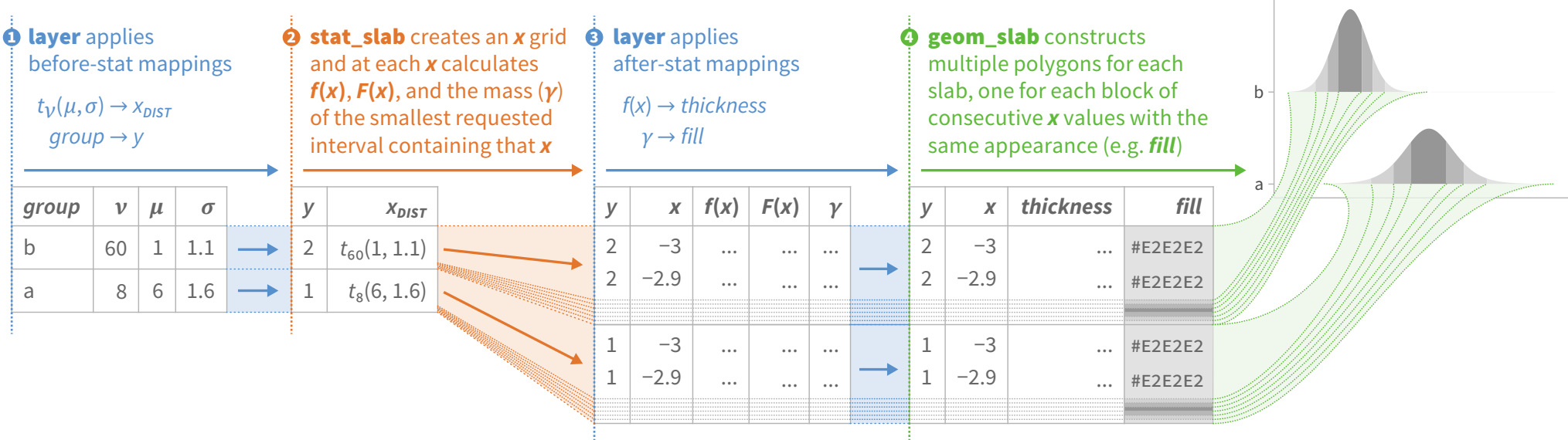
1 layer applies before-stat mappings
$t_\nu(\mu, \sigma) \to x_{DIST}$
group → y
2 stat_slab creates an x grid and at each x calculates f(x), F(x), and the mass (γ) of the smallest requested interval containing that x
3 layer applies after-stat mappings
f(x) → thickness
γ → fill
4 geom_slab constructs multiple polygons for each slab, one for each block of consecutive x values with the same appearance (e.g. fill)
group ν μ σ
b 60 1 1.1
a 8 6 1.6
y x_{DIST}
2 $t_{60}(1, 1.1)$
1 $t_8(6, 1.6)$
y x f(x) F(x) γ
2 −3 ... ...
2 −2.9 ... ...
1 −3 ... ...
1 −2.9 ... ...
y x thickness fill
2 −3 ... #E2E2E2
2 −2.9 ... #E2E2E2
1 −3 ... #E2E2E2
1 −2.9 ... #E2E2E2
b
a