posting via an official social media account, or acting as an appointed representative at an online or offline event.

11.9.5 Enforcement

Instances of abusive, harassing, or otherwise unacceptable behavior may be reported to the community leaders responsible for enforcement at artur.barseghyan@gmail.com. All complaints will be reviewed and investigated promptly and fairly.

All community leaders are obligated to respect the privacy and security of the reporter of any incident.

11.9.6 Enforcement Guidelines

Community leaders will follow these Community Impact Guidelines in determining the consequences for any action they deem in violation of this Code of Conduct:

1. Correction

Community Impact: Use of inappropriate language or other behavior deemed unprofessional or unwelcome in the community.

Consequence: A private, written warning from community leaders, providing clarity around the nature of the violation and an explanation of why the behavior was inappropriate. A public apology may be requested.

2. Warning

Community Impact: A violation through a single incident or series of actions.

Consequence: A warning with consequences for continued behavior. No interaction with the people involved, including unsolicited interaction with those enforcing the Code of Conduct, for a specified period of time. This includes avoiding interactions in community spaces as well as external channels like social media. Violating these terms may lead to a temporary or permanent ban.

3. Temporary Ban

Community Impact: A serious violation of community standards, including sustained inappropriate behavior.

Consequence: A temporary ban from any sort of interaction or public communication with the community for a specified period of time. No public or private interaction with the people involved, including unsolicited interaction with those enforcing the Code of Conduct, is allowed during this period. Violating these terms may lead to a permanent ban.

4. Permanent Ban

Community Impact: Demonstrating a pattern of violation of community standards, including sustained inappropriate behavior, harassment of an individual, or aggression toward or disparagement of classes of individuals.

Consequence: A permanent ban from any sort of public interaction within the community.

11.9.7 Attribution

This Code of Conduct is adapted from the Contributor Covenant, version 2.0, available at https://www.contributor-covenant.org/version/2/0/code_of_conduct.html.

Community Impact Guidelines were inspired by Mozilla's code of conduct enforcement ladder.

For answers to common questions about this code of conduct, see the FAQ at https://www.contributor-covenant.org/faq. Translations are available at https://www.contributor-covenant.org/translations.

11.10 Release history and notes

Sequence based identifiers are used for versioning (schema follows below):

```
major.minor[.revision]
```

- It's always safe to upgrade within the same minor version (for example, from 0.3 to 0.3.4).
- Minor version changes might be backwards incompatible. Read the release notes carefully before upgrading (for example, when upgrading from 0.3.4 to 0.4).
- All backwards incompatible changes are mentioned in this document.

11.10.1 0.6.9

2024-05-10

- Minor fixes in `pdf_file` and `docx_file` providers.
- Minor fixes in docs.

11.10.2 0.6.8

2024-05-06

- Minor fixes in docs.

11.10.3 0.6.7

2024-01-17

- Add `uuids`, `first_names`, `last_names`, `names`, `usernames` and `slugs` plural providers (return `List`).

11.10.4 0.6.6

2024-01-15

- Add `image_url` provider.

11.10.5 0.6.5

2023-12-18

- Improve docs.
- MyPy fixes.

11.10.6 0.6.4

2023-12-16

- Add `PreSave` and `PostSave`.

11.10.7 0.6.3

2023-12-13

- Add `LazyAttribute` and `LazyFunction`.
- Improve package portability (tests).
- Improve tests.

11.10.8 0.6.2

2023-12-11

- Add `SQLAlchemyModelFactory`.

11.10.9 0.6.1

2023-12-10

- Allow to load registered `Faker` instance by `uid` or `alias`.
- Improve test coverage.

11.10.10 0.6

2023-12-09

- Add optional argument `alias` to the `Faker` class.
- Improve multiple `Faker` instances.
- Add `generic_file` provider.

11.10.11 0.5

2023-12-08

- Make `fake.Faker` and `fake.Factory` classes more customizable.
- Introduce `provider` decorator to decorate provider methods.
- Documentation improvements.

11.10.12 0.4.1

2023-12-07

- Added `pydecimal`.
- Make `date_time` timezone aware.
- Added documentation on how to customize.

11.10.13 0.4

2023-12-06

- Streamline on how to use traits, pre- and post-save hooks.

11.10.14 0.3.1

2023-12-04

- Improve Tortoise ORM factory.
- Add traits.
- Improve docmentation.

11.10.15 0.3

2023-12-03

- Added factories.
- Added mechanism to clean-up (remove) the created test files.
- Improved documentation.

11.10.16 0.2

2023-12-01

- Add factories.
- Improve docs.
- Add `uuid`, `slug` and `username` generators.
- Change `date_between` to `date`.
- Change `date_time_between` to `date_time`.

11.10.17 0.1.3

2023-11-28

- Added `pdf_file`, `docx_file`, `png_file`, `svg_file`, `bmp_file`, `gif_file` support.
- Added storages.

11.10.18 0.1.2

2023-11-26

- Adding `texts` support.
- Improve tests and documentation.

11.10.19 0.1.1

2023-11-26

- Adding `DOCX` support.
- Fixes in documentation.

11.10.20 0.1

2023-11-25

- Initial beta release.

11.11 Package

11.11.1 fake module

https://github.com/barseghyanartur/fake.py/

class fake.**AuthorshipData**

Bases: object

first_names: Set[str] = {'Andre', 'Andrew', 'Andrey', 'Anthony', 'Barry', 'Ben', 'Benjamin', 'Christian', 'Collin', 'David', 'Donald', 'Eric', 'Ezio', 'George', 'Gregor', 'Guido', 'Guilherme', 'Jack', 'Jacques', 'Jiwon', 'Ka-Ping', 'Keith', 'Kenneth', 'Lars', 'Marc-Andre', 'Martin', 'Michael', 'Mike', 'Nadeem', 'Nick', 'Paul', 'Piers', 'Skip', 'Steen', 'Steven', 'Thomas', 'Victor', 'Vinay', 'Zooko'}

last_names: Set[str] = {'Ascher', 'Baxter', 'Bland', 'Boutsioukis', 'Dalke', 'Dart', 'Diederich', 'Dragon De Monsyne', 'Edds', 'Felt', 'Frechet', 'Gertzfield', 'Gust', 'Heimes', 'J', 'Kippes', 'Larson', 'Lauder', 'Lemburg', 'Lingl', 'Lumholt', 'McGuire', 'Melotti', 'Montanaro', "O'Whielacronx", 'Peterson', 'Petrov', 'Polo', 'Reitz', 'Roberge', 'Sajip', 'Seo', 'Stinner', 'Stufft and individual contributors', 'Vawda', 'Warsaw', 'Winter', 'Wouters', 'Yee', 'van Rossum', 'von Loewis'}

class fake.**BaseStorage**(**args*, ***kwargs*)

Bases: object

Base storage.

abstract abspath(*filename: Any*) → str

Return absolute path.

abstract exists(*filename: Any*) → bool

Check if file exists.

abstract generate_filename(*extension: str*, *prefix: Optional[str] = None*, *basename: Optional[str] = None*) → Any

Generate filename.

abstract relpath(*filename: Any*) → str

Return relative path.

abstract unlink(*filename: Any*) → None

Delete the file.

abstract write_bytes(*filename: Any*, *data: bytes*) → int

Write bytes.

abstract write_text(*filename: Any*, *data: str*, *encoding: Optional[str] = None*) → int

Write text.

class fake.**DjangoModelFactory**(***kwargs*)

Bases: *ModelFactory*

Django ModelFactory.

classmethod create(***kwargs*)

classmethod save(*instance*)

Save the instance.

class fake.**DocxGenerator**(*faker:* Faker)

Bases: object

DocxGenerator - generates a DOCX file with text.

Usage example:

```
from pathlib import Path
from fake import FAKER

Path("/tmp/example.docx").write_bytes(FAKER.docx(nb_pages=100))
```

create(*nb_pages: Optional[int] = None*, *texts: Optional[List[str]] = None*, *metadata: Optional[*MetaData*] = None*) → bytes

class fake.**Factory**(*faker: Optional[*Faker*] = None*)

Bases: object

Factory.

property faker

class fake.**FactoryMethod**(*method_name: str*, *faker: Optional[*Faker*] = None*, ***kwargs*)

Bases: object

class fake.**Faker**(*alias: Optional[str] = None*)

Bases: object

fake.py - simplified, standalone alternative with no dependencies.

Usage example:

```
from fake import FAKER

print(FAKER.first_name())  # Random first name
print(FAKER.last_name())  # Random last name
print(FAKER.name())  # Random name
print(FAKER.word())  # Random word from the Zen of Python
print(FAKER.words(nb=3))  # List of 3 random words from Zen of Python
print(FAKER.sentence())  # Random sentence (5 random words by default)
print(FAKER.paragraph())  # Paragraph (5 random sentences by default)
print(FAKER.paragraphs())  # 3 random paragraphs
print(FAKER.text())  # Random text up to 200 characters
print(FAKER.file_name())  # Random filename with '.txt' extension
print(FAKER.email())  # Random email
print(FAKER.url())  # Random URL
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
print(FAKER.pyint())  # Random integer
print(FAKER.pybool())  # Random boolean
print(FAKER.pystr())  # Random string
print(FAKER.pyfloat())  # Random float
```

PDF:

```
from pathlib import Path
from fake import FAKER, TextPdfGenerator, GraphicPdfGenerator

Path("/tmp/graphic_pdf.pdf").write_bytes(
    FAKER.pdf(nb_pages=100, generator=GraphicPdfGenerator)
)

Path("/tmp/text_pdf.pdf").write_bytes(
    FAKER.pdf(nb_pages=100, generator=TextPdfGenerator)
)
```

Various image formats:

```
from pathlib import Path
from fake import FAKER

Path("/tmp/image.png").write_bytes(FAKER.png())

Path("/tmp/image.svg").write_bytes(FAKER.svg())

Path("/tmp/image.bmp").write_bytes(FAKER.bmp())

Path("/tmp/image.gif").write_bytes(FAKER.gif())
```

Note, that all image formats accept *size* (default: *(100, 100)*) and *color* (default: *(255, 0, 0)*) arguments.

bmp(*size: Tuple[int, int] = (100, 100)*, *color: Tuple[int, int, int] = (0, 0, 255)*) → bytes

Create a BMP image of a specified color.

Parameters

- **size** – Tuple of width and height of the image in pixels.
- **color** – Color of the image in RGB format (tuple of three integers).

Returns

Byte content of the BMP image.

Return type

bytes

bmp_file(*size: Tuple[int, int] = (100, 100)*, *color: Tuple[int, int, int] = (0, 0, 255)*, *storage: Optional[BaseStorage] = None*, *basename: Optional[str] = None*, *prefix: Optional[str] = None*) → *StringValue*

date(*start_date: str = '-7d'*, *end_date: str = '+0d'*, *tzinfo: timezone = datetime.timezone.utc*) → date

Generate random date between *start_date* and *end_date*.

Parameters

- **start_date** – The start date from which the random date should be generated in the shorthand notation.
- **end_date** – The end date up to which the random date should be generated in the shorthand notation.
- **tzinfo** – The timezone.

Returns
A string representing the formatted date.

Return type
date

date_time(*start_date: str = '-7d'*, *end_date: str = '+0d'*, *tzinfo: timezone = datetime.timezone.utc*) → datetime

Generate a random datetime between *start_date* and *end_date*.

Parameters

- **start_date** – The start datetime from which the random datetime should be generated in the shorthand notation.
- **end_date** – The end datetime up to which the random datetime should be generated in the shorthand notation.
- **tzinfo** – The timezone.

Returns
A string representing the formatted datetime.

Return type
datetime

docx(*nb_pages: Optional[int] = 1*, *texts: Optional[List[str]] = None*, *metadata: Optional[MetaData] = None*) → bytes

docx_file(*nb_pages: int = 1*, *texts: Optional[List[str]] = None*, *metadata: Optional[MetaData] = None*, *storage: Optional[BaseStorage] = None*, *basename: Optional[str] = None*, *prefix: Optional[str] = None*) → *StringValue*

email(*domain: str = 'example.com'*) → str

file_name(*extension: str = 'txt'*) → str

first_name() → str

first_names(*nb: int = 5*) → List[str]

generic_file(*content: Union[bytes, str]*, *extension: str*, *storage: Optional[BaseStorage] = None*, *basename: Optional[str] = None*, *prefix: Optional[str] = None*) → *StringValue*

static get_by_alias(*alias: str*) → Optional[*Faker*]

static get_by_uid(*uid: str*) → Optional[*Faker*]

gif(*size: Tuple[int, int] = (100, 100)*, *color: Tuple[int, int, int] = (0, 0, 255)*) → bytes

Create a GIF image of a specified color.

Parameters

- **size** – Tuple of width and height of the image in pixels.
- **color** – Color of the image in RGB format (tuple of three integers).

Returns
Byte content of the GIF image.

Return type
bytes

gif_file(*size: Tuple[int, int] = (100, 100)*, *color: Tuple[int, int, int] = (0, 0, 255)*, *storage: Optional[BaseStorage] = None*, *basename: Optional[str] = None*, *prefix: Optional[str] = None*) → *StringValue*

image(*image_format: Literal['png', 'svg', 'bmp', 'gif'] = 'png'*, *size: Tuple[int, int] = (100, 100)*, *color: Tuple[int, int, int] = (0, 0, 255)*) → bytes

image_url(*width: int = 800*, *height: int = 600*, *service_url: Optional[str] = None*) → str

Image URL.

ipv4() → str

last_name() → str

last_names(*nb: int = 5*) → List[str]

load_names() → None

load_words() → None

name() → str

names(*nb: int = 5*) → List[str]

paragraph(*nb_sentences: int = 5*) → str

paragraphs(*nb: int = 3*) → List[str]

pdf(*nb_pages: int = 1, generator: ~typing.Union[~typing.Type[~fake.TextPdfGenerator], ~typing.Type[~fake.GraphicPdfGenerator]] = <class 'fake.GraphicPdfGenerator'>, metadata: ~typing.Optional[~fake.MetaData] = None, **kwargs*) → bytes

Create a PDF document of a given size.

pdf_file(*nb_pages: int = 1, generator: ~typing.Union[~typing.Type[~fake.TextPdfGenerator], ~typing.Type[~fake.GraphicPdfGenerator]] = <class 'fake.GraphicPdfGenerator'>, metadata: ~typing.Optional[~fake.MetaData] = None, storage: ~typing.Optional[~fake.BaseStorage] = None, basename: ~typing.Optional[str] = None, prefix: ~typing.Optional[str] = None, **kwargs*) → *StringValue*

png(*size: Tuple[int, int] = (100, 100)*, *color: Tuple[int, int, int] = (0, 0, 255)*) → bytes

Create a PNG image of a specified color.

Parameters

- **size** – Tuple of width and height of the image in pixels.

- **color** – Color of the image in RGB format (tuple of three integers).

Returns
Byte content of the PNG image.

Return type
bytes

png_file(*size: Tuple[int, int] = (100, 100)*, *color: Tuple[int, int, int] = (0, 0, 255)*, *storage: Optional[BaseStorage] = None*, *basename: Optional[str] = None*, *prefix: Optional[str] = None*) → *StringValue*

pybool() → bool

pydecimal(*left_digits: int = 5*, *right_digits: int = 2*, *positive: bool = True*) → Decimal

Generate a random Decimal number.

Parameters

- **left_digits** – Number of digits to the left of the decimal point.
- **right_digits** – Number of digits to the right of the decimal point.
- **positive** – If True, the number will be positive, otherwise it can be negative.

Returns
A randomly generated Decimal number.

Return type
Decimal

Raises
ValueError

pyfloat(*min_value: float = 0.0*, *max_value: float = 10.0*) → float

pyint(*min_value: int = 0*, *max_value: int = 9999*) → int

pystr(*nb_chars: int = 20*) → str

sentence(*nb_words: int = 5*) → str

sentences(*nb: int = 3*) → List[str]

slug() → str

slugs(*nb: int = 5*) → List[str]

svg(*size: Tuple[int, int] = (100, 100)*, *color: Tuple[int, int, int] = (0, 0, 255)*) → bytes

Create a SVG image of a specified color.

Parameters

- **size** – Tuple of width and height of the image in pixels.
- **color** – Color of the image in RGB format (tuple of three integers).

Returns
Byte content of the SVG image.

Return type
bytes

svg_file(*size: Tuple[int, int] = (100, 100)*, *color: Tuple[int, int, int] = (0, 0, 255)*, *storage: Optional[BaseStorage] = None*, *basename: Optional[str] = None*, *prefix: Optional[str] = None*) → *StringValue*

text(*nb_chars: int = 200*) → str

texts(*nb: int = 3*) → List[str]

txt_file(*nb_chars: Optional[int] = 200*, *storage: Optional[BaseStorage] = None*, *basename: Optional[str] = None*, *prefix: Optional[str] = None*, *text: Optional[str] = None*) → *StringValue*

url(*protocols: Optional[Tuple[str]] = None*, *tlds: Optional[Tuple[str]] = None*, *suffixes: Optional[Tuple[str]] = None*) → str

username() → str

usernames(*nb: int = 5*) → List[str]

uuid() → UUID

uuids(*nb: int = 5*) → List[UUID]

word() → str

words(*nb: int = 5*) → List[str]

class fake.**FileRegistry**

Bases: `object`

Stores list *StringValue* instances.

```
from fake import FAKER, FILE_REGISTRY

txt_file_1 = FAKER.txt_file()
txt_file_2 = FAKER.txt_file()
...
txt_file_n = FAKER.txt_file()

# The FileRegistry._registry would then contain this:
{
    txt_file_1,
    txt_file_2,
    ...,
    txt_file_n,
}

# Clean up created files as follows:
FILE_REGISTRY.clean_up()
```

add(*string_value:* StringValue) → None

clean_up() → None

remove(*string_value: Union[StringValue, str]*) → bool

search(*value: str*) → Optional[*StringValue*]

class fake.**FileSystemStorage**(*root_path: Optional[Union[str, Path]] = '/tmp'*, *rel_path: Optional[str] = 'tmp'*, **args*, ***kwargs*)

Bases: *BaseStorage*

File storage class using pathlib for path handling.

Usage example:

```
from fake import FAKER, FileSystemStorage

storage = FileSystemStorage()
docx_file = storage.generate_filename(prefix="zzz_", extension="docx")
storage.write_bytes(docx_file, FAKER.docx())
```

Initialization with params:

```
from fake import FAKER, FileSystemStorage

storage = FileSystemStorage()
docx_file = FAKER.docx_file(storage=storage)
```

abspath(*filename: str*) → str

Return absolute path.

exists(*filename: str*) → bool

Check if file exists.

generate_filename(*extension: str*, *prefix: Optional[str] = None*, *basename: Optional[str] = None*) → str

Generate filename.

relpath(*filename: str*) → str

Return relative path.

unlink(*filename: str*) → None

Delete the file.

write_bytes(*filename: str*, *data: bytes*) → int

Write bytes.

write_text(*filename: str*, *data: str*, *encoding: Optional[str] = None*) → int

Write text.

class fake.**GraphicPdfGenerator**(*faker: Faker*)

Bases: `object`

Graphic PDF generatr.

Usage example:

```
from pathlib import Path
from fake import FAKER, GraphicPdfGenerator

Path("/tmp/graphic_example.pdf").write_bytes(
    FAKER.pdf(nb_pages=100, generator=GraphicPdfGenerator)
)
```

create(*nb_pages: int = 1*, *image_size: Tuple[int, int] = (100, 100)*, *image_color: Tuple[int, int, int] = (255, 0, 0)*, ***kwargs*) → bytes

image_color: Tuple[int, int, int]

image_size: Tuple[int, int]

nb_pages: int

class fake.**LazyAttribute**(*func*)

Bases: object

class fake.**LazyFunction**(*func*)

Bases: object

class fake.**MetaData**

Bases: object

add_content(*content: Union[str, List[str]]*) → None

content: Optional[str]

class fake.**ModelFactory**(***kwargs*)

Bases: object

ModelFactory.

class Meta

Bases: object

get_or_create = ('id',)

classmethod create(***kwargs*)

classmethod create_batch(*count*, ***kwargs*)

classmethod save(*instance*)

Save the instance.

class fake.**PostSave**(*func*, **args*, ***kwargs*)

Bases: object

execute(*instance*)

class fake.**PreSave**(*func*, **args*, ***kwargs*)

Bases: object

execute(*instance*)

class fake.**SQLAlchemyModelFactory**(***kwargs*)

Bases: *ModelFactory*

SQLAlchemy ModelFactory.

classmethod create(***kwargs*)

classmethod save(*instance*)

Save the instance.

class fake.**StringValue**(*value*, **args*, ***kwargs*)

Bases: str

data: Dict[str, Any]

class fake.**SubFactory**(*factory_class*, ***kwargs*)

Bases: object

class fake.**TextPdfGenerator**(*faker: Faker*)

Bases: object

Text PDF generatr.

Usage example:

```
from pathlib import Path
from fake import FAKER, TextPdfGenerator

Path("/tmp/text_example.pdf").write_bytes(
    FAKER.pdf(nb_pages=100, generator=TextPdfGenerator)
)
```

create(*nb_pages: Optional[int] = None*, *texts: Optional[List[str]] = None*, *metadata: Optional[MetaData] = None*, ***kwargs*) → bytes

nb_pages: int

texts: List[str]

class fake.**TortoiseModelFactory**(***kwargs*)

Bases: *ModelFactory*

Tortoise ModelFactory.

classmethod create(***kwargs*)

classmethod save(*instance*)

Save the instance.

fake.**fill_dataclass**(*dataclass_type: Type*) → Any

Fill dataclass with data.

fake.**fill_pydantic_model**(*object_type: Type*) → Any

fake.**post_save**(*func*)

fake.**pre_save**(*func*)

fake.**provider**(*func*)

fake.**run_async_in_thread**(*coroutine: Coroutine*) → Awaitable

Run an asynchronous coroutine in a separate thread.

Parameters

coroutine – An asyncio coroutine to be run.

Returns

The result of the coroutine.

Return type

Awaitable

fake.**trait**(*func*)

fake.**xor_transform**(*val: str*, *key: int = 10*) → str

Simple, deterministic string encoder/decoder.

Usage example:

```
val = "abcd"
encoded_val = xor_transform(val)
decoded_val = xor_transform(encoded_val)
```

11.12 Indices and tables

- genindex
- modindex
- search

PYTHON MODULE INDEX

f

INDEX