

Package ‘crossfit’

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Title A Graph-Based Cross-Fitting Engine in R

Version 0.1.3

Description Provides a general cross-fitting engine for semiparametric estimation (e.g., double/debiased machine learning). Supports user-defined target functionals and directed acyclic graphs of nuisance learners with per-node training fold widths, target-specific evaluation windows, and fold-allocation modes (``overlap'', ``disjoint'', ``independence''). Returns either numeric estimates (mode = ``estimate'') or cross-fitted prediction functions (mode = ``predict''), with configurable aggregation over panels and repetitions, reuse-aware caching, and failure isolation, making it well-suited for simulation studies and large benchmarks.

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URL <https://github.com/EtiennePeyrot/crossfit-R>

BugReports <https://github.com/EtiennePeyrot/crossfit-R/issues>

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crossfit-package	<i>crossfit: Cross-Fitting Engine for Double / Debiased Machine Learning</i>
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Description

Provides a general cross-fitting engine for double / debiased machine learning and other meta-learners. The core functions implement flexible graphs of nuisance models with per-node training fold widths, target-specific evaluation windows, and several fold allocation schemes ("independence", "overlap", "disjoint"). The engine supports both numeric estimators (mode = "estimate") and cross-fitted prediction functions (mode = "predict"), with configurable aggregation over panels and repetitions.

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See Also

Useful links:

- <https://github.com/EtiennePeyrot/crossfit-R>
- Report bugs at <https://github.com/EtiennePeyrot/crossfit-R/issues>

create_method	<i>Create a cross-fitting method specification</i>
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Description

Helper to create a method specification for `crossfit` / `crossfit_multi`. A method bundles together:

- a target functional `target()`,
- a named list of nuisance specifications,
- cross-fitting geometry (`folds`, `repeats`, `eval_fold`, `mode`, `fold_allocation`),
- and panel / repetition aggregation functions.

Usage

```

create_method(
  target,
  list_nuisance = NULL,
  folds,
  repeats,
  mode = c("estimate", "predict"),
  eval_fold = if (mode == "estimate") 1L else 0L,
  fold_allocation = c("independence", "overlap", "disjoint"),
  aggregate_panels = NULL,
  aggregate_repeats = NULL
)

```

Arguments

target	A function representing the target functional. It must accept nuisance predictions as arguments (named after nuisances) and optionally a data argument.
list_nuisance	Optional named list of nuisance specifications created by create_nuisance .
folds	Positive integer giving the number of folds K . May be NULL, in which case crossfit_multi will infer a minimal feasible K from the dependency structure.
repeats	Positive integer giving the number of repetitions.
mode	Cross-fitting mode. Either "estimate" (target returns numeric estimates) or "predict" (target returns a cross-fitted predictor).
eval_fold	Integer giving the width (in folds) of the evaluation window for the target. Must be > 0 for mode = "estimate" and 0 for mode = "predict". If omitted, the default is 1L for "estimate" and 0L for "predict".
fold_allocation	Fold allocation strategy; one of "independence", "overlap", or "disjoint".
aggregate_panels	Aggregation function for panel-level results, typically one of mean_estimate , median_estimate , mean_predictor , median_predictor , or a custom function. May be NULL, in which case a global default can be supplied via crossfit_multi .
aggregate_repeats	Aggregation function for repetition-level results, typically one of mean_estimate , median_estimate , mean_predictor , median_predictor , or a custom function. May be NULL, in which case a global default can be supplied via crossfit_multi .

Details

The returned list is validated by `validate_method()` to ensure structural soundness, but the validated object is not stored: you are free to modify the returned method before passing it to [crossfit](#) or [crossfit_multi](#).

By default, `eval_fold` is chosen to be 1L when mode = "estimate" and 0L when mode = "predict". If you override `eval_fold`, it must satisfy these constraints: positive integer for "estimate", zero for "predict".

Value

A method specification list suitable for use in `crossfit` or `crossfit_multi`.

Examples

```
set.seed(1)
n <- 50
x <- rnorm(n)
y <- x + rnorm(n)

# Nuisance: regression for E[Y | X]
nuis_y <- create_nuisance(
  fit = function(data, ...) lm(y ~ x, data = data),
  predict = function(model, data, ...) predict(model, newdata = data)
)

# Target: mean squared error of the nuisance predictor
target_mse <- function(data, nuis_y, ...) {
  mean((data$y - nuis_y)^2)
}

m <- create_method(
  target = target_mse,
  list_nuisance = list(nuis_y = nuis_y),
  folds = 2,
  repeats = 1,
  eval_fold = 1L,
  mode = "estimate",
  fold_allocation = "independence",
  aggregate_panels = mean_estimate,
  aggregate_repeats = mean_estimate
)

str(m)
```

create_nuisance

Create a nuisance specification

Description

Helper to create a nuisance specification with basic structural checks. A nuisance is defined by a fit function, a predict function, and optional dependency mappings.

Usage

```
create_nuisance(
  fit,
  predict,
  train_fold = 1L,
```

```

    fit_deps = NULL,
    pred_deps = NULL
  )

```

Arguments

<code>fit</code>	A function <code>fit(data, ...)</code> that trains the nuisance model on a subset of the data and returns a fitted model object.
<code>predict</code>	A function <code>predict(model, data, ...)</code> that returns predictions for the nuisance on new data.
<code>train_fold</code>	Positive integer giving the width (in folds) of the training window used for this nuisance. Defaults to 1L.
<code>fit_deps</code>	Optional named character vector mapping <code>fit()</code> argument names to nuisance names, used to specify nuisance inputs to the <code>fit</code> function. If <code>NULL</code> , the dependencies are inferred later from required arguments whose names match nuisance names.
<code>pred_deps</code>	Optional named character vector mapping <code>predict()</code> argument names to nuisance names, used to specify nuisance inputs to the <code>predict</code> function.

Value

A list representing a nuisance specification, suitable for inclusion in the `list_nuisance` argument of `create_method`.

Examples

```

# Simple linear regression nuisance: E[Y | X]
set.seed(1)
n <- 50
x <- rnorm(n)
y <- x + rnorm(n)

nuis <- create_nuisance(
  fit = function(data, ...) lm(y ~ x, data = data),
  predict = function(model, data, ...) predict(model, newdata = data)
)

str(nuis)

```

crossfit

Cross-fitting for a single method

Description

Convenience wrapper around `crossfit_multi` for the common case of a single method. It enforces that `method` is a single method specification and forwards the aggregation functions stored inside `method_1`.

Usage

```
crossfit(
  data,
  method,
  fold_split = function(data, K) sample(rep_len(1:K, nrow(data))),
  seed = NULL,
  max_fail = Inf,
  verbose = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	Data frame or matrix with the observations.
<code>method</code>	A single method specification (list) created by create_method . It must contain a target function and <code>aggregate_panels</code> / <code>aggregate_repeats</code> must be functions.
<code>fold_split</code>	A function producing a K-fold split of the data (see crossfit_multi).
<code>seed</code>	Integer base random seed.
<code>max_fail</code>	Non-negative integer or <code>Inf</code> controlling how many repetitions the method may fail before being disabled.
<code>verbose</code>	Logical; if <code>TRUE</code> , prints a compact status line per repetition.

Value

The same structure as [crossfit_multi](#), but with a single method named "method". The final estimate is in `$estimates$method`.

Examples

```
set.seed(1)
n <- 100
x <- rnorm(n)
y <- x + rnorm(n)

data <- data.frame(x = x, y = y)

# Nuisance: E[Y | X]
nuis_y <- create_nuisance(
  fit = function(data, ...) lm(y ~ x, data = data),
  predict = function(model, data, ...) predict(model, newdata = data)
)

# Target: mean squared error of the nuisance predictor
target_mse <- function(data, nuis_y, ...) {
  mean((data$y - nuis_y)^2)
}

method <- create_method(
  target = target_mse,
```

```

list_nuisance = list(nuis_y = nuis_y),
folds = 2,
repeats = 2,
eval_fold = 1L,
mode = "estimate",
fold_allocation = "independence",
aggregate_panels = mean_estimate,
aggregate_repeats = mean_estimate
)

cf <- crossfit(data, method)
cf$estimates

```

crossfit_multi

Cross-fitting for multiple methods

Description

Runs cross-fitting for one or more methods defined via [create_method](#) and [create_nuisance](#). This is the main engine that:

- validates and normalizes method specifications,
- builds the global instance graph and fold geometry,
- repeatedly draws K-fold splits and evaluates all active methods,
- aggregates results across panels and repetitions.

Usage

```

crossfit_multi(
  data,
  methods,
  fold_split = function(data, K) sample(rep_len(1:K, nrow(data))),
  seed = NULL,
  aggregate_panels = identity,
  aggregate_repeats = identity,
  max_fail = Inf,
  verbose = FALSE
)

```

Arguments

data	Data frame or matrix of size $n \times p$ containing the observations.
methods	A (named) list of method specifications, typically created with create_method .
fold_split	A function of the form <code>function(data, K)</code> returning a vector of length <code>nrow(data)</code> with integer fold labels in <code>1:K</code> . It must assign at least one observation to each fold.

seed	Integer base random seed used for the K-fold splits; each repetition uses seed + rep_id - 1.
aggregate_panels	Function used as the <i>default</i> aggregator over panels (folds) for each method. It is applied to the list of per-panel values. Methods can override this via their own aggregate_panels.
aggregate_repeats	Function used as the <i>default</i> aggregator over repetitions for each method. It is applied to the list of per-repetition aggregated values. Methods can override this via their own aggregate_repeats.
max_fail	Non-negative integer or Inf controlling how many repetitions a method is allowed to fail before being disabled. Structural model failures and panel-level errors both count toward this limit.
verbose	Logical; if TRUE, prints a compact status line per repetition.

Details

Each method can operate in either mode = "estimate" (target returns numeric values) or mode = "predict" (target returns a prediction function). Cross-fitting ensures that nuisance models are always trained on folds disjoint from the folds on which their predictions are used in the target.

Value

A list with components:

estimates Named list of final estimates per method (after aggregating over panels and repetitions).
per_method For each method, a list with values (per-repetition aggregated results) and errors (error traces).
repeats_done Number of repetitions successfully completed for each method.
K Number of folds used in the plan.
K_required Per-method minimal required K based on their dependency structure.
methods The validated and normalized method specifications.
plan The cross-fitting plan produced by build_instances().

Examples

```
set.seed(1)
n <- 100
x <- rnorm(n)
y <- x + rnorm(n)

data <- data.frame(x = x, y = y)

# Shared nuisance: E[Y | X]
nuis_y <- create_nuisance(
  fit = function(data, ...) lm(y ~ x, data = data),
  predict = function(model, data, ...) predict(model, newdata = data)
)
```

```

# Method 1: MSE of nuisance predictor
target_mse <- function(data, nuis_y, ...) {
  mean((data$y - nuis_y)^2)
}

# Method 2: mean fitted value
target_mean <- function(data, nuis_y, ...) {
  mean(nuis_y)
}

m1 <- create_method(
  target = target_mse,
  list_nuisance = list(nuis_y = nuis_y),
  folds = 2,
  repeats = 2,
  eval_fold = 1L,
  mode = "estimate",
  fold_allocation = "independence"
)

m2 <- create_method(
  target = target_mean,
  list_nuisance = list(nuis_y = nuis_y),
  folds = 2,
  repeats = 2,
  eval_fold = 1L,
  mode = "estimate",
  fold_allocation = "overlap"
)

cf_multi <- crossfit_multi(
  data = data,
  methods = list(mse = m1, mean = m2),
  aggregate_panels = mean_estimate,
  aggregate_repeats = mean_estimate
)

cf_multi$estimates

```

mean_estimate

Aggregators for scalar estimates

Description

These helpers implement simple aggregation schemes for panel-level and repetition-level estimates in `crossfit` and `crossfit_multi`.

Usage

```
mean_estimate(xs)

median_estimate(xs)
```

Arguments

`xs` A list of numeric values or numeric vectors. Elements are unlisted and concatenated prior to aggregation, so `xs` may contain scalars or length- k vectors.

Details

In mode = "estimate", each repetition typically produces a list of numeric values (one per evaluation panel). The functions `mean_estimate()` and `median_estimate()` aggregate such lists into a single numeric value.

Value

A single numeric value (the mean or median of all entries in `xs`).

Examples

```
xs <- list(c(1, 2, 3), 4, c(5, 6))
mean_estimate(xs)
xs <- list(c(1, 100), 10, 20)
median_estimate(xs)
```

mean_predictor

Aggregators for cross-fitted predictors

Description

These helpers aggregate several cross-fitted predictors into a single ensemble predictor. They are designed for methods run with mode = "predict" in `crossfit` and `crossfit_multi`.

Usage

```
mean_predictor(fs)

median_predictor(fs)
```

Arguments

`fs` A list of prediction functions. Each function must accept at least a `newdata` argument and return a numeric vector of predictions of the same length as `nrow(newdata)`.

Value

A function of the form `function(newdata, ...)`, which returns a numeric vector of predictions. If `fs` is empty, the returned function always returns `numeric(0)`.

Examples

```
# Two simple prediction functions of x
f1 <- function(newdata, ...) newdata$x
f2 <- function(newdata, ...) 2 * newdata$x

ens_mean <- mean_predictor(list(f1, f2))

newdata <- data.frame(x = 1:5)
ens_mean(newdata)

# Two simple prediction functions of x
f1 <- function(newdata, ...) newdata$x
f2 <- function(newdata, ...) 2 * newdata$x

ens_median <- median_predictor(list(f1, f2))

newdata <- data.frame(x = 1:5)
ens_median(newdata)
```

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