

1 **layer** applies
before-stat mappings

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

<i>group</i>	<i>v</i>	μ	σ
b	60	1	1.1
a	8	6	1.6

2 **stat_slab** creates an x grid
and at each x calculates
 $f(x)$, $F(x)$, and the mass (γ)
of the smallest requested
interval containing that x

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

3 **layer** applies
after-stat mappings

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

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

4 **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

