Gigaset

Interactive Info Center

XHTML Gigaset Profile 2.1

Protocol Specification

Version 1.2

July 15, 2010

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Content

1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of the Document

The purpose of this document is to define an overview of the XHTML Gigaset Profile; it describes the elements and attributes suitable for the Interactive Info Center. Since it defines a subset of XHTML, it is called XHTML Gigaset Profile (XHTML GP).

1.2 Validity of the document

This document is valid for the specification of the interface to the Interactive Info Center for the realization of Gigaset Web Services.

2   XHTML Reference

2.1 XHTML-GP Markup Rules

XHTML-GP is based on XHTML-MP (which is based on XHTML) and uses the same markup rules. XHTML elements consist of a start tag (which includes the element name and element attributes), element content, and an end tag arranged as follows:

```
<element attribute="value">element content</element>
```

Not all elements have attributes or content.

The following rules apply to XHTML and XHTML-GP documents:

- XHTML documents must be well formed. Because XHTML is based on XML, documents must conform to XML syntax rules.
- XHTML elements must be properly nested.
- Tags and attributes must be lowercase.
- All XHTML elements must be closed. You can use a closing slash with any empty element such as `<br />` or `<a id="page1"/>`.
- All attribute values must be enclosed in quotation marks.
- A DOCTYPE declaration is required. All examples in this book include this declaration.

2.2 Prologue Components

Each XHTML-GP document starts with a prolog. The prolog declares the language standards to which the document conforms and identifies the document's root element.

2.2.1 Xml declaration

Valid XHTML-GP documents start with an XML declaration, for example:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
```

This XML declaration states that the document follows the syntax of XML 1.0. This is the only XML version that is supported by the Gigaset system.

It also states that the character encoding follows the utf-8 standard. The Gigaset system always supports the character set ISO-8859-1, also known as "Latin 1". More character sets might be supported as product specific feature:

- o   ISO-8859-2, also known as "Latin 2"
- o   ISO-8859-5, also known as "Cyrillic"
- o   ISO-8859-6, also known as "Arabic"
- o   ISO-8859-7, also known as "Modern Greek"
- o   ISO-8859-8, also known as "Hebrew"
- o   ISO-8859-9, also known as "Turkish"

For more details, please refer to **Fehler! Verweisquelle konnte nicht gefunden werden.**.

2.2.2 Doctype declaration

Every valid XHTML-GP document contains a `DOCTYPE` declaration between the XML declaration and the document's root element. The `DOCTYPE` declaration tells the browser which XHTML-GP document type the document conforms to and the name of the root element (for XHTML-GP, always `<html>`).

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//OMA//DTD XHTML Mobile 1.2//EN"
"http://www.openmobilealliance.org/tech/DTD/xhtml-mobile12.dtd">
```

3 XHTML-GP Reference

3.1 Overview

3.1.1 Elements and Attributes

This chapter defines the elements and attributes used in the XHTML Gigaset Profile. Other elements are interpreted as `<p>` elements. Unknown attributes are silently ignored.

Elements	action	checked	content	disabled	href	inputmode	maxlength	method	name	selected	style	type	value	xmlns
`<a>`	-	-	-	-	X[1]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
`<body>`	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-
` `	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
`<form>`[2]	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
`<head>`	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
`<html>`	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
`<input>`[2]	-	X	-	X	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	-
`<li>`[2]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
`<meta>`	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
`<option>`[2]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	-
`<p>`	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-
`<select>`[2]	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
`<title>`	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
`<ul>`[2]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
`<textarea>`[2]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-

Table 1 Elements and Attributes

---

[1] in infoscreensaver only for softkeys

[2] not in infoscreensaver

3.1.2 CSS Styles

This chapter defines the CSS styles and their values used in the XHTML Gigaset Profile. Other styles and values are silently ignored.

CSS Keywords	
`text-align`	
	`left, center, right`
`text-decoration`	
	`none, blink`
`float`	
	`left, center, right`
`margin`[3]	
	`left, center, right`
`font-weight`	
	`normal, bold`

Table 2 CSS Styles

3.2 Classification of Elements

3.2.1 Block Elements

Block elements generate a dedicated paragraph in the text flow, i.e. these elements always start in a new line. Block elements might contain regular text and inline elements. Some block elements might also contain other block elements. Exceptions from this rule are explained in the descriptions of the elements.

3.2.2 Inline Elements

Inline-Elements do **not** create a dedicated paragraph in the text flow. Inline-Elements are subordinated, inner elements for block elements. Normally, they might contain normal text as well as additional inline elements, but no block elements. Exceptions from this rule are explained in the descriptions of the elements.

---

[3] currently not used

3.3 Structure and Header Elements

`<html>`

The `<html>` element indicates the start and end of an XHTML-MP document: It is the root element for all XHTML Family Document Types.

Contents	One `<body>` element and one `<head>` element.		
Attributes	attribute	values (default are bolded)	description
	xmlns	*URL*	expected value: `"http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml"` Though this attribute is needed to build a valid XHMTL document, the mechanism behind is not supported by the Gigaset system (i.e. specific namespaces are not supported)

Examples	**Example 1**
| | ```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?><!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-
//OMA//DTD XHTML Mobile 1.2//EN"
"http://www.openmobilealliance.org/tech/DTD/xhtml-mobile12.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head>
  <title>Template</title>
</head>
<body>
  <!—- put the content here -->
</body>
</html>
``` |

`<head>`

The `<head>` element contains information about the current document, such as its title, that is not considered document content.

Contents	Must contain one `<title>` element; may contain any number of the following elements: `<meta>`.
Attributes	attribute values (default are bolded) Description
	(none)
Examples	See Example 1 on page *10*

`<title>`

Every XHTML document must have a `<title>` element in the `<head>` section. The title element is used to identify the document.

Contents	text only
Attributes	attribute values (default are bolded) Description
	(none)
Examples	See Example 1 on page *10*

`<body>`

The `<body>` element contains the element content that make up the main body of the document. The `<body>` element is contained in the root element (`<html>`).

Contents	Either one or more of the elements: `<p>` (must be the first element), `<ul>` **or** exactly one of the elements: `<ul>`, `<form>`
Attributes	attribute values (default are bolded) description
	style font-size: small | **medium** | large Specifies style information for the current document.
Examples	See Example 1 on page *10*

`<meta>`

The `<meta>` element contains meta information about a document. Examples of meta information are directions indicating how long the browser should cache the document, keywords or descriptions for search engines, or details about the creator and version of a document.

The `<meta>` element is contained in the `<head>` element; it is not displayed.

Contents	Empty		
Attributes	attribute	values (default are bolded)	description
	http-equiv	expires	The meta-tag "expires" is used to suggest a time period for reload of the page to the client.
	name	expires	The meta-tag "expires" is used to suggest a time period for reload of the page to the client (can be used instead of "http-equiv" attribute).
	content	0..86400	Value means seconds between reloads, 0 means no automatic refresh.
Examples	**Example 2**		

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?><!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-
//OMA//DTD XHTML Mobile 1.2//EN"
"http://www.openmobilealliance.org/tech/DTD/xhtml-mobile12.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head>
  <title>Template</title>
  <meta http-equiv="expires" content="3600" />
</head>
<body>
  <!—- put the content here -->
</body>
</html>
```

Example 3

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?><!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-
//OMA//DTD XHTML Mobile 1.2//EN"
"http://www.openmobilealliance.org/tech/DTD/xhtml-mobile12.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head>
  <title>Template</title>
  <meta name="expires" content="3600" />
</head>
```

```
<body>
  <!—- put the content here -->
</body>
</html>
```

3.4 Text Elements

`<p>`

All texts and hyperlink and controls elements must be defined in paragraph.

Type	Block Element		
Contents	Empty or any combination of text and the following elements: `<a>`, ` ` Only inside `<form>`: empty or any combination of text and the following elements: `<a>`, ` `, `<input>`, `<select>`		
Attributes	attribute	values (default are bolded)	description
	style	text-align: **left** | center | right	Specifies style information for the current text element.
		text-decoration: **none** | blink | underline	
		font-weight: **normal** | bold	
		float: **left** | center | right	
Examples	**Example 4**		

	<pre><!—- structure and header see Example 1 on page 10 -->
	<body>
	
	    Weather Bocholt:
	
	   Today:
	   Cloudy, 22°C
	</body></pre>		

`<br>`

Moving to the next line with `<br>`.

`<br>` MUST be written as `<br />`

Type	Inline Element		
Contents	Empty		
Attributes	attribute	values (default are bolded)	Description
	(none)		
Examples	See Example 4 on page 14		

3.5 Multimedia elements

<object>

Contents	Reference to image or sound file, or any other data object resource. The tag content may contain application specific information, and must be ignored.		
Attributes	attribute	values (default are bolded)	Description
	data	*URL*	Specifies the location of a web resource. Refer to [5] for correct URL format.
	type	image/jpeg | image/gif | image/png	Mime-type of data (optional)
	width	*positive integer*	Display width of object (optional)
	height	*positive integer*	Display height of object (optional)
	weather_id	*positive integer*	Specifies a predefined internal icon to be displayed. This attribute cannot be used with one of the other attributes.
Examples	**Example 5**		

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC
 "-//OMA//DTD XHTML Mobile 1.2//EN"
 "http://www.openmobilealliance.org/tech/DTD/xhtml-
mobile12.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head>
  <title>Weather Forecast</title>
</head>
<body>
  <p style="text-align:center;text-decoration:blink">
    Weather Bocholt</p>
  <br/>
  <p style="text-align:left">Tue</p>
  <p style="text-align:center"><object
    data="http://gigaset.net/images/cloud.jpg" type="image/jpg"
    width="32" height="32"></object></p>
  <p style="text-align:right">22°C</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Example 6

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC
 "-//OMA//DTD XHTML Mobile 1.2//EN"
 "http://www.openmobilealliance.org/tech/DTD/xhtml-
mobile12.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head>
  <title>Weather Forecast</title>
</head>
<body>
  <p style="text-align:center;text-decoration:blink">
    Weather Bocholt</p>
  <br/>
  <p style="text-align:left">Tue</p>
  <p style="text-align:center"><object
    weather_id="11"></object> sunny </p>
  <p style="text-align:right">22°C</p>
</body>
</html>
```

3.6 Hypertext

<a>

The <a> element could contain hyperlink to other XHTML document or WTAI function.

Supported WTAI functions are:

wtai://wp/mc, wtai://wp/ap (see [2] for WTAI specification)

Type	Inline Element		
Contents	text description of hyperlink Only inside `<li>`: combination of text and `<p>`		
Attributes	attribute	values (default are bolded)	description
	href	*URL*	Specifies the location of a web resource. Refer to [5] for correct URL format.
	id	softkey-back	The URL given by the href attribute is taken as the previous page. If this URL is already in the history, all newer history elements are removed up to the given URL. If this URL is not available in the history, the complete history is removed, and the softkey-back points to the first page.
		softkey1 softkey2	These values are used to map hyperlinks to softkey 1…2
Examples	**Example 7**		
	<pre><!—- structure and header see Example 1 on page 10 -->
<body>
   HTTP hyperlink
   WTAI: call function
</body></pre>		
	Example 8		
	<pre><!—- structure and header see Example 1 on page 10 -->
<body>
  <p>Do you need help?</p>
  <p>You can
    go to on-line
support
    or
    call our helpdesk
    department</p>
  <p style="text-align: right"></pre>		

```
    <a href="http://host.com/more.html">Next...</a></p>
</body>
```

3.7 List

<ul>

The `<ul>` element indicates unordered list.

Type	Block Element
Contents	One or more of the following elements:
Attributes	attribute values description (default are bolded)
	(none)
Examples	**Example 9**

```
<!—- structure and header see Example 1 on page 10 -->
<body>
  <ul>
    <li>non-browsable text entry</li>
    <li><a href="http://host.com/index.html">hyperlink</a></li>
  </ul>
</body>
```

Example 10

```
<!—- structure and header see Example 1 on page 10 -->
<body>
  <ul>
    <li>Choose region:</li>
    <li><a href="http://host.com/index.html">Asia</a></li>
    <li><a href="http://host.com/index.html">Europe</a></li>
    <li><a href="http://host.com/index.html">America</a></li>
    <li></li>
    <li><a href="wtai://wp/mc;12345">Call Helpdesk</a></li>
  </ul>
</body>
```

<li>

The `<li>` element contains list item

Type	List Item Element
Contents	Any combination of text and the following elements: exactly one `<a>`, `<p>`, ` `
Attributes	attribute values description (default are bolded)
	(none)
Examples	see also Example 9 and Example 10 on page 20 **Example 11**

```
<!—- structure and header see Example 1 on page 10 -->
<body>
  <ul>
    <li><a href="mailbox.html">02146912426</a>
      <br/>20.07.2007 20:07</li>
    <li><a href="mailbox.html">05956551531</a>
      <br/>10.07.2007 10:07</li>
    <li><a href="mailbox.html">32687751531</a>
      <br/>12.01.2007 12:07</li>
    <li><a href="mailbox.html">01371617556</a></li>
  </ul>
</body>
```

3.8 Basic Forms

`<form>`

The <form> element acts as container for controls elements.

Type	Block Element		
Contents	A combination of one element `<input type="submit">` and		
	- one or more of the following elements: `<input>`, `<select>`, ` `, `<p>`		
	- or one single `<textarea>` element		
Attributes	attribute	values (default are bolded)	description
	action	*URL*	Specifies a form processing agent. User agent behavior for a value other than an HTTP URL is undefined. Refer to [5] for correct URL format.
	method	**get**	Specifies the HTTP method used to send the form to the processing agent. Only *get* method is supported in XHTML-GP.
Examples	See Example 12 and Example 13 on page 23 and 24		

`<input>`

The <input> element represents editable area

Type	Inline Element		
Contents	Empty		
Attributes	attribute	values (default are bolded)	description
	type	**text** password checkbox radio submit hidden	Specifies the type of control to create.
	name	*text*	Assigns name to the control. Not used for `type="submit"`. Some names are reserved for Gigaset systems (see [5]).

value	*text*	Specifies the initial value of the control. Mandatory for `type="radio"` and `type="checkbox"`.
disabled	disabled	When set for a form control, this Boolean attribute disables the control for user input.
checked	checked	Specifies the state of a button. Valid for `type="radio"` and `type="checkbox"`.
inputmode	**text** digits dialpad	Specifies appropriate input mode for the text input expected in an associated input control. Possible values means:
maxlength	1..**32**	Specifies the maximum number of editable characters. Valid for `type="text"` and `type="password"`

text	all available characters
digits	digits only: 0…9
dialpad	dial characters: 0…9 and #, *, P, R

Examples	**Example 12**

```
<!—- structure and header see Example 1 on page 10 -->
<body>
  <form action="http://host.com/adddata" method="get">
    <p>text description</p>
    <p>Text:
      <input type="text" name="input1" maxlength="12"
            value="default" /></p>
    <p>Password:
      <input type="password" name="input2" maxlength="12" /></p>
    <p>Checkmark
      <input type="checkbox" name="c1" checked="checked"
            value="check 1" /></p>
    <p>Radio 1
      <input type="radio" name="r1" checked="checked"
            value="option 1" /></p>
    <p>Radio 2
      <input type="radio" name="r1" value="option 2" /></p>
    <p><input type="submit" value="Send"/></p>
  </form>
</body>
```

`<select>`

The `<select>` element indicates list with options

Type	Inline Element		
Contents	One or more of the following elements: <option>		
Attributes	attribute	values (default are bolded)	description
	disabled	disabled	When set for a form control, this boolean attribute disables the control for user input.
	name	*text*	Assigns a name to the control.
Examples	**Example 13**		

```
<!—- structure and header see Example 1 on page 10 -->
<body>
  <form action="http://host.com/adddata" method="get">
    <p>Color:
      <select name="colors">
        <option value="1">red</option>
        <option value="2" selected="selected">green</option>
        <option value="3">blue</option>
      </select>
    </p>
    <input type="submit" value="Submit"/>
  </form>
</body>
```

`<option>`

The `<option>` element represents choice of menu created by `<select>`

Type	Form Menu Option Element		
Contents	One or more of the following elements: text		
Attributes	attribute	values (default are bolded)	Description
	value	*text*	Specifies initial value to the control
	selected	selected	When set, this boolean attribute specifies that this option is pre-selected
Examples	See Example 12 and Example 13 on page 23 and 24		

`<textarea>`

Element allows the creation of a multiline text window for textual user input.

Type	Inline Element
Contents	One or more of the following elements: text
Attributes	attribute values (default are bolded) description
	name *text* An attribute used to assign a variable name to a form control. The name should be unique within the document
Examples	**Example 14** ```\n<!—- structure and header see Example 1 on page 10 -->\n<body>\n <form method="get" action="edit_result.jsp">\n <textarea name="s1">\n The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.\n </textarea>\n <input type="submit" value="Search"/>\n </form>\n</body>\n```

4 HTTP reference

The Gigaset system transfers the following dynamic parameters with every HTTP request:

- o Language
- o Country Code
- o Handset ID
- o Date and Time
- o MAC address

The Gigaset system transfers the following dynamic parameters with certain HTTP request:

- o Application ID

For more details regarding these parameters and other http specific implementation refer to [5].

Annex

A. Bibliography

[1] http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml2

[2] http://www1.wapforum.org/tech/terms.asp?doc=WAP-268-WTAI-20010908-a.pdf

[3] Annex to ITU Operational Bulletin No. 892

[4] XHTML GP User Agent Specification, "xhtml-gp uas.pdf"
User Agent Specification for implementation details

[5] XHTML Gigaset Profile – HTTP Reference "xhtml-gp http.pdf"