	Method	Argument Name	Argument Value	Argument info	Method info
g=	**gramm(**	'x'	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	
		'color'	color grouping/continuous variable	1D array/cellstr of length N	
		'lightness'	lightness grouping variable	1D array/cellstr of length N	Constructor for the class. Must be called first and result assigned to a variable Use to provide the data to be plotted
		'linestyle'	linestyle grouping variable	1D array/cellstr of length N	
		'marker'	marker grouping variable	1D array/cellstr of length N	
		'size'	size grouping variable	1D array/cellstr of length N	
		'group'	subgrouping variable	1D array/cellstr of length N	
		'subset'	selection variable	1D Logical array of length N	
g.	**facet_grid(**		row grouping variable	1D array/cellstr of length N	
g(ind_row,ind_col).			column grouping variable	1D array/cellstr of length N	
		'scale'	'fixed'	Same x and y limits on all subplots	
			'free_x'	Same y limits on all subplots, same x limits within columns	Use to provide data that will determine separation between subblots rows and columns. First argument provided will separate along rows, second will separate along columns
			'free_y'	Same x limits on all subplots, same y limits within rows	
			'free'	Same x limits within columns, same y limits within rows	
			'independent'	Independent limits on each plot	
		'force_ticks'	true/false	Do we override defaults and force ticks on all subplots	
	facet_wrap(		column grouping variable	1D array/cellstr of length N	
		'ncols'	4	After how many columns do we wrap and create a new row	Use to provide data that will determine separation between subblots columns, with a wrapping: a new row of subplots is created when ncols is reached
		'scale'	...	Same as argument in gramm facet_grid()	
		'force_ticks'	true/false	Do we override defaults and force ticks on all subplots	
	geom_point(				Represent raw data as points (supports color, lightness, marker, size)
	geom_jitter(	'width'	0.5	How much are the points jittered in horizontal direction (in data units)	Represent raw data as jittered points, useful when lots of overlapping points, e.g. with discrete values (supports color, lightness, marker, size)
		'height'	0.1	How much are the points jittered in vertical direction (in data units)	
	geom_line(				Represent raw data with lines (supports color, lightness, marker, 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
			'line'	raster elements are lines	
	geom_bar(	'width'	0.8		
	stat_summary(	'type'	'ci'	mean & basic 95% CI of the mean (1.96 * sem)	
			'bootci'	mean & bootstrapped 95%CI of the mean	
			'sem'	mean and standard error of the mean	
			'std'	mean and standard deviation	
			'quartile'	median and quartiles	
			'95percentile'	median and 95% percentiles	
			'fitnormalci'	mean and 95% CI of the mean from fitted normal distribution	
			'fitpoissonci'	mean and 95% CI of the mean from fitted Poisson distribution	
			'fitbinomialci'	mean and 95% CI of the mean from fitted binomial distribution	Represents summarized Y data per unique values of X. By default, it will group all Y values that have the same X value, compute the summary variables of interest ('type' argument), and plot it according to the 'geom' argument. If X and Y are provided as 1D arrays but X values are not discrete enough, it is possible to compute the Y summaries over X bins with the 'bin_in' argument If X is provided as a matrix or a cell of arrays but every element has non-aligned X values, the argument 'interp_in' can be used to create aligned X values by interpolation over X.
		'geom'	'area'	means connected by a line, CI as shaded transparent area	
			'lines'	means connected by a line, CI as thin lines	
			'line'	means connected by a line	
			'solid_area'	means connected by a line, CI as solid shaded area (use for vector exports in pre 2014b versions)	
			'black_errorbar'	CI as black errorbar	
			'bar'	means as colored bars	
		'dodge'	true/false	Do we dodge on x when using multiple colors (useful for bar and errobar geoms)	
		'setylim'	true/false	Do we set the YLim for the subplot according to the summary or the data?	
		'interp'	'linear'	Provide to interpolate the output (corresponds to the methods argument of interp1)	
		'interp_in'	100	Provide to linearly interpolate the input over x (corresponds to number of x points)	
		'bin_in'	10	Provide to bin inputs over x values (corresponds to number of bins)	
		'dodge'	0.1	When using multiple colors, use to dodge grahical elements between colors with the same x value (recommended for 'bar', 'errorbar' and 'black_errorbar' geoms).	
	stat_smooth(	'lambda'	1000	Smoothing parameter (low values smooth less)	Represents fast spline smoothed Y data with confidence interval. This is not proper to use when X/Y are matrices or cells of arrays
		'geom'	...	Same geom as in gramm stat_summary()	
	stat_glm(	'distribution'	'normal'	Same argument as fitglm()	
			...		
		'geom'	...	Same geom as in gramm stat_summary()	Fits and displays generalized linear models to the data.
		'fullrange'	true/false	Do we display the fit over the whole x axis, or just on the range of the value used for the fit	
		'disp_fit'	true/false	Do we display the fitted equations (with pvals stars)	
	stat_fit(	'fun'	@(param1,param2,x)x.^param1+param2	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	Fits and displays a provided custom function to the data
		'fullrange'	true/false	Do we display the fit over the whole x axis, or just on the range of the value used for the fit	
		'disp_fit'	true/false	Do we display the fitted equations	
		'geom'	...	Same geom as in gramm stat_summary()	
	stat_bin(	'nbins'	30	Number of bins	
		'edges'	-20 : 0.5 : 20	Edges ovf bins (overrides 'nbins')	
		'geom'	'bar'	Results as dodged bars	
			'line'	Results connected by a line	
			'overlaid_bar'	Results as overlaid bars (use transparency)	
			'stacked_bars'	Results as stacked bars	
			'stairs'	Results as stair line	
			'point'	Results as points	
		'normalization'	'count'		
			...	Same as 'Normalization' argument of histcounts()	
		'fill'	'face'		
			'edge'		
			'all'		
			'transparent'		
		'bar_spacing'	0.2	Provide to specify spacing between bars	
	stat_density(	'bandwidth'		Same argument as ksdensity()	
		'function'	'pdf'		
			...	Same argument as ksdensity()	

	Method	Argument Name	Argument Value	Argument info	Method info
		'kernel'	'normal'		
			...	Same argument as ksdensity()	
		'npoints'	100	How many points are used to plot the density	
		'extra_x'	10	Extend the x value range over which the density is evaluated	
	stat_bin2d(	'nbins'	[n_xbins n_ybins]		
		'edges'	{x_edges_array, y_edges_array}		
		'geom'	'image'		
			'contour'		
	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'	'area'		
			'line'		
		patch_opts			
	stat_qq(	'distribution'	makedist('Normal',0,1)	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(	'spacing'	0.1	Spacing between boxes on different unique x values	Box and whisker plots of y data for each unique x value
		'dodge'	0.2	Dodging between boxes of different colors within unique x values	
	geom_abline(	'intercept'	0	Single value or 1D array of size P	
		'slope'	1	Single value or 1D array of size P	
		'style'	'k--'	Single string or 1D cellstr of size P	
	geom_vline(	'xintercept'	1	Single value or 1D array of size P	
		'style'	'k--'	Single string or 1D cellstr of size P	
	geom_hline(	'yintercept'	1	Single value or 1D array of size P	
		'style'	'k--'	Single string or 1D cellstr of size P	
	geom_funline(	'fun'	@(x)exp(sin(x-pi))	Anonymous function or cell of anonymous functions	
		'style'	'k--'	Single string or 1D cellstr of size P	
	set_names(	'x'	'x axis legend'	Legend for the x axes	
		'y'	'y axis legend'	Legend for the y axes	
		'row'	'row legend'	TItle of the row legends (actual titles will be a combination of title 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(		'Title'	Desired title	
		'FontSize'	16	Any text property 'Name',value pair	
	set_polar(	'closed'	true/false	Do we connect the first and last points ?	
		'maxy'	10	Impose the max of the radial scale (default corresponds to the max of y values)	
	set_color_options(	'map'	'lch'	Default HCL-based colormap	
			'matlab'	Matlab's own post 2014b map	
			'brewer1' 'brewer2' 'brewer3' 'brewer_pastel' 'brewer_dark'	colorbrewer2.org colormaps	
			[0.1 0 0 0 0.2 0.9]	Custom colormap as Nx3 matrix	
		'lightness_range'	[85 15]		
		'chroma_range'	[30 90]		
		'hue_range'	[25 385]		
		'lightness'	65		
		'chroma'	75		
	set_order_options(	'x'	1	Values sorted in ascending order (numeric or alphabetical)	
			0	Keep order of appearance of values in the input	
			-1	Values sorted in descending order	
			[value1 value2 value3 …] {'value1' 'value2' 'value3' …}	Values ordered according as in the provided array/cell (all unique values have to be present in the array/cell	
			[index1 index2 index3 …]	Values ordered according as in the provided indices (array of 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]		
	axe_property(	'axe_property'	axe_property_value	Pass one or multiple name,value pairs for Axes Properties (XLim,XGrid, DataAspectRatio…)	
	no_legend(				
	set_limit_extra(		0.1	How much do we extend limits of x axis (ratio wrt original limits)	
			0.1	How much do we extend limits of y axis (ratio wrt original limits)	
	set_datetick(	'x'	1	Same arguments as datetick(): tickaxis,dateformat	
		'y'	2		
g.	**draw(**				
	redraw(		0.05	Redraw with custom spacing	