# train\_test\_split(random\_state)값의 의미 및 간단 예제

<https://www.inflearn.com/questions/110501>

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/42191717/scikit-learn-random-state-in-splitting-dataset>

| from sklearn.model\_selection import train\_test\_split  X\_data = range(10)  y\_data = range(10)  print('random\_state=0')  for i in range(5):  X\_train, X\_test, y\_train, y\_test = train\_test\_split(X\_data, y\_data,  test\_size = 0.3, random\_state = 0) # zero or any other integer  print(y\_test)  print("\*"\*30)  print('random\_state=None')  for i in range(5):  X\_train, X\_test, y\_train, y\_test = train\_test\_split(X\_data, y\_data,  test\_size = 0.3, random\_state = None)  print(y\_test) |
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실행 결과

| random\_state=0  [2, 8, 4]  [2, 8, 4]  [2, 8, 4]  [2, 8, 4]  [2, 8, 4]  \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*  random\_state=None  [3, 8, 6]  [1, 8, 6]  [7, 2, 3]  [6, 0, 1]  [4, 3, 0] |
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### Markdown source code

```python

print("\*"\*30)

print('random\_state=None')

for i in range(5):

X\_train, X\_test, y\_train, y\_test = train\_test\_split(X\_data, y\_data,

test\_size = 0.3,random\_state = None)

print(y\_test)

```