	Method	Argument Name	Argument Value	Argument info	Method info
g=	gramm(_	x variable	1D array/cellstr of length N, Matrix of size (N,M), (N,1) cell of 1D arrays	
g(ind_row,ind_col)=		'y'	y variable	1D array of length N, Matrix of size (N,M), (N,1) cell of 1D arrays	
			label text	1D array/cellstr of length N	
			<pre>color grouping/continuous variable lightness grouping variable</pre>	1D array/cellstr of length N 1D array/cellstr of length N	Constructor for the class. Must be called first and result assigned to a variable
		'linestyle'	linestyle grouping variable	1D array/cellstr of length N	Use to provide the data to be plotted
			marker grouping variable size grouping variable	1D array/cellstr of length N 1D array/cellstr of length N	
		'group'	subgrouping variable	1D array/cellstr of length N	
g.	facet_grid('subset'	row grouping variable	1D Logical array of length N 1D array/cellstr of length N	
g(ind_row,ind_col).	1000_9110(column grouping variable	1D array/cellstr of length N	
g(1ma_10w/1ma_001);		'scale'	'fixed' 'free_x'	Same x and y limits on all subplots Same y limits on all subplots, same x limits within columns	
			'free_y'	Same x limits on all subplots, same y limits within rows	
			'free' 'independent'	Same x limits within columns, same y limits within rows Independent limits on each plot	Use to provide data that will determine separation between
		'space'	'fixed'	Same x and y axe size on all subplots	subblots rows and columns. First argument provided will separate along rows, second will separate along columns
			'free_x'	Axis width proportional to x limits (requires 'scale', 'free_x' or 'free')	
			'free_y'	Axis height proportional to y limits (requires 'scale', 'free_y' or 'free')	
			'free'	Axis width and height proportional to x and y limits (requires 'scale', 'free'	
		'force_ticks'	true/false	Do we override defaults and force ticks on all subplots	
	facet_wrap('ncols'	column grouping variable	1D array/cellstr of length N After how many columns do we wrap and create a new row	Use to provide data that will determine separation between
		'scale'		Same as argument in gramm facet_grid()	subblots columns, with a wrapping: a new row of subplots is created when ncols is reached
		'force_ticks'		Do we override defaults and force ticks on all subplots	Use to provide data that will determine separation between
	fig(figure grouping variable	1D array/cellstr of length N	figures
	<pre>geom_point(</pre>	'dodge'		Oct the cluber of mainta (Offills transported to called up assessed)	Represent raw data as points (supports color, lightness, marker, size)
		'alpha'		Set the alpha of points (0:fully transparent, 1: solid; no export) How much are the points jittered in horizontal direction (in data	
	geom_jitter('width'	0.2	units)	
		'height'	0	How much are the points jittered in vertical direction (in data units)	Represent raw data as jittered points, useful when lots of overlapping points, e.g. with discrete values (supports color,
		'dodge'	0.5	When using multiple colors, use to dodge graphical elements between colors with the same x value	lightness, marker, size)
		'alpha'	1	Set the alpha of points (0:fully transparent, 1: solid; no export)	
	<pre>geom_line(</pre>	'dodge'	0.5	When using multiple colors, use to dodge graphical elements between colors with the same x value	Represent raw data with lines (supports color, lightness, marker,
		'alpha'	1	Set the alpha of lines (0:fully transparent, 1: solid; no export)	size). If x and y are 1D arrays, all points within a group will be connected!
	geom_raster('geom'	'point'	raster elements are points	Represents raw x data as a raster plot
	geom_bar('width'	'line' 0.6	raster elements are lines Provide to set the width of errorbars	
	,	'dodge'		When using multiple colors, use to dodge graphical elements	
		_	true/false	between colors with the same x value Se to true to have bars placed at the same x stacked	
	geom_interval('geom'		Same 'geom' as in stat_summary()	
					Represent intervals provided 'ymin' and 'ymax' data (error bars,
		'width'	0.6	Provide to set the width of bars and errorbars	area)
		'dodge'	0.7	When using multiple colors, use to dodge graphical elements between colors with the same x value	
	geom_label('dodge'	0	When using multiple colors, use to dodge graphical elements between colors with the same x value	
		'Color'	'auto'	Color of the text, default is 'auto' in order for the text color to follow gramm color	
		•••		Any property of a text() object. 'Color', 'BackgroundColor' and	
	stat summary/		'ci'	'EdgeColor' can be set to 'auto' in order to use gramm color mean & 95% CI of the mean (assumes normal data)	
	stat_summary(суре	'bootci'	mean & bootstrapped 95%CI of the mean	
			'sem' 'std'	mean and standard error of the mean mean and standard deviation	
			'quartile'	median and quartiles	
			'95percentile' 'fitnormalci'	median and 95% percentiles mean and 95% CI of the mean from fitted normal distribution	
			'fitpoissonci'	mean and 95% CI of the mean from fitted Poisson distribution	
		'geom'	'fitbinomialci' 'area'	mean and 95% CI of the mean from fitted binomial distribution	
		geom	'lines'	means connected by a line, CI as shaded transparent area means connected by a line, CI as thin lines	Represents summarized Y data per unique values of X. By default, it will group all Y values that have the same X value,
			'line'	means connected by a line. Cl as solid shaded area (use for	compute the summary variables of interest ('type' argument), and plot it according to the 'geom' argument.
			'solid_area'	means connected by a line, CI as solid shaded area (use for vector exports in pre 2014b versions)	If X and Y are provided as 1D arrays but X values are not
			'black_errorbar' 'errorbar'	CI as black errorbar CI as colored errorbar	discrete enough, it is possible to compute the Y summaries over X bins with the 'bin_in' argument
			'bar'	means as colored bars	If X is provided as a matrix or a cell of arrays but every element
			'point' 'area_only'	means as points CI as shaded transparent area, no line	has non-aligned X values, the argument 'interp_in' must be used to create aligned X values by interpolation over X.
		'setvlim'	true/false	Do we set the YLim for the subplot according to the summary or	
		_		the data? Provide to interpolate the output (corresponds to the methods	
		'interp'	linear	argument of interp1). Use 'polar' for circular data.	
		'interp_in'	100	Provide to linearly interpolate the input over x (corresponds to number of x points). Must be used when X and Y are given	
				as a cell and X values are not aligned !	
		'bin_in'	10	Provide to bin inputs over x values (corresponds to number of bins)	
		'width'	0.6	Provide to set the width of bars and errorbars	
		'dodge'	0.7	When using multiple colors, use to dodge graphical elements between colors with the same x value	
	stat_smooth('method'	'eilers'	Smoother described in Eilers 2003 (default, fast)	
			<pre>'smoothingspline' 'moving' 'lowess' 'sgolay'</pre>	uses fit() from the curve fitting toolbox	
		'lambda'		uses smooth() from the curve fitting toolbox Smoothing parameter, depends on method, see documentation	Represents smoothed Y data with confidence interval.
		'npoints'		Number of points over which the smooth is evaluated	
		'geom'	•••	Same geom as in gramm stat_summary()	

Method	Argument Name	Argument Value	Argument info	Method info
stat_glm('distribution'		Same argument as fitglm()	Method into
		•••		
	'geom'		Same geom as in gramm stat_summary() Do we display the fit over the whole x axis, or just on the range	Fits and displays generalized linear models to the data.
	'fullrange'	true/false	of the value used for the fit	
	'disp_fit'	true/false	Do we display the fitted equations (with pvals stars)	
stat_fit('fun'	<pre>@(param1,param2,x)x.^param1+param2</pre>	Anonymous function with parameters to fit as first arguments and x as last argument	
	'StartPoint'	[param1_start param2_start]	Array with starting values of parameters	
	'intopt'	'observation'	95% bounds on a new observation (see option of predint())	
		'functional'	95% bounds for the fitted function Do we display the fit over the whole x axis, or just on the range	Fits and displays a provided custom function to the data
	'fullrange'	true/false	of the value used for the fit	
	_	true/false	Do we display the fitted equations	
stat_bin('geom'		Same geom as in gramm stat_summary() Number of bins	
5646_5111(-20: 0.5: 20	Edges ovf bins (overrides 'nbins')	
	'geom'	'bar' 'line'	Results as dodged bars Results connected by a line	
		'overlaid_bar'	Results as overlaid bars (use transparency)	
		'stacked_bars'	Results as stacked bars	
		<pre>'stairs' 'point'</pre>	Results as stair line Results as points	
	'normalization'	'count'		
	'fill'	'face'	Same as 'Normalization' argument of histcounts()	
	1111	'edge'		
		'all'		
	'width'	'transparent' 0.6	Provide to specify width of bars	
	'dodge'	0.7	Provide to specify dodging between elements	
stat_cornerhist('location' 'aspect'	0.3	x (or y) location of the inset axis on the unity line of the parent Aspect ratio (y/x) of the inset axis	Display an histogram of the v v difference in an inset axis
	'edges'		Same options as stat_bin(). 'specifying edges is recommended, stacked_bar geom unsupported	Display an histogram of the x-y difference in an inset axis
stat_density('bandwidth'		Same argument as ksdensity()	
2 ('function'	'pdf'		
	'kernel'	'normal'	Same argument as ksdensity()	
		•••	Same argument as ksdensity()	
	'npoints' 'extra_x'		How many points are used to plot the density Extend the x value range over which the density is evaluated	
stat_bin2d(_	[n_xbins n_ybins]	Exterior the X value range over which the density is evaluated	
		<pre>{x_edges_array, y_edges_array}</pre>		
	geom	<pre>'image' 'contour'</pre>		
stat_ellipse('type'	'95percentile'	Fit ellipse that contains 95% of the points (assuming bivariate normal)	
		'ci'	Fit ellipse that contains 95% of the bootstrapped xy means	
	'geom'		Plot the ellipse as a shaded area with outline	
	patch_opts	'line'	Just plot the outline of the ellipse	
stat_qq('distribution'	<pre>makedist('Normal',0,1)</pre>	Provide a theoretical distribution to plot x against using Matlab's makedist() function. Set to 'y' to plot x against y densities.	Quantile-quantile plot
stat_boxplot('width'	0.6	Width of boxes	Box and whisker plots of y data for each unique x value
	'dodge' 'notch'		Dodging between boxes of different colors within unique x values Add notches at median ± 1.58 IQR /sqrt(N) to the boxplot	Box and whicher piece of y data for each anique x value
stat_violin('normalization'		Equal violin areas	
		'count'	Areas proportional to point count	
	'half'	'width' false	Equal violin widths Same argument as stat_density()	
	'bandwidth'		Same argument as stat_density()	
	'kernel' 'npoints'		Same argument as stat_density() Same argument as stat_density()	
	'extra_y'		Same argument as stat_density()	
	'fill' 'width'		Same argument as stat_bin()	
	'dodge'			
<pre>geom_abline(</pre>	'intercept' 'slope'		Single value or 1D array of size P Single value or 1D array of size P	
	'style'		Single string or 1D cellstr of size P	
<pre>geom_vline(</pre>	'xintercept'		Single value or 1D array of size P	
geom_hline('style' 'yintercept'		Single string or 1D cellstr of size P Single value or 1D array of size P	
	'style'	'k'	Single string or 1D cellstr of size P	
<pre>geom_funline(</pre>	'fun' 'style'	<pre>@(x)exp(sin(x-pi)) 'k'</pre>	Anonymous function or cell of anonymous functions Single string or 1D cellstr of size P	
set_names('x axis legend'	Legend for the x axes	
		'y axis legend'	Legend for the y axes Title of the row legends (actual titles will be a combination of title	
	'row'	'row legend'	and value)	
	'column'	'column legend'	Title of the column legends (actual titles will be a combination of title and value)	
	'color'	'color legend'	Title of the color legend (actual legend will use the values)	
	•••		All other titles for the gramm() arguments	
set_title(I Bont G	'Title'	Desired title Any text property 'Name' value pair	Call on individual gramm objects to set title. Call on array of gramm objects to set global title
set_polar('FontSize' 'closed'	true/false	Any text property 'Name',value pair Do we connect the first and last points ?	·
	'maxy'		Impose the max of the radial scale (default corresponds to the	
set stat entire (max of y values)	
set_stat_options('alpha' 'nboot'		Alpha-level for confidence intervals Number of boostrap samples	
set_color_options('map'		Default HCL-based colormap	
		'matlab'	Matlab's own post 2014b map	
		'brewer1' 'brewer2' 'brewer3' 'brewer_pastel' 'brewer_dark'	colorbrewer2.org colormaps	
			^	

	Method	Argument Name	Argument Value	Argument info	Method info
			[0.1 0 0 0 0.2 0.9]	Custom colormap as Nx3 matrix	
		'lightness_range'			
		chroma_range'			
		'hue_range'		Options for the HCL colormap generation	
		'lightness' 'chroma'			
	set_point_options('markers'	{'o' 's' 'd' '^' 'v' '>' '<' 'p' 'h' '*' '+' 'x'}	Set order for marker categories	
		'base_size'		Set marker base size	
		'step_size'	2	Set size categories size increment	
		'use_input'	false	Set to true to use the actual values of size categories as marker	
		'input_fun'	@(s)s	when 'use_input' is set to true, provide a function to map category value to marker size	
	set_line_options('styles'	{'-'-'':''}	Set order for line style categories	
		···	1	Same size options as set_point_options() Values certed in seconding order (default)	
	set_order_options(Х	0	Values sorted in ascending order (default) Keep order of appearance of values in the input	
			-1	Values sorted in descending order	
				Values ordered according to the provided array/cell. If the	
			<pre>[value1 value2 value3] {'value1' 'value2' 'value3'}</pre>	provided data is a cell of strings, provide a cell of strings containing the unique categories in the desired order. Extra categories provided here will be ignored, missing categories will truncate the data.	This method allows to reorder each grouping variable. Supports all variables provided in the main gramm() call except y, also supports reordering of facets with 'row' and 'column'
			[index1 index2 index3]	Values ordered according to the provided indices (indices correspond to indices in the sorted values array/cell)	
		'color'			
	set_continuous_color('colormap'	'hot'		
	`	'LCH_colormap'	[L_start L_end; C_start C_end ; H_start	H_end]	
	set_text_options('Helvetica'	Font to use for all text	
		'base_size' 'label scaling'		Base text size, corresponds to axis ticks text size	
		'legend scaling'		Scaling of axis label sizes relative to base Scaling of legend label sizes relative to base	
	'leg	end_title_scaling'		Scaling of legend title sizes relative to base	
		'facet_scaling'	1.2	Scaling of facet title sizes relative to base	
		'title_scaling'		Scaling of facet title sizes relative to base	
	<u>'</u>	big_title_scaling'		Pass one or multiple name, value pairs for Axes Properties	
	axe_property('axe_property'	axe_property_value	(XLim,XGrid, DataAspectRatio)	
	no_legend(color/size/line/marker legend are not displayed
	set_limit_extra([0.05 0.05]	How much do we extend limits of x axis (ratio wrt original limits)	
			[0.05 0.05]	How much do we extend limits of y axis (ratio wrt original limits)	
	set_datetick('x' 'y'		Same arguments as datetick(): tickaxis,dateformat	
	coord_flip(1			Exchange the X and Y axes: use to generate horizontal plot elements (boxplots, violins)
g.	draw(false	Give false as (optional) argument to disable automatic setting of redraw() as resizing callback	Draw the plot! Call on an array of gramm objects to draw all elements on the same figure. The plots are then located according to the row and column indices in the array)
	redraw(0.05	Redraw with custom spacing between elements (facets, legends)	
g.	update('color'	new color grouping variable	update() takes the same type of arguments as gramm(). Provide the variables you want to change or add for the following layers. All the other variables will stay as defined by the first call to	Call update() after a first draw() call in order to change grouping variables for the next layers. Note that after an update() call it is also possible to update facets with facet_grid() or facet_wrap(). for facet updates, the only supported update is going from one facet to multiple ones, or from multiple facets to one: in each
		'file name'	'gramm export'	gramm(). Name of the exported file	case, the layers drawn on the single facet will be copied to the other facets.
	export('export_path'	11	Path of the destination folder (default is current folder)	
		'file_type'	'svg' 'pdf' 'eps' 'png' 'jpg'	Format of the saved image	
		'width'	desired width	Width of the saved image in 'units'	
			desired height	Height of the saved image in 'units'	
		'units'	'centimeters'	Units for the saved image dimensions	
			'inches'		