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Target Variable

What is a Target Variable in Machine Learning?

The target variable of a dataset is the **feature** of a dataset about which you want to gain a deeper understanding. A supervised machine learning algorithm uses historical data to learn patterns and uncover relationships between other features of your dataset and the target.

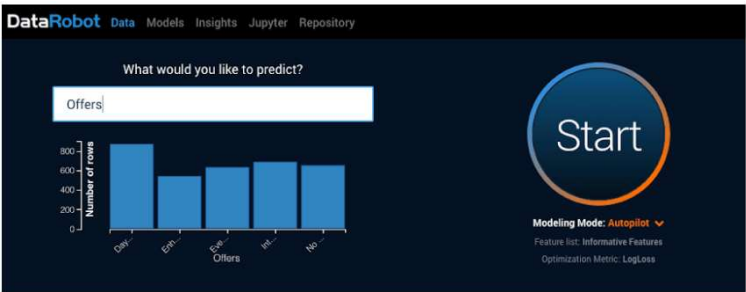
The target variable will vary depending on the business goal and available data. For example, let's say you want to use sentiment analysis to classify tweets whether tweets about your company's brand are positive or negative. Some aspects of a tweet that might be useful that you can use as features are word tokens, parts of speech, and emoticons. A model can't learn how those features relate to sentiment without first being given examples of which tweets are happy or sad (the target). Targets are often manually labeled in a dataset, but there are ways to automate this process (see [semi-supervised machine learning](#)).

Why are Target Variables important?

Without a labeled target, supervised machine learning algorithms would be unable to map available data to outcomes, just as a child would be incapable of figuring out that cats are called "cats" without having been told so at least a few times. It is important to have a well-defined target since the only thing an algorithm does is learn a function that maps relationships between input data and the target. The model's outcomes will be meaningless if your target doesn't make sense.

Target Variables + DataRobot

DataRobot makes it easy to select a target and start building supervised models. Once a user uploads a dataset and indicates which feature they want to understand, and DataRobot will do the rest of the [data science](#) heavy lifting.



Once a user chooses a target and hit "Start," DataRobot automatically uncovers **insights** that show you how features relate to the target and how much each trained model has learned about the target. This helps you easily pick the best model to **deploy** in your production application and spot issues that are notoriously difficult to discern, such as **target (data) leakage**.

- Model Fitting
- Model Interpretability
- Model Tuning
- Multiclass Classification
- Neural Network
- Open Source Model Infrastructure
- Overfitting
- Prediction
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- Regression
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- Stacked Predictions
- Supervised Machine Learning
- Target Leakage
- Target Variable
- Text Mining
- Training Sets, Validation Sets, and Holdout Sets
- Underfitting
- Unsupervised Machine Learning

Related materials

- White Paper: Data Preparation for Automated Machine Learning
- White Paper: Model Deployment with DataRobot
- Blog: Act Now on Artificial Intelligence

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