

**A layer** applies  
before-stat mappings

$$t_v(\mu, \sigma) \rightarrow x_{DIST}$$
$$group \rightarrow y$$

<i>group</i>	<i>v</i>	$\mu$	$\sigma$
b	60	1	1.1
a	8	6	1.6

**B stat\_slab** creates an  $x$  grid  
and at each  $x$  calculates  
 $f(x)$ ,  $F(x)$ , and the mass ( $\gamma$ )  
of the smallest requested  
interval containing that  $x$

<i>y</i>	$x_{DIST}$
2	$t_{60}(1, 1.1)$
1	$t_8(6, 1.6)$

**C layer** applies  
after-stat mappings

$$f(x) \rightarrow thickness$$
$$\gamma \rightarrow fill$$

<i>y</i>	$x$	$f(x)$	$F(x)$	$\gamma$
2	-3	...	...	...
2	-2.9	...	...	...
1	-3	...	...	...
1	-2.9	...	...	...

**D geom\_slab** constructs  
multiple polygons for each  
slab, one for each block of  
consecutive  $x$  values with the  
same appearance (e.g. *fill*)

<i>y</i>	$x$	<i>thickness</i>	<i>fill</i>
2	-3	...	#E2E2E2
2	-2.9	...	#E2E2E2
1	-3	...	#E2E2E2
1	-2.9	...	#E2E2E2

