

Package: rfastloess (via r-universe)

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Title High-Performance LOESS Smoothing for R

Version 0.9.0

Description Provides high-performance LOESS smoothing (Locally Estimated Scatterplot Smoothing) using a 'Rust' backend. Supports various weight functions, robustness iterations, streaming/online processing, cross-validation, and uncertainty quantification. Applicable to genomic data, time series, and general-purpose smoothing tasks.

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SystemRequirements 'Rust' programming language (via 'rustup' or system tools)

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rfastloess-package	<i>rfastloess: High-performance LOESS Smoothing for R</i>
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Description

A high-performance LOESS (Locally Estimated Scatterplot Smoothing) implementation built on the Rust fastLoess crate.

For comprehensive documentation, see: <https://github.com/thisisamirv/loess-project/tree/main/docs>

Main Classes

- [Loess](#): Primary interface for batch processing
- [StreamingLoess](#): Chunked processing for large datasets
- [OnlineLoess](#): Sliding window for real-time data

Documentation

For comprehensive documentation, tutorials, and API reference, see: <https://loess.readthedocs.io/>

Author(s)

Maintainer: Amir Valizadeh <thisisamirv@gmail.com> ([ORCID](#)) [funder]

Authors:

- Amir Valizadeh <thisisamirv@gmail.com> ([ORCID](#)) [funder]

See Also

- Useful links:
- <https://github.com/thisisamirv/loess-project>
 - Report bugs at <https://github.com/thisisamirv/loess-project/issues>

Examples

```
# Basic smoothing
x <- seq(1, 10, length.out = 100)
y <- sin(x) + rnorm(100, sd = 0.2)
model <- Loess(fraction = 0.3)
result <- model$fit(x, y)
plot(x, y)
lines(result$x, result$y, col = "red", lwd = 2)
```

Loess

LOESS Batch Smoothing

Description

Create a stateful LOESS model for batch smoothing.

Usage

```
Loess(
  fraction = 0.67,
  iterations = 3L,
  weight_function = "tricube",
  robustness_method = "bisquare",
  scaling_method = "mad",
  boundary_policy = "extend",
  confidence_intervals = NULL,
  prediction_intervals = NULL,
  return_diagnostics = FALSE,
  return_residuals = FALSE,
  return_robustness_weights = FALSE,
  zero_weight_fallback = "use_local_mean",
  auto_converge = NULL,
  cv_fractions = NULL,
  cv_method = "kfold",
  cv_k = 5L,
  parallel = TRUE,
  degree = "linear",
  dimensions = 1L,
  distance_metric = "normalized",
  surface_mode = "interpolation",
  return_se = FALSE,
  weighted_metric_weights = NULL,
  cell = NULL,
  interpolation_vertices = NULL,
  boundary_degree_fallback = NULL,
  cv_seed = NULL
)
```

Arguments

<code>fraction</code>	Smoothing fraction (between 0 and 1).
<code>iterations</code>	Number of robustness iterations (non-negative integer). Default: 3.
<code>weight_function</code>	Kernel weight function. One of "tricube" (default), "gaussian", "uniform", "cosine", "epanechnikov", "biweight", "triangle".
<code>robustness_method</code>	Outlier downweighting method: "bisquare" (default), "huber", or "talwar".
<code>scaling_method</code>	Residual scale estimation for robustness weights: "mad" (default), "mar", or "mean".
<code>boundary_policy</code>	Boundary handling strategy: "extend" (default), "reflect", "zero", or "noboundary".
<code>confidence_intervals</code>	Confidence level for confidence intervals (e.g., 0.95). NULL (default) disables confidence intervals.
<code>prediction_intervals</code>	Confidence level for prediction intervals (e.g., 0.95). NULL (default) disables prediction intervals.
<code>return_diagnostics</code>	Logical; if TRUE, return fit-quality metrics (RMSE, MAE, R-squared, AIC, etc.). Default: FALSE.
<code>return_residuals</code>	Logical; if TRUE, return residuals in the result. Default: FALSE.
<code>return_robustness_weights</code>	Logical; if TRUE, return per-point robustness weights. Default: FALSE.
<code>zero_weight_fallback</code>	Fallback policy when all robustness weights drop to zero: "use_local_mean" (default), "return_original", or "return_none".
<code>auto_converge</code>	Convergence tolerance for early stopping of robustness iterations. NULL (default) disables early stopping.
<code>cv_fractions</code>	Numeric vector of candidate fractions for cross-validation. NULL (default) disables CV.
<code>cv_method</code>	Cross-validation method: "kfold" (default) or "loocv".
<code>cv_k</code>	Number of folds for k-fold CV. Default: 5.
<code>parallel</code>	Logical; enable parallel processing. Default: TRUE.
<code>degree</code>	Local polynomial degree: "constant", "linear" (default), "quadratic", "cubic", or "quartic".
<code>dimensions</code>	Number of predictor dimensions. Default: 1.
<code>distance_metric</code>	Distance metric for neighbourhood computation: "normalized" (default), "euclidean", "manhattan", "chebyshev", "minkowski", or "weighted". Use "minkowski:p" to set a custom p value.
<code>surface_mode</code>	Surface evaluation mode: "interpolation" (default) or "direct".

<code>return_se</code>	Logical; if TRUE, compute hat-matrix statistics (effective degrees of freedom, leverage, standard errors). Default: FALSE.
<code>weighted_metric_weights</code>	Numeric vector of per-dimension weights used when <code>distance_metric = "weighted"</code> . Length must equal dimensions. NULL (default) uses equal weights.
<code>cell</code>	Cell size tuning parameter for the interpolation grid. NULL (default) uses the library default.
<code>interpolation_vertices</code>	Number of vertices in the interpolation grid. NULL (default) uses the library default.
<code>boundary_degree_fallback</code>	Logical; if TRUE, fall back to lower polynomial degree at boundaries when fitting at the requested degree fails. NULL (default) uses the library default.
<code>cv_seed</code>	Integer seed for the cross-validation random number generator. NULL (default) uses a random seed.

Value

A Loess object.

Examples

```
x <- seq(0, 10, length.out = 100)
y <- sin(x) + rnorm(100, 0, 0.1)
model <- Loess(fraction = 0.2)
result <- model$fit(x, y)
plot(x, y)
lines(x, result$y, col = "red")
```

 Nullable

Nullable Value Wrapper

Description

Wraps a value to be passed to Rust as an Option.

Usage

```
Nullable(x)
```

Arguments

`x` Value to wrap or NULL.

Value

The value itself. This is a helper for rextendr conversion.

Examples

```
Nullable(5)
Nullable(NULL)
```

OnlineLoess

LOESS Online Smoothing

Description

Create a stateful LOESS model for real-time online data.

Usage

```
OnlineLoess(
  fraction = 0.67,
  window_capacity = 1000L,
  min_points = 3L,
  iterations = 3L,
  weight_function = "tricube",
  robustness_method = "bisquare",
  scaling_method = "mad",
  boundary_policy = "extend",
  update_mode = "full",
  auto_converge = NULL,
  return_robustness_weights = FALSE,
  return_diagnostics = FALSE,
  return_residuals = FALSE,
  zero_weight_fallback = "use_local_mean",
  parallel = FALSE,
  degree = "linear",
  dimensions = 1L,
  distance_metric = "normalized",
  surface_mode = "interpolation",
  return_se = FALSE,
  confidence_intervals = NULL,
  prediction_intervals = NULL,
  weighted_metric_weights = NULL,
  cell = NULL,
  interpolation_vertices = NULL,
  boundary_degree_fallback = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`fraction` Smoothing fraction (between 0 and 1).
`window_capacity` Maximum number of points kept in the sliding window.

<code>min_points</code>	Minimum number of points required before smoothing begins.
<code>iterations</code>	Number of robustness iterations (non-negative integer). Default: 3.
<code>weight_function</code>	Kernel weight function. One of "tricube" (default), "gaussian", "uniform", "cosine", "epanechnikov", "biweight", "triangle".
<code>robustness_method</code>	Outlier downweighting method: "bisquare" (default), "huber", or "talwar".
<code>scaling_method</code>	Residual scale estimation for robustness weights: "mad" (default), "mar", or "mean".
<code>boundary_policy</code>	Boundary handling strategy: "extend" (default), "reflect", "zero", or "noboundary".
<code>update_mode</code>	Window update strategy: "full" (default) re-smooths all window points after each addition, "incremental" updates only the newest point.
<code>auto_converge</code>	Convergence tolerance for early stopping of robustness iterations. NULL (default) disables early stopping.
<code>return_robustness_weights</code>	Logical; if TRUE, return per-point robustness weights. Default: FALSE.
<code>return_diagnostics</code>	Logical; if TRUE, return fit-quality metrics (RMSE, MAE, R-squared, AIC, etc.). Default: FALSE.
<code>return_residuals</code>	Logical; if TRUE, return residuals in the result. Default: FALSE.
<code>zero_weight_fallback</code>	Fallback policy when all robustness weights drop to zero: "use_local_mean" (default), "return_original", or "return_none".
<code>parallel</code>	Logical; enable parallel processing. Default: TRUE.
<code>degree</code>	Local polynomial degree: "constant", "linear" (default), "quadratic", "cubic", or "quartic".
<code>dimensions</code>	Number of predictor dimensions. Default: 1.
<code>distance_metric</code>	Distance metric for neighbourhood computation: "normalized" (default), "euclidean", "manhattan", "chebyshev", "minkowski", or "weighted". Use "minkowski:p" to set a custom p value.
<code>surface_mode</code>	Surface evaluation mode: "interpolation" (default) or "direct".
<code>return_se</code>	Logical; if TRUE, compute hat-matrix statistics (effective degrees of freedom, leverage, standard errors). Default: FALSE.
<code>confidence_intervals</code>	Confidence level for confidence intervals (e.g., 0.95). NULL (default) disables confidence intervals.
<code>prediction_intervals</code>	Confidence level for prediction intervals (e.g., 0.95). NULL (default) disables prediction intervals.
<code>weighted_metric_weights</code>	Numeric vector of per-dimension weights used when <code>distance_metric = "weighted"</code> . Length must equal dimensions. NULL (default) uses equal weights.

- cell Cell size tuning parameter for the interpolation grid. NULL (default) uses the library default.
- interpolation_vertices Number of vertices in the interpolation grid. NULL (default) uses the library default.
- boundary_degree_fallback Logical; if TRUE, fall back to lower polynomial degree at boundaries when fitting at the requested degree fails. NULL (default) uses the library default.

Value

An OnlineLoess object.

Examples

```
model <- OnlineLoess(fraction = 0.2, window_capacity = 20)
x <- 1:50
y <- sin(x * 0.1) + rnorm(50, 0, 0.1)
for (i in seq_along(x)) {
  result <- model$add_point(x[i], y[i])
  if (!is.null(result)) cat("smoothed:", result$smoothed, "\n")
}
```

plot.LoessResult	<i>Plot Loess Result</i>
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Description

Plot Loess Result

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'LoessResult'
plot(x, main = "LOESS Fit", ...)
```

Arguments

- x A LoessResult object.
- main Plot title.
- ... Additional arguments passed to plot() and lines().

Value

The input object x, invisibly.

Examples

```
x <- seq(0, 10, length.out = 100)
y <- sin(x) + rnorm(100, 0, 0.1)
model <- Loess(fraction = 0.2)
res <- model$fit(x, y)
plot(res)
```

`print.Loess`*Print Loess Model*

Description

Print Loess Model

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'Loess'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A Loess object.
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments (ignored).

Value

The input object `x`, invisibly.

Examples

```
model <- Loess(fraction = 0.3)
print(model)
```

`print.LoessResult`*Print Loess Result*

Description

Print Loess Result

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'LoessResult'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A LoessResult object.
...	Additional arguments (ignored).

Value

The input object x, invisibly.

Examples

```
x <- seq(0, 10, length.out = 50)
y <- sin(x) + rnorm(50, 0, 0.1)
model <- Loess(fraction = 0.3)
result <- model$fit(x, y)
print(result)
```

print.OfflineLoess	<i>Print OfflineLoess Model</i>
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Description

Print OfflineLoess Model

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'OfflineLoess'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	An OfflineLoess object.
...	Additional arguments.

Value

The input object x, invisibly.

Examples

```
model <- OfflineLoess(fraction = 0.2, window_capacity = 20L)
print(model)
```

print.StreamingLoess	<i>Print StreamingLoess Model</i>
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Description

Print StreamingLoess Model

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'StreamingLoess'  
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A StreamingLoess object.
...	Additional arguments.

Value

The input object x, invisibly.

Examples

```
model <- StreamingLoess(fraction = 0.3, chunk_size = 50L)  
print(model)
```

StreamingLoess	<i>LOESS Streaming Smoothing</i>
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Description

Create a stateful LOESS model for streaming data.

Usage

```
StreamingLoess(  
  fraction = 0.67,  
  chunk_size = 5000L,  
  overlap = NULL,  
  iterations = 3L,  
  weight_function = "tricube",  
  robustness_method = "bisquare",  
  scaling_method = "mad",  
  boundary_policy = "extend",  
  auto_converge = NULL,  
  return_diagnostics = FALSE,
```

```

    return_residuals = FALSE,
    return_robustness_weights = FALSE,
    zero_weight_fallback = "use_local_mean",
    merge_strategy = "weighted_average",
    parallel = TRUE,
    degree = "linear",
    dimensions = 1L,
    distance_metric = "normalized",
    surface_mode = "interpolation",
    return_se = FALSE,
    confidence_intervals = NULL,
    prediction_intervals = NULL,
    weighted_metric_weights = NULL,
    cell = NULL,
    interpolation_vertices = NULL,
    boundary_degree_fallback = NULL
  )

```

Arguments

<code>fraction</code>	Smoothing fraction (between 0 and 1).
<code>chunk_size</code>	Number of data points per processing chunk.
<code>overlap</code>	Number of overlapping points between consecutive chunks.
<code>iterations</code>	Number of robustness iterations (non-negative integer). Default: 3.
<code>weight_function</code>	Kernel weight function. One of "tricube" (default), "gaussian", "uniform", "cosine", "epanechnikov", "biweight", "triangle".
<code>robustness_method</code>	Outlier downweighting method: "bisquare" (default), "huber", or "talwar".
<code>scaling_method</code>	Residual scale estimation for robustness weights: "mad" (default), "mar", or "mean".
<code>boundary_policy</code>	Boundary handling strategy: "extend" (default), "reflect", "zero", or "noboundary".
<code>auto_converge</code>	Convergence tolerance for early stopping of robustness iterations. NULL (default) disables early stopping.
<code>return_diagnostics</code>	Logical; if TRUE, return fit-quality metrics (RMSE, MAE, R-squared, AIC, etc.). Default: FALSE.
<code>return_residuals</code>	Logical; if TRUE, return residuals in the result. Default: FALSE.
<code>return_robustness_weights</code>	Logical; if TRUE, return per-point robustness weights. Default: FALSE.
<code>zero_weight_fallback</code>	Fallback policy when all robustness weights drop to zero: "use_local_mean" (default), "return_original", or "return_none".

<code>merge_strategy</code>	Strategy for reconciling overlapping chunk regions: "weighted_average" (default), "average", "take_first", or "take_last".
<code>parallel</code>	Logical; enable parallel processing. Default: TRUE.
<code>degree</code>	Local polynomial degree: "constant", "linear" (default), "quadratic", "cubic", or "quartic".
<code>dimensions</code>	Number of predictor dimensions. Default: 1.
<code>distance_metric</code>	Distance metric for neighbourhood computation: "normalized" (default), "euclidean", "manhattan", "chebyshev", "minkowski", or "weighted". Use "minkowski:p" to set a custom p value.
<code>surface_mode</code>	Surface evaluation mode: "interpolation" (default) or "direct".
<code>return_se</code>	Logical; if TRUE, compute hat-matrix statistics (effective degrees of freedom, leverage, standard errors). Default: FALSE.
<code>confidence_intervals</code>	Confidence level for confidence intervals (e.g., 0.95). NULL (default) disables confidence intervals.
<code>prediction_intervals</code>	Confidence level for prediction intervals (e.g., 0.95). NULL (default) disables prediction intervals.
<code>weighted_metric_weights</code>	Numeric vector of per-dimension weights used when <code>distance_metric = "weighted"</code> . Length must equal dimensions. NULL (default) uses equal weights.
<code>cell</code>	Cell size tuning parameter for the interpolation grid. NULL (default) uses the library default.
<code>interpolation_vertices</code>	Number of vertices in the interpolation grid. NULL (default) uses the library default.
<code>boundary_degree_fallback</code>	Logical; if TRUE, fall back to lower polynomial degree at boundaries when fitting at the requested degree fails. NULL (default) uses the library default.

Value

A StreamingLoess object.

Examples

```
x <- seq(0, 10, length.out = 100)
y <- sin(x) + rnorm(100, 0, 0.1)
model <- StreamingLoess(fraction = 0.2, chunk_size = 50)
res1 <- model$process_chunk(x[1:50], y[1:50])
res2 <- model$process_chunk(x[51:100], y[51:100])
final <- model$finalize()
```

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