JavaScript Sample

This document shows precipitation values for several cities (taken from the cities’ respective Wikipedia articles). JavaScript is used to create graphs and improve the look of the table.

This sample includes several external style sheets and script files:

- **script.js**  Retrieves data from the HTML table, calculates totals and passes them to Flotr.
- **flotr2.min.js**  A popular Open Source JavaScript library to create graphs.
- **awesomizr.js**  A RealObjects-made JavaScript library used to transform table headers.
- **style.css**  Styles tables with advanced CSS3 properties and selectors.

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### Precipitation [mm] per year

This graph shows the annual precipitation for various cities. The data is color-coded and provides a visual representation of the precipitation distribution throughout the year.

### Precipitation [mm] in New York City

A bar graph and a pie chart highlight the monthly precipitation in New York City, showing the percentage contribution of each month to the total annual precipitation.

### Total precipitation [mm] comparison

A pie chart compares the total precipitation for New York City, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Washington, D.C., Boston, Berlin, Stockholm, and Cape Town, with each city represented by a different color.

### City Precipitation Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>January</th>
<th>February</th>
<th>March</th>
<th>April</th>
<th>May</th>
<th>June</th>
<th>July</th>
<th>August</th>
<th>September</th>
<th>October</th>
<th>November</th>
<th>December</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New York City</td>
<td>71.1</td>
<td>65.5</td>
<td>88.4</td>
<td>77.7</td>
<td>101.3</td>
<td>95.8</td>
<td>94.5</td>
<td>74.2</td>
<td>94.5</td>
<td>86.4</td>
<td>80.5</td>
<td>77.5</td>
<td>1007.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles</td>
<td>79.2</td>
<td>96.5</td>
<td>61.7</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>16.8</td>
<td>26.4</td>
<td>59.2</td>
<td>379.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco</td>
<td>114.3</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>82.6</td>
<td>37.1</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>28.4</td>
<td>80.3</td>
<td>115.8</td>
<td>600.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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*Precipitation [mm] per month*

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1
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>January</th>
<th>February</th>
<th>March</th>
<th>April</th>
<th>May</th>
<th>June</th>
<th>July</th>
<th>August</th>
<th>September</th>
<th>October</th>
<th>November</th>
<th>December</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Washington, D.C.</td>
<td>69.1</td>
<td>68.8</td>
<td>80.5</td>
<td>88.8</td>
<td>85.9</td>
<td>96.5</td>
<td>99.3</td>
<td>84.1</td>
<td>76.7</td>
<td>79.2</td>
<td>79.2</td>
<td>981.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston</td>
<td>85.3</td>
<td>82.6</td>
<td>109.7</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>88.4</td>
<td>93.5</td>
<td>87.1</td>
<td>83.6</td>
<td>87.4</td>
<td>100.1</td>
<td>101.3</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>1110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berlin</td>
<td>42.3</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>40.5</td>
<td>37.1</td>
<td>53.8</td>
<td>68.7</td>
<td>55.5</td>
<td>58.2</td>
<td>45.1</td>
<td>37.3</td>
<td>43.6</td>
<td>55.3</td>
<td>570.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stockholm</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>569</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Town</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>515</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

_Precipitation [mm] per month_

**Awesomizr**

RealObjects provides you its Open Source JavaScript library **Awesomizr**. This library provides among other things a function that can be used to rotate the header of any table in an arbitrary angle, by using CSS3 transforms.

**Usage**

Transform a table by including the library in your document and calling the `rotateTableHeader` function in your JavaScript code. **Awesomizr** will automatically create a `<thead>` element from the first row in the specified table if no such element is present.

```javascript
<script type="text/javascript" src="awesomizr.js"></script>
<script type="text/javascript">
  ...
  Awesomizr.rotateTableHeader(table, params);
</script>
```

- **table**  The HTML node of the table to transform.
- **params**  An object of optional parameters.

In the PDFreactor manual, you can find more information on the optional parameters and other functionality of the awesomizr library.

**Example**

```javascript
Awesomizr.rotateTableHeader(document.getElementById("myTable"), { angle: 40, width: "20pt" });
```
The Final Mission
In July 2011 the Space Shuttle Atlantis went on its 135th and final mission into space, transporting hardware to the International Space Station.

The Single-Purpose Cargo Module

The single-purpose cargo module was essentially a replacement for the cargo bay on the Space Shuttle. It was first flown in 1997 and was used for a number of missions, including the delivery of the Mulit-Purpose Logistics Module (MPLM) during STS-67 in 1995. The MPLM was used to transport supplies and equipment to the International Space Station (ISS), and it was the primary means of resupplying the ISS during the shuttle program.

The MPLM was a large, cylindrical structure that was designed to be used as a container for cargo. It was made of aluminum and had a diameter of 3.6 meters and a length of 8.8 meters. The MPLM was loaded with supplies and equipment at Kennedy Space Center and then flown to the ISS, where it was released and remained in orbit for several months. It was then brought back to Earth in a special recovery operation.

The MPLM was a critical component of the shuttle program, and its successful use demonstrated the ability of the shuttle to carry large payloads into space. The MPLM was used for a number of missions during the shuttle program, and it helped to ensure the success of the ISS project.

The Final Flight

The final flight of the Space Shuttle Atlantis was STS-135, which was launched on May 16, 2011. The shuttle was used to transport a number of supplies and equipment to the ISS, including the Multi-Purpose Logistics Module (MPLM), which was used to transport supplies and equipment to the ISS. The shuttle also carried a number of scientific experiments, including the Advanced Solid Waste Management System, which was designed to test new methods of handling space waste.

The shuttle's final landing was on June 1, 2011, at 11:57 a.m. EDT (1557 UTC), bringing an end to the shuttle program after 30 years and 135 missions.

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