

Process text data

This guide shows specific methods for processing text datasets. Learn how to:

- Tokenize a dataset with map().
- Align dataset labels with label ids for NLI datasets.

For a guide on how to process any type of dataset, take a look at the general process guide.

Map

The map() function supports processing batches of examples at once which speeds up tokenization.

Load a tokenizer from Transformers:

```
>>> from transformers import AutoTokenizer
>>> tokenizer = AutoTokenizer.from_pretrained("bert-base-cased")
```

Set the batched parameter to True in the map() function to apply the tokenizer to batches of examples:

The map() function converts the returned values to a PyArrow-supported format. But explicitly returning the tensors as NumPy arrays is faster because it is a natively supported PyArrow format. Set return tensors="np" when you tokenize your text:

```
>>> dataset = dataset.map(lambda examples: tokenizer(examples["text"], return_tensors="np"), batch
```

Align

The align_labels_with_mapping() function aligns a dataset label id with the label name. Not all Transformers models follow the prescribed label mapping of the original dataset, especially for NLI datasets. For example, the MNLI dataset uses the following label mapping:

```
>>> label2id = {"entailment": 0, "neutral": 1, "contradiction": 2}
```

To align the dataset label mapping with the mapping used by a model, create a dictionary of the label name and id to align on:

```
>>> label2id = {"contradiction": 0, "neutral": 1, "entailment": 2}
```

Pass the dictionary of the label mappings to the align_labels_with_mapping() function, and the column to align on:

```
>>> from datasets import load_dataset
>>> mnli = load_dataset("nyu-mll/glue", "mnli", split="train")
>>> mnli_aligned = mnli.align_labels_with_mapping(label2id, "label")
```

You can also use this function to assign a custom mapping of labels to ids.