



XHTML Mobile Profile Reference

Version 1.0

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About This Book

This book is intended for developers who want to use the Extensible Hypertext Markup Language Mobile Profile (XHTML-MP) 1.0 and Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) to create wireless services and applications for the Openwave Mobile Browser. This book covers general XHTML-MP programming information, XHTML-MP elements and attributes, and CSS properties and selectors.

Openwave SDK

The Openwave Software Development Kit (SDK) is a useful tool for developing, debugging, and maintaining your XHTML-MP programs. Using the SDK, you can test your code from your local disk or from your own server. The tools integrated in the SDK Integrated Development Environment (IDE) include an editor, an output window that lists transaction information, an HTTP window that displays source code, and the ability to view history and cookies.

Audience

This book is intended for developers who are creating XHTML-MP with CSS wireless services for the Openwave Mobile Browser.

To use this book profitably, you need the following experience:

- You should be familiar with HTML. The XHTML-MP markup language has roots in HTML and is similar in syntax.
- You should be familiar with XML, because XHTML-MP is an XML-based markup language.
- You should be familiar with dynamic content creation using Common Gateway Interface (CGI) protocol or active server pages (ASP)
- To create wireless XHTML-MP documents dynamically, you should be familiar with programming languages such as C++ and Perl.

Style and Typographical Conventions

The term *mobile browser device* refers to all devices with an embedded Openwave Mobile Browser, including wireless phones, Personal Digital Assistants (PDAs), and two-way pagers. The term refers to both the hardware and the Openwave Mobile Browser software installed on it.

In this documentation, all illustrations and examples refer to a generic mobile browser device.

IMPORTANT Keep in mind that the display area and key arrangements on real mobile browser devices vary considerably. Some mobile browser devices change the location of the softkeys relative to the illustrations in this documentation. Others have fewer or no function keys and use different mechanisms for implementing the accept, prev, and options actions, such as a jog shuttle or other user-interface gestures.

This manual uses different fonts to represent the information you must enter:

- Text that appears like this identifies command names, path names, URLs, and specific text that you must enter.
- *Text that appears like this* identifies placeholders or variables that you should replace with values appropriate to your environment.
- **Text that appears like this** identifies default attribute values.

Code Examples

Omitted code is indicated with ellipses. For instance, the ellipses in the following example indicate that additional code exists in this document:

```
1 <html>
2   <head
3     <title>A document</title>
4   </head>
5   <body>
6     <p>
7       Your content goes here.
8     </p>
9     ...
10  </body>
11 </html>
```

Line numbers that appear in some code examples are for reference only and are not part of the actual code.

Related Documentation

The following documents (and others) are available on the Openwave Developer web site at:

<http://developer.openwave.com>

SDK

The Openwave SDK provides an integrated environment for developing and debugging wireless applications.

The SDK *Getting Started* provides instructions for installing and getting started with the Openwave SDK. It also discusses the basics of creating a wireless service.

WML

Wireless Markup Language 1.3 (WML) is supported by the Openwave Mobile Browser, WAP Edition 5.0.

The *WML 1.3 Developer's Guide* provides detailed instructions for implementing WML services, including the use of advanced features such as faxing and notifications.

The *WML 1.3 Language Reference* provides detailed information on the WML elements and attributes.

HDML

HDML was the predecessor to WML and is supported by translation on the Mobile Access Gateway 5.0.

The *HDML 3.0 Developer's Guide* provides instructions for developers for implementing a HDML service.

The *HDML 3.0 Language Reference* provides reference information on each HDML statement and option.

These books, along with additional information on migrating from HDML and guidelines for code translation can be found in the Technical Library and Technical Notes section at:

<http://developer.openwave.com>

Technical Support and Other Resources

The best resource for up-to-date information on developing wireless web services is the Openwave Developer site at:

<http://developer.openwave.com>

You can download tools and find a variety of useful resources, including Frequently Asked Questions, bug reporting, technical support, and an interactive developer forum.

About This Book

Technical Support and Other Resources

Introduction

The Openwave Mobile Browser supports XHTML Extensible Hypertext Markup Language Mobile Profile 1.0 (XHTML-MP) and Cascading Style Sheets (CSS).

XHTML-MP is a superset of XHTML Basic, which is a simpler version of XHTML 1.0 (the XML version of HTML 4). XHTML Basic is intended for smaller, noncomputer devices such as mobile phones, personal digital assistants, pagers, and television-based web browsers.

XHTML-MP Modules

XHTML-MP is defined as a collection of modules that provide specific types of functionality. It consists of the following modules:

Module	Description	Elements
Structure	Provides the major structural elements for XHTML-MP documents	See “<body>” on page 18, “<head>” on page 32, “<html>” on page 33, and “<title>” on page 71
Text	Provides all of the basic text container elements and attributes	See “<abbr>” on page 11, “<acronym>” on page 11, “<address>” on page 12, “<blockquote>” on page 17, “ ” on page 18, “<cite>” on page 20, “<code>” on page 21, “<dfn>” on page 24, “<div>” on page 25, “” on page 27, “<h1> to <h6>” on page 31, “<kbd>” on page 41, “<p>” on page 54, “<pre>” on page 55, “<q>” on page 57, “<samp>” on page 58, “” on page 61, “” on page 62, and “<var>” on page 74

Module	Description	Elements
Hypertext	Provides the element used to define hypertext links to other resources	See “<a>” on page 8
List	Provides list-oriented elements	See “<dl>” on page 26, “<dt>” on page 27, “<dd>” on page 22, “ ” on page 50, “ ” on page 72, and “ ” on page 44
Basic Forms	Provides the basic form-related elements	See “<form>” on page 30, “<input>” on page 39, “<label>” on page 43, “<select>” on page 59, “<option>” on page 52, and “<textarea>” on page 68
Basic Tables	Provides the basic table-related elements	See “<caption>” on page 19, “<table>” on page 65, “<td>” on page 67, “<th>” on page 69, and “<tr>” on page 71
Image	Provides basic image embedding	See “” on page 35
Object	Provides elements for general-purpose object inclusion	See “<object>” on page 49 and “<param>” on page 55
Meta-information	Provides an element that inserts information into the declarative portion of a document	See “<meta>” on page 47
Link	Provides an element that can be used to define links to external resources	See “<link>” on page 45
Base	Provides an element that can be used to define a base URI against which relative URIs in the document are resolved	See “<base>” on page 15
Forms	Provides enhanced forms features (partial implementation)	See “<fieldset>” on page 28 and “<optgroup>” on page 52
Presentation	Provides additional text definition elements	See “” on page 13, “<big>” on page 16, “<hr>” on page 32, “<i>” on page 34, and “<small>” on page 60
Style Sheet	Provides an element used to declare internal stylesheets	See “<style>” on page 63

Designing Mobile Services

XHTML-MP Markup Rules

XHTML-MP 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-MP documents:

- XHTML documents must be well formed. Because XHTML is XML based, 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. See “<!DOCTYPE>” on page 7 for more information.

NOTE The Openwave Mobile Browser recognizes XHTML-MP files with the .html extension.

Style Guide

Currently, there is no Openwave Systems XHTML-MP style guide. However, you can review the WML and HDML style guides at the Developer web site:

<http://developer.openwave.com>

Colors

Any color attribute can use any RGB value (color="#ff55a4) or one of the following standard color names.

Color name	RGB value	Color name	RGB value
black	#0000	green	#008000
silver	#C0C0C0	lime	#00FF00
gray	#808080	olive	#808000
white	#FFFFFF	yellow	#FFFF00
maroon	#800000	navy	#000080
red	#FF0000	blue	#0000FF
purple	#800080	teal	#008080
fuchsia	#FF00FF	aqua	#00FFFF

Using Style Sheets

You can associate style sheets with an XHTML-MP document by using the `<link>` element (external style sheet), by using the `<style>` element (internal style sheet), or by using the `style` attribute for any element that supports this attribute.

NOTE The `<link>` and `<style>` elements are both contained within the `<head>` element. The styles defined in the `<link>` or `<style>` element declared last override any previously defined in the `<head>` element.

See Chapter 3, “CSS Selectors” and Chapter 4, “CSS Properties” for more information.

Using the `<link>` Element

You can use the `<link>` element to link a document to an external CSS- MP file. Any element that matches a style selector included in the CSS file has its style set as specified.

See “`<link>`” on page 45 for more information.

Using the `<style>` Element

You can set style sheets internally using the `<style>` element. The `<style>` element has the following syntax:

```
<head>
  <style>
    tag {style-property:value}
    ...
    tag {style-property:value}
  </style>
</head>
```

See “`<style>`” on page 63 for more information.

Using the Style Attribute

While it is preferable to set style properties globally, you can also use an element’s `style` attribute to set a one-time-only property. Style rules set using the `style` attribute override both external style sheets and internal style sheets. The `style` attribute has the following syntax:

```
<tag style="style-property:value">
  content
</tag>
```

Examples

Examples of the use of style rules are included with the elements “`<link>`” on page 45, “`<style>`” on page 63, and “`<div>`” on page 25.

Elements and Attributes

This chapter contains reference information for XHTML-MP elements and attributes. The elements are listed in alphabetical order, with available attributes shown for each.

Comments

Comments are enclosed as shown in the following syntax example. Comments are useful in documenting your XHTML-MP code and are ignored by the browser.

Syntax

```
<!-- comment -->
```

<!DOCTYPE>

The DOCTYPE declaration is the very first thing in your XHTML-MP document, before the `<html>` tag. This declaration tells the browser to which XHTML-MP document type the document conforms.

IMPORTANT There must be a DOCTYPE declaration in the document before the root element.

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//OPENWAVE//DTD XHTML Mobile 1.0//EN"
"http://www.openwave.com/dtd/xhtml1-mobile10.dtd">
```

<a>

The <a> element defines either a target or a link.

When the <a> element specifies a target, the id attribute is required. Any hyperlink to the target is directed to the page that contains the target.

When the <a> element specifies a link, the href attribute is required. When the user scrolls to a link, the browser displays a selection marker next to it. If the user presses the appropriate key, the browser executes the task specified by the link:

- If the <a> element's href attribute is a URL, the browser loads the document specified by the URL.
- If the <a> element's href attribute is an email address, the browser initiates an email. An example is:

```
<a href="mailto:sales-info@openwave.com">Email Openwave</a>
```

- If the <a> element's href attribute is a telephone number, the browser initiates a phone call. An example is:

```
<a href="wtai://wp/mc;16504808000">Call Openwave</a>
```

NOTE The Openwave Browser Simulator does not simulate email or telephone calls.

If the title attribute is set, the appropriate key label changes to the attribute value.

The <a> accesskey attribute can specify a numeric key (0-9, #, or *) as an accelerator key. The accelerator key number appears at the left side of the line containing the link. If the user presses the accelerator key at any time while the page containing the link is displayed, the browser performs the task specified by the link.

The following example shows how you can use the accesskey attribute with the and elements to create a list of actions. Be careful to make sure that the accesskey number matches the list numbers generated by the element.

```
<p>  
  Choice Menu  
  <ol>  
    <li><a href="test1.html" accesskey="1">Reservations</li>  
    <li><a href="test2.html" accesskey="2">Flight Status</li>  
  </ol>  
</p>
```

An <a> element cannot contain another <a> element.

If the style attribute has been set, or if it matches a style sheet selector, the <a> element's content is formatted and displayed as specified. See "Using Style Sheets" on page 4.

Syntax

```
<a id="target"/>
```

```
<a href="url" title="label">  
...any valid combination of <text>, <br> and <img> elements  
</a>
```

Attributes

class	Element class.
id	Element identity.
style	Specifies style properties. See “Using Style Sheets” on page 4.
title	Element title.
xml:lang	Element language code. If set, this overrides the language code set by a parent element.
accesskey	A key (0-9, *, or #) that appears on the left side of the screen next to the link. If the user presses the corresponding key on the phone keypad, the phone executes the task defined by the link. It’s useful to number the links in the order in which they appear.
charset	Sets the character encoding of the page to which the link points.
href	Required when the element is a link. Sets the value of the link destination.
hreflang	Sets the base language of the page to which the link points.
rel	next Defines a link relationship from the current document to the linked document.
rev	next Defines a link relationship from the linked document to the current document.
tabindex	Position in tabbing order.
type	MIME type. Gives a hint about the content type of the content to which the link points.

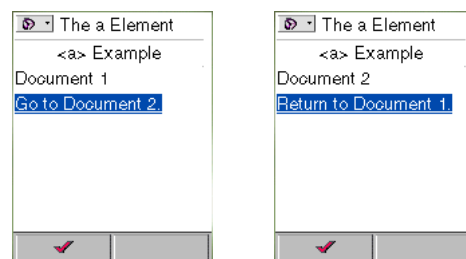
Examples

The following XHTML-MP documents generate the display shown in Figure 2-1.

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//OPENWAVE//DTD XHTML Mobile 1.0//EN"
    "http://www.openwave.com/dtd/xhtml1-mobile10.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" xml:lang="en">
  <head>
    <title>The a Element</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p style="text-align: center">&lt;a&gt; Example</p>
    <p>Document 1</p>
    <p>
      <a href="a2.html" accesskey="1">
        Go to Document 2.
      </a>
    </p>
  </body>
</html>

<?xml version="1.0"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//OPENWAVE//DTD XHTML Mobile 1.0//EN"
    "http://www.openwave.com/dtd/xhtml1-mobile10.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" xml:lang="en">
  <head>
    <title>The a Element</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p style="text-align: center">&lt;a&gt; Example</p>
    <p>Document 2</p>
    <p>
      <a href="a1.html" accesskey="1">
        Return to Document 1.
      </a>
    </p>
  </body>
</html>
```

Figure 2-1. <a> element



<abbr>

The <abbr> element defines abbreviations included in page content. The <abbr> element content display style is not affected, but the element can be used to mark abbreviations for editing or for style sheets.

If the style attribute has been set, or if it matches a style sheet selector, the <abbr> element's content is formatted and displayed as specified. See "Using Style Sheets" on page 4.

Syntax

```
<abbr>content</abbr>
```

Attributes

class	Element class.
id	Element identity.
style	Specifies style properties. See "Using Style Sheets" on page 4.
title	Element title.
xml:lang	Element language code. If set, this overrides the language code set by a parent element.

<acronym>

The <acronym> element defines acronyms included in page content. The <acronym> element content display style is not affected, but the element can be used to mark acronyms for editing or for style sheets.

If the style attribute has been set, or if it matches a style sheet selector, the <acronym> element's content is formatted and displayed as specified. See "Using Style Sheets" on page 4.

Syntax

```
<acronym>content</acronym>
```

Attributes

class	Element class.
id	Element identity.
style	Specifies style properties. See “Using Style Sheets” on page 4.
title	Element title.
xml:lang	Element language code. If set, this overrides the language code set by a parent element.

<address>

The <address> element defines addresses included in page content. The content contained in the <address> element is displayed in italics.

If the style attribute has been set, or if it matches a style sheet selector, the <address> element’s content is formatted and displayed as specified. See “Using Style Sheets” on page 4.

Syntax

<address>*content*</address>

Attributes

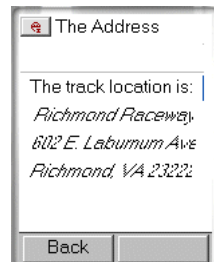
class	Element class.
id	Element identity.
style	Specifies style properties. See “Using Style Sheets” on page 4.
title	Element title.
xml:lang	Element language code. If set, this overrides the language code set by a parent element.

Examples

The following XHTML-MP document generates the display shown in Figure 2-2.

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//OPENWAVE//DTD XHTML Mobile 1.0//EN"
    "http://www.openwave.com/dtd/xhtml1-mobile10.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" xml:lang="en">
  <head>
    <title>The Address Element</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p style="text-align: center">The track location is:<br/>
      <address>
        Richmond Raceway<br/>
        602 E. Laburnum Ave<br/>
        Richmond, VA 23222
      </address>
    </p>
  </body>
</html>
```

Figure 2-2. <address> element



The element defines content displayed in an emphasized, bold style.

If the style attribute has been set, or if it matches a style sheet selector, the element's content is formatted and displayed as specified. See "Using Style Sheets" on page 4.

Syntax

```
<b>content</b>
```

Attributes

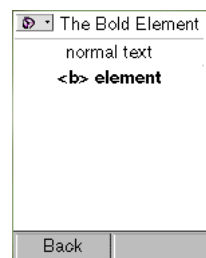
class	Element class.
id	Element identity.
style	Specifies style properties. See “Using Style Sheets” on page 4.
title	Element title.
xml:lang	Element language code. If set, this overrides the language code set by a parent element.

Examples

The following XHTML-MP document generates the display shown in Figure 2-3.

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//OPENWAVE//DTD XHTML Mobile 1.0//EN"
    "http://www.openwave.com/dtd/xhtml1-mobile10.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml"xml:lang="en">
  <head>
    <title>The Bold Element</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p style="text-align: center">normal text<br/>
      <b>&lt;b> element</b>
    </p>
  </body>
</html>
```

Figure 2-3. element



<base>

The <base> element defines a default reference to external resources. The <base> element is contained in the <head> element.

Syntax

```
<head>
  <base attributes/>
</head>
```

Attributes

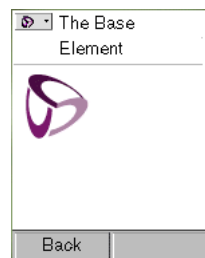
href	Base URL for resolving external references contained in the document.
------	---

Examples

The following XHTML-MP document (which would not be in the same location as the referenced image file) generates the display shown in Figure 2-4.

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//OPENWAVE//DTD XHTML Mobile 1.0//EN"
  "http://www.openwave.com/dtd/xhtml1-mobile10.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" xml:lang="en">
  <head>
    <title>The Base Element</title>
    <base href="http://www.mysystem.com/images/">
  </head>
  <body>
    <br/>
  </body>
</html>
```

Figure 2-4. <base> element



<big>

The <big> element defines content that is displayed in a larger font.

If the style attribute has been set, or if it matches a style sheet selector, the <big> element's content is formatted and displayed as specified. See “Using Style Sheets” on page 4.

Syntax

```
<big>content</big>
```

Attributes

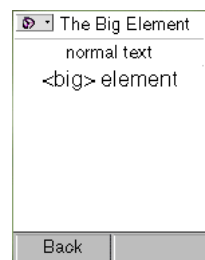
class	Element class.
id	Element identity.
style	Specifies style properties. See “Using Style Sheets” on page 4.
title	Element title.
xml:lang	Element language code. If set, this overrides the language code set by a parent element.

Examples

The following XHTML-MP document generates the display shown in Figure 2-5.

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//OPENWAVE//DTD XHTML Mobile 1.0//EN"
    "http://www.openwave.com/dtd/xhtml1-mobile10.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" xml:lang="en">
  <head>
    <title>The Big Element</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p style="text-align: center">normal text<br/>
      <big>&lt;big&gt; element</big>
    </p>
  </body>
</html>
```

Figure 2-5. <big> element



<blockquote>

The <blockquote> element defines a long quotation. Content in the <blockquote> element is displayed as an indented line.

If the style attribute has been set, or if it matches a style sheet selector, the <blockquote> element's content is formatted and displayed as specified. See "Using Style Sheets" on page 4.

Syntax

```
<blockquote>  
    content  
</blockquote>
```

Attributes

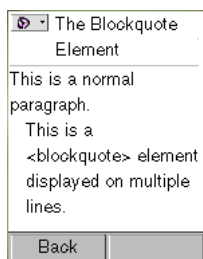
class	Element class.
id	Element identity.
style	Specifies style properties. See "Using Style Sheets" on page 4.
title	Element title.
xml:lang	Element language code. If set, this overrides the language code set by a parent element.
cite	URL of the quotation if it was taken from the web.

Examples

The following XHTML-MP document generates the display shown in Figure 2-6.

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>  
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//OPENWAVE//DTD XHTML Mobile 1.0//EN"  
    "http://www.openwave.com/dtd/xhtml1-mobile10.dtd">  
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml"xml:lang="en">  
    <head>  
        <title>The Blockquote Element</title>  
    </head>  
    <body>  
        <p>This is a normal paragraph.</p>  
        <blockquote>  
            This is a &lt;blockquote> element  
            displayed on multiple lines.  
        </blockquote>  
    </body>  
</html>
```

Figure 2-6. <blockquote> element display



<body>

The <body> element defines the document’s body. The elements and content contained in this element are used to create the displayed page.

Syntax

```
<body>  
    document elements and content  
</body>
```

Attributes

class	Element class.
id	Element identity.
style	Specifies style properties. See “Using Style Sheets” on page 4.
title	Element title.
xml:lang	Element language code. If set, this overrides the language code set by a parent element.

Examples

The <body> element is shown in all examples in this document.

The
 element creates a line break. The tag can be minimized as shown in the example.

If the style attribute has been set, or if it matches a style sheet selector, the
 element is displayed as specified. See “Using Style Sheets” on page 4.

Syntax

```
<tag>content<br/>more content</tag>
```

Attributes

class	Element class.
id	Element identity.
style	Specifies style properties. See “Using Style Sheets” on page 4.
title	Element title.
xml:lang	Element language code. If set, this overrides the language code set by a parent element.

Examples

See the <address> “Examples” on page 13.

<caption>

The <caption> element defines a table caption.

If the style attribute has been set, or if it matches a style sheet selector, the <caption> element’s content is formatted and displayed as specified. See “Using Style Sheets” on page 4.

Syntax

```
<caption>content</caption>
```

Attributes

class	Element class.
id	Element identity.
style	Specifies style properties. See “Using Style Sheets” on page 4.
title	Element title.
xml:lang	Element language code. If set, this overrides the language code set by a parent element.

Examples

See the <table> “Examples” on page 66.

<cite>

The <cite> element defines citations or references. Content contained in the <cite> element is displayed in italics.

If the style attribute has been set, or if it matches a style sheet selector, the <cite> element's content is formatted and displayed as specified. See “Using Style Sheets” on page 4.

Syntax

```
<cite>a citation</cite>
```

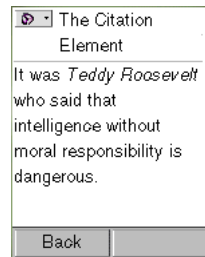
Attributes

class	Element class.
id	Element identity.
style	Specifies style properties. See “Using Style Sheets” on page 4.
title	Element title.
xml:lang	Element language code. If set, this overrides the language code set by a parent element.

Examples

The following XHTML-MP document generates the display shown in Figure 2-7.

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//OPENWAVE//DTD XHTML Mobile 1.0//EN"
    "http://www.openwave.com/dtd/xhtml1-mobile10.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" xml:lang="en">
  <head>
    <title>The Citation Element</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>
      It was <cite>Teddy Roosevelt</cite> who said that
      intelligence without moral responsibility is
      dangerous.
    </p>
  </body>
</html>
```

Figure 2-7. <cite> element

<code>

The <code> element defines computer code text. Content contained in the <code> element is displayed in a smaller font.

If the style attribute has been set, or if it matches a style sheet selector, the <code> element's content is formatted and displayed as specified. See "Using Style Sheets" on page 4.

Syntax

```
<code>content</code>
```

Attributes

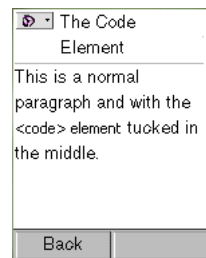
class	Element class.
id	Element identity.
style	Specifies style properties. See "Using Style Sheets" on page 4.
title	Element title.
xml:lang	Element language code. If set, this overrides the language code set by a parent element.

Examples

The following XHTML-MP document generates the display shown in Figure 2-8.

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//OPENWAVE//DTD XHTML Mobile 1.0//EN"
    "http://www.openwave.com/dtd/xhtml1-mobile10.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" xml:lang="en">
  <head>
    <title>The Code Element</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>This is a normal paragraph and with the
      <code>&lt;code&gt; element</code> tucked
      in the middle.
    </p>
  </body>
</html>
```

Figure 2-8. <code> element



<dd>

The <dd> element defines a definition description. This element and the <dt> element are contained in the <dl> element to create the definition list. See “<dt>” on page 27 and “<dl>” on page 26.

If the style attribute has been set, or if it matches a style sheet selector, the <dd> element’s content is formatted and displayed as specified. See “Using Style Sheets” on page 4.

Syntax

```
<dl>
  <dt>
    term...
  </dt>
  <dd>
    definition...
  </dd>
</dl>
```

Attributes

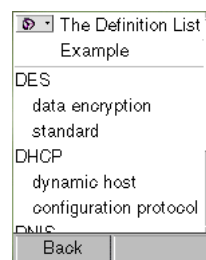
class	Element class.
id	Element identity.
style	Specifies style properties. See “Using Style Sheets” on page 4.
title	Element title.
xml:lang	Element language code. If set, this overrides the language code set by a parent element.

Examples

The following XHTML-MP document generates the display shown in Figure 2-9.

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//OPENWAVE//DTD XHTML Mobile 1.0//EN"
    "http://www.openwave.com/dtd/xhtml1-mobile10.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" xml:lang="en">
  <head>
    <title>The Definition List Example</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <dl>
      <dt>DES</dt>
      <dd>data encryption standard</dd>
      <dt>DHCP</dt>
      <dd>dynamic host configuration protocol</dd>
      <dt>DNIS</dt>
      <dd>diald number identification service</dd>
      <dt>DNS</dt>
      <dd>domain name system</dd>
    </dl>
  </body>
</html>
```

Figure 2-9. Definition list element



<dfn>

The <dfn> element defines definition. Content contained in the <dfn> element is displayed in italics.

If the style attribute has been set, or if it matches a style sheet selector, the <dfn> element's content is formatted and displayed as specified. See "Using Style Sheets" on page 4.

Syntax

```
<dfn>content</dfn>
```

Attributes

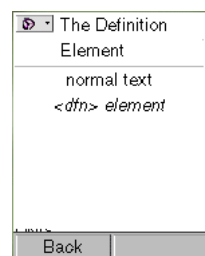
class	Element class.
id	Element identity.
style	Specifies style properties. See "Using Style Sheets" on page 4.
title	Element title.
xml:lang	Element language code. If set, this overrides the language code set by a parent element.

Examples

The following XHTML-MP document generates the display shown in Figure 2-10.

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//OPENWAVE//DTD XHTML Mobile 1.0//EN"
    "http://www.openwave.com/dtd/xhtml-mobile10.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" xml:lang="en">
  <head>
    <title>The Definition Element</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p style="text-align: center">normal text<br/>
      <dfn>&lt;dfn&gt; element</dfn>
    </p>
  </body>
</html>
```

Figure 2-10. <dfn> element



<div>

The <div> element defines a section in a document. Elements contained in the <div> element are displayed according to the <div> element's defined style and the align attribute. See "Using Style Sheets" on page 4.

Syntax

```
<div>
    elements
</div>
```

Attributes

class	Element class.
id	Element identity.
style	Specifies style properties. See "Using Style Sheets" on page 4.
title	Element title.
xml:lang	Element language code. If set, this overrides the language code set by a parent element.

Examples

The following XHTML-MP document generates the display shown in Figure 2-11.

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//OPENWAVE//DTD XHTML Mobile 1.0//EN"
    "http://www.openwave.com/dtd/xhtml1-mobile10.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" xml:lang="en">
  <head>
    <title>The Division Element</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <div style="color:green">
      <h1>The First</h1>
      <p>div section</p>
    </div>
    <div style="color:#FF0000;">
      <h2>New div</h2>
      <p>section</p>
    </div>
  </body>
</html>
```

Figure 2-11. <div> element



<dl>

The <dl> element defines a definition list. <dd> and <dt> elements are contained in the <dl> element to create the list. See “<dd>” on page 22 and “<dt>” on page 27.

If the style attribute has been set, or if it matches a style sheet selector, the <dl> element’s content is formatted and displayed as specified. See “Using Style Sheets” on page 4.

Syntax

See the syntax for the “<dd>” on page 22.

Attributes

class	Element class.
id	Element identity.
style	Specifies style properties. See “Using Style Sheets” on page 4.
title	Element title.
xml:lang	Element language code. If set, this overrides the language code set by a parent element.

Examples

See the <dd> “Examples” on page 23.

<dt>

The <dt> element defines a definition term. This element and the <dd> element are contained in the <dl> element to create the definition list. See “<dd>” on page 22 and “<dl>” on page 26.

If the style attribute has been set, or if it matches a style sheet selector, the <dt> element’s content is formatted and displayed as specified. See “Using Style Sheets” on page 4.

Syntax

See the syntax for “<dd>” on page 22.

Attributes

class	Element class.
id	Element identity.
style	Specifies style properties. See “Using Style Sheets” on page 4.
title	Element title.
xml:lang	Element language code. If set, this overrides the language code set by a parent element.

Examples

See the <dd> “Examples” on page 23.

The element defines emphasized content. Content contained in the element is displayed in italics.

Syntax

```
<tag>content<em>content</em></tag>
```

Attributes

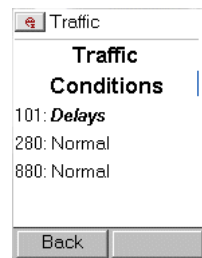
class	Element class.
id	Element identity.
style	Specifies style properties. See “Using Style Sheets” on page 4.
title	Element title.
xml:lang	Element language code. If set, this overrides the language code set by a parent element.

Examples

The following XHTML-MP document generates the display shown in Figure 2-12.

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//OPENWAVE//DTD XHTML Mobile 1.0//EN"
    "http://www.openwave.com/dtd/xhtml1-mobile10.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" xml:lang="en">
  <head>
    <title>Traffic</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1 style="text-align: center">Traffic
      Conditions<br/></h1>
    <p>101: <em>Delays</em></p>
    <p>280: Normal</p>
    <p>880: Normal</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

Figure 2-12. element



<fieldset>

The <fieldset> element draws a box around elements that it contains. It is usually used for grouping related fields

If the style attribute has been set, or if it matches a style sheet selector, the <fieldset> element's content is formatted and displayed as specified. See "Using Style Sheets" on page 4.

Syntax

```
<fieldset>
  elements
</fieldset>
```

Attributes

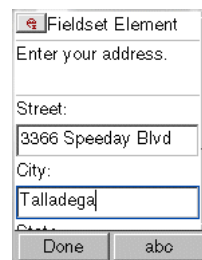
class	Element class.
id	Element identity.
style	Specifies style properties. See “Using Style Sheets” on page 4.
title	Element title.
xml:lang	Element language code. If set, this overrides the language code set by a parent element.

Examples

The following XHTML-MP document generates the display shown in Figure 2-13.

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//OPENWAVE//DTD XHTML Mobile 1.0//EN"
    "http://www.openwave.com/dtd/xhtml1-mobile10.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" xml:lang="en">
  <head>
    <title>Fieldset Element</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>Enter your address.</p><br/>
    <fieldset>
      Street: <input name="street"/><br/>
      City: <input name="city"/><br/>
      State: <input name="street"/><br/>
      Zip Code: <input name="zip"/><br/>
    </fieldset>
  </body>
</html>
```

Figure 2-13. <fieldset> element



<form>

The <form> element defines an input form. The <input>, <label>, <option>, <select>, and <textarea> elements are used in the <form> element to create the form.

The <form> element must include an action.

A <form> element cannot contain another <form> element.

Syntax

```
<form action="URL of form processing program"
      method="method_type">
  <select>, <label>, <option>, <textarea>
  and <select> elements
</form>
```

Attributes

class	Element class.
id	Element identity.
style	Specifies style properties. See “Using Style Sheets” on page 4.
title	Element title.
xml:lang	Element language code. If set, this overrides the language code set by a parent element.
action	Specifies the URL where the data is sent when the user submits the form.
enctype	The MIME type used to encode the content of the form.
method	get post The HTTP method of passing the data to the web server.

When you use method="get", the form input is submitted as a request with *form_data* appended to the url. This is the default method. But if the form input contains non-ASCII characters, or if it is more than 100 characters, you *must* use method="post".

With method="post", the form input is submitted as a request with the *form_data* sent in the body of the request. Most browsers are not able to bookmark post requests.

Examples

See the <input> “Examples” on page 40 and the <option> “Examples” on page 53.

<h1> to <h6>

The <h1>, <h2>, <h3>, <h4>, <h5>, and <h6> elements define headings. The content contained in the heading elements is displayed in a bold style. The size of the type decreases as the heading number increases.

If the style attribute has been set, or if it matches a style sheet selector, a heading element's content is formatted and displayed as specified. See "Using Style Sheets" on page 4.

Syntax

```
<h1>Heading h1</h1>
<h2>Heading h2</h2>
<h3>Heading h3</h3>
<h4>Heading h4</h4>
<h5>Heading h5</h5>
<h6>Heading h6</h6>
```

Attributes

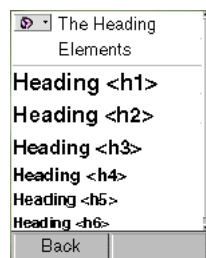
class	Element class.
id	Element identity.
style	Specifies style properties. See "Using Style Sheets" on page 4.
title	Element title.
xml:lang	Element language code. If set, this overrides the language code set by a parent element.

Examples

The following XHTML-MP document generates the display shown in Figure 2-14.

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//OPENWAVE//DTD XHTML Mobile 1.0//EN"
    "http://www.openwave.com/dtd/xhtml1-mobile10.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" xml:lang="en">
  <head>
    <title>The Heading Elements</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Heading &lt;h1></h1>
    <h2>Heading &lt;h2></h2>
    <h3>Heading &lt;h3></h3>
    <h4>Heading &lt;h4></h4>
    <h5>Heading &lt;h5></h5>
    <h6>Heading &lt;h6></h6>
  </body>
</html>
```

Figure 2-14. <h1> to <h6> elements



<head>

The <head> element contains elements that describe the document. Elements that can be included in the <head> element are <base>, <link>, <meta>, and <title>.

Syntax

```
<head>
  document description elements
</head>
```

Attributes

xml:lang	Element language code. If set, this overrides the language code set by a parent element.
profile	Space separated list of URL's. The list contains meta data information about the page.

Examples

The <head> element is shown in all examples in this document.

<hr>

The <hr> element defines a horizontal rule.

If the style attribute has been set, or if it matches a style sheet selector, the <hr> element's content is formatted and displayed as specified. See "Using Style Sheets" on page 4.

Syntax

```
<hr/>
```

Attributes

class	Element class.
id	Element identity.
style	Specifies style properties. See “Using Style Sheets” on page 4.
title	Element title.
xml:lang	Element language code. If set, this overrides the language code set by a parent element.

Examples

See the <div> “Examples” on page 25.

<html>

The <html> element defines the start and end of a complete XHTML document.

Syntax

```
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml"
      xml:lang="en">
  elements
</html>
```

Attributes

xml:lang	Element language code. If set, this overrides the language code set by a parent element.
version	Identifies the HTML DTD version used in the document. Because the !DOCTYPE declaration includes version information about the DTD used, this attribute is deprecated.
xmlns	http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml Identifies the XML namespace.

Examples

The <html> element is shown in all examples in this document.

<i>

The <i> element defines content that is displayed in italics.

If the style attribute has been set, or if it matches a style sheet selector, the <i> element's content is formatted and displayed as specified. See "Using Style Sheets" on page 4.

Syntax

```
<i>content</i>
```

Attributes

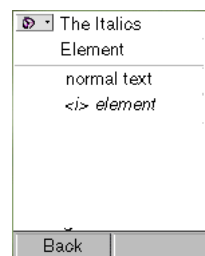
class	Element class.
id	Element identity.
style	Specifies style properties. See "Using Style Sheets" on page 4.
title	Element title.
xml:lang	Element language code. If set, this overrides the language code set by a parent element.

Examples

The following XHTML-MP document generates the display shown in Figure 2-15.

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//OPENWAVE//DTD XHTML Mobile 1.0//EN"
    "http://www.openwave.com/dtd/xhtml1-mobile10.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml"xml:lang="en">
  <head>
    <title>The Italics Element</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p style="text-align: center">normal text<br/>
      <i>&lt;i&gt; element</i>
    </p>
  </body>
</html>
```

Figure 2-15. <i> element



The element defines an image.

To determine which image types can be displayed by the Openwave Mobile Browser, see the installation instructions for the Openwave SDK.

If the style attribute has been set, or if it matches a style sheet selector, the element's content is formatted and displayed as specified. See "Using Style Sheets" on page 4.

Icons

The browser has a number of built-in icons that you can use in your XHTML documents. You can access these icons using the localsrc attribute to specify the icon number or name. Table 2-1 lists the available icons, the icon numbers, and the icon names.

Table 2-1. Icons

#	Icon	Name	#	Icon	Name	#	Icon	Name
1		exclamation1	66		divide	131		rolocard
2		exclamation2	67		calendar	132		check2
3		question1	68		smileyface	133		leaf
4		question2	69		star2	134		hound
5		lefttri1	70		rightarrow2	135		battery
6		righttri1	71		leftarrow2	136		scroll
7		lefttri2	72		gem	137		thumbtack
8		righttri2	73		checkmark1	138		lockkey
9		littlesquare1	74		dog	139		dollar
10		littlesquare2	75		star3	140		lefthand
11		isymbol	76		sparkle	141		righthand
12		wineglass	77		lightbulb	142		tablet
13		speaker	78		bird	143		paperclip
14		dollarsign	79		folder1	144		present
15		moon1	80		head1	145		tag
16		bolt	81		copyright	146		meal1
17		medsquare1	82		registered	147		books
18		medsquare2	83		briefcase	148		truck
19		littlediamond1	84		folder2	149		pencil
20		littlediamond2	85		phone1	150		Logo
21		bigsquare1	86		voiceballoon	151		envelope2
22		bigsquare2	87		creditcard	152		wrench
23		littlecircle1	88		uptri3	153		outbox

Table 2-1. Icons (continued)

#	Icon	Name	#	Icon	Name	#	Icon	Name
24		littlecircle2	89		downtri3	154		inbox
25		wristwatch	90		usa	155		phone2
26		plus	91		note3	156		factory
27		minus	92		clipboard	157		ruler1
28		star1	93		cup	158		ruler2
29		uparrow1	94		camera1	159		graph2
30		downarrow1	95		rain	160		meal2
31		circleslash	96		football	161		phone3
32		downtri1	97		book1	162		plug
33		uptri1	98		stopsign	163		family
34		downtri2	99		trafficlight	164		link
35		uptri2	100		book2	165		package
36		bigdiamond1	101		book3	166		fax
37		bigdiamond2	102		book4	167		partlycloudy
38		biggestsquare1	103		document2	168		plane
39		biggestsquare2	104		scissors	169		boat
40		bigcircle1	105		day	170		dice
41		bigcircle2	106		ticket	171		newspaper
42		uparrow2	107		cloud	172		train
43		downarrow2	108		envelope1	173		blackfull
44		sun	109		check	174		blankhalf
45		baseball	110		videocam	175		blankquarter
45		clock	111		camcorder	500		pclogo
47		moon2	112		house	501		lockcertificate
48		bell	113		flower	502		caps
49		pushpin	114		knife	503		lower
50		smallface	115		vidtape	504		numbers
51		heart	116		glasses	505		symbols
52		martini	117		roundarrow1	506		accept
53		bud	118		roundarrow2	507		checkbox
54		trademark	119		magnifyglass	508		edit
55		multiply	120		key	509		radio
56		document1	121		note1	510		view
57		hourglass1	122		note2	511		back

Table 2-1. Icons (*continued*)

#	Icon	Name	#	Icon	Name	#	Icon	Name
58		hourglass2	123		boltnut	512		bookmarks
59		floppy1	124		shoe	513		exit
60		snowflake	125		car	514		home
61		cross1	126		floppy2	515		inbox
62		cross2	127		chart	516		mark
63		rightarrow1	128		graph1	517		personal
64		leftarrow1	129		mailbox	518		reload
65		mug	130		flashlight			

Syntax

```


```

Attributes

class	Element class.
id	Element identity.
style	Specifies style properties. See “Using Style Sheets” on page 4.
title	Element title.
xml:lang	Element language code. If set, this overrides the language code set by a parent element.
alt	Alternate text displayed if the image can’t be found.
height	Forced image height in pixels.
longdesc	A URL for a document that contains a long description of the image (for text-only browsers).
src	Required The URL of the image to insert. Although attribute is required, a null value is acceptable (src="").
width	Forced image width in pixels.

Examples

The following XHTML-MP document generates the display shown in Figure 2-16.

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//OPENWAVE//DTD XHTML Mobile 1.0//EN"
    "http://www.openwave.com/dtd/xhtml1-mobile10.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml"xml:lang="en">
  <head>
    <title>The Image Element</title>
  </head>
  <body>
     -
    <br/>
     -
    <br/>
     -
    <br/>
     -
    
  </body>
</html>
```

Figure 2-16. element icons



The following XHTML-MP document generates the display shown in Figure 2-17.

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//OPENWAVE//DTD XHTML Mobile 1.0//EN"
    "http://www.openwave.com/dtd/xhtml1-mobile10.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml"xml:lang="en">
  <head>
    <title>The Image Element</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p style="text-align: center">gif image<br/>
    
    </p>
  </body>
</html>
```

Figure 2-17. element



<input>

The <input> element defines a field in which the user can input data. It is contained in the <form> element. When the user completes the form and presses the appropriate key, the data is transmitted to the URL specified in the <form> action attribute. The value of this submission follows the standard format for URL-encoded data.

Syntax

```
<input attributes/>
```

Attributes

class	Element class.
id	Element identity.
style	Specifies style properties. See “Using Style Sheets” on page 4.
title	Element title.
xml:lang	Element language code. If set, this overrides the language code set by a parent element.
accesskey	A key (0-9, *, or #) that appears on the left side of the screen next to the link. If the user presses the corresponding key on the phone keypad, the phone executes the task defined by the link. It’s useful to number the links in the order in which they appear.
checked	checked Specifies that an option button or a checkbox is checked when the form loads. If this attribute isn’t used, nothing is checked.
maxlength	Used with type="text" and "password" to set the maximum number of characters the user can enter in the field.
name	The input field name. Option (radio) buttons are grouped together with this attribute when you give them the same name, with the result that the user can select only one of the buttons in the group.
size	The width of the input field. The default value is 20 characters. Used with type="password" and "text".

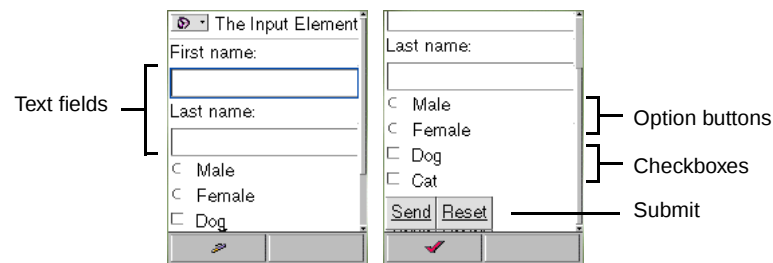
src	The URL of an image. Use it with type="image".
tabindex	Sets the position in the tabbing order.
type	text checkbox radio password hidden submit reset button Specifies the type of input field.
value	For type="checkbox" and "radio", specifies the value to be returned when the control is turned on. For type="button", "reset", and "submit", specifies the text of the button. For type="hidden", "password", and "text", specifies the default value of the control.

Examples

The following XHTML-MP document generates the display shown in Figure 2-18.

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//OPENWAVE//DTD XHTML Mobile 1.0//EN"
    "http://www.openwave.com/dtd/xhtml1-mobile10.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" xml:lang="en">
  <head>
    <title>The Input Element</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <form action="http://somesite.com/adduser" method="post">
      <!-- First and last name show two ways
           to label the field. -->
      <p>First name:&nbsp;<input type="text"
        name="firstname"/></p>
      <p><label for="lname">Last name:</label>
        <p><input type="text" id="lname"
          name="lastname"/></p>
        <p><input type="radio" name="gender"
          value="Male"/>Male</p>
        <p><input type="radio" name="gender"
          value="Female"/>Female</p>
        <p><input type="checkbox" name="pet"
          value="Dog"/>Dog</p>
        <p><input type="checkbox" name="pet"
          value="Cat"/>Cat</p>
        <p><input type="submit" value="Send"/>
          <input type="reset"/>
        </form>
      </body>
    </html>
```

Figure 2-18. <input> element



<kbd>

The <kbd> element defines keyboard text. The content contained in the <kbd> element is displayed in a smaller font.

If the style attribute has been set, or if it matches a style sheet selector, the <kbd> element's content is formatted and displayed as specified. See "Using Style Sheets" on page 4.

Syntax

```
<kbd>content</kbd>
```

Attributes

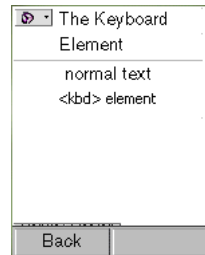
class	Element class.
id	Element identity.
style	Specifies style properties. See "Using Style Sheets" on page 4.
title	Element title.
xml:lang	Element language code. If set, this overrides the language code set by a parent element.

Examples

The following XHTML-MP document generates the display shown in Figure 2-19.

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//OPENWAVE//DTD XHTML Mobile 1.0//EN"
    "http://www.openwave.com/dtd/xhtml1-mobile10.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml"xml:lang="en">
  <head>
    <title>The Keyboard Element</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p style="text-align: center">normal text<br/>
      <kbd>&lt;kbd&gt; element</kbd>
    </p>
  </body>
</html>
```

Figure 2-19. <kbd> display



<label>

The <label> element defines a label for the <input> or <select> element using the for attribute. The <label> element can also enclose a form control element.

If the style attribute has been set, or if it matches a style sheet selector, the u element's content is formatted and displayed as specified. See “Using Style Sheets” on page 4.

```
<label>Customer Name:
  <input type="text" name="CustomerName" size="25">
</label>
```

Syntax

```
<label for="element_id">label</label>

<label>label_text
  <input type="text" name="name">
</label>
```

Attributes

class	Element class.
id	Element identity.
style	Specifies style properties. See “Using Style Sheets” on page 4.
title	Element title.
xml:lang	Element language code. If set, this overrides the language code set by a parent element.
accesskey	A key (0-9, *, #) that appears on the left side of the screen next to the link. If the user presses the corresponding key on the phone keypad, the phone executes the task defined by the link. It's useful to number the links in the order in which they appear.
for	The ID of another element that requires the label.

Examples

See the <input> “Examples” on page 40 and the <option> “Examples” on page 53.

The element defines a list item in the or element. The element is used for unordered lists. The element is used for numbered lists.

If the style attribute has been set, or if it matches a style sheet selector, the content is formatted and displayed as specified. See “Using Style Sheets” on page 4.

Syntax

See the “Syntax” on page 50 and the “Syntax” on page 72.

Attributes

class	Element class.
id	Element identity.
style	Specifies style properties. See “Using Style Sheets” on page 4.
title	Element title.
xml:lang	Element language code. If set, this overrides the language code set by a parent element.
value	Sets the item’s number value in a numbered () list.

Examples

See the “Examples” on page 51 and the “Examples” on page 73.

<link>

The <link> element defines an external resource document. It can be used to reference an external style sheet. See “Using Style Sheets” on page 4. The <link> element is contained in the <head> element.

Syntax

```
<head>
  <link attributes/>
</head>
```

Attributes

class	Element class.
id	Element identity.
style	Specifies style properties. See “Using Style Sheets” on page 4.
title	Element title.
xml:lang	Element language code. If set, this overrides the language code set by a parent element.
charset	Sets the character encoding of the page to which the link points.
href	Required. Sets the link destination.
hreflang	Sets the base language of the page to which the link points.
media	The medium to which the link applies.
rel	alternate appendix bookmark chapter contents copyright glossary help index next prev section start stylesheet subsection Defines a link relationship from the current document to the linked document. When rel="next" the Openwave Mobile Browser pre-fetches the linked document.
rev	alternate appendix bookmark chapter contents copyright glossary help index next prev section start stylesheet subsection Defines a link relationship from the linked document to the current document.
type	MIME type. Gives a hint about the content type of the linked content.

Examples

The example CSS file referenced in the XHTML <link> element contains:

```
ol li { list-style-type: A }  
h1 { color: red }  
p { color: green }
```

The following XHTML-MP document generates the display shown in Figure 2-20.

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>  
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//OPENWAVE//DTD XHTML Mobile 1.0//EN"  
  "http://www.openwave.com/dtd/xhtml1-mobile10.dtd">  
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml"xml:lang="en">  
  <head>  
    <title>The Link Element</title>  
    <link href="linked_style.css" rel="stylesheet"  
      type="text/css">  
  </head>  
  <body>  
    <h1>H1 heading, red </h1>  
    <p>Text, green. </p>  
    <ol>  
      <li>List index UC "A".</li>  
      <li>List index UC "B".</li>  
    </ol>  
  </body>  
</html>
```

Figure 2-20. <link> element



<meta>

The <meta> element contains meta information about the document. Examples of meta information are keywords or descriptions for search engines, or details about the program used to create the document.

The <meta> element is not displayed.

The <meta> element is ignored and removed from the document. However, when the <meta> tag is of the form `<meta http-equiv = "redirect" content = "http://somesite.com">`, its purpose is to redirect the browser to another page. Because the <meta> tag is ignored, the page appears as a blank on the handset.

```
<meta http-equiv="Expires" content="date"/>
<meta http-equiv="Cache-Control" content="max-age=age"/>
```

Cache Control

Like conventional web browsers, the Openwave Mobile Browser has a memory cache. It caches each document that the user visits in order to quickly redisplay it without requesting it from the Mobile Access Gateway again. The length of time that a device keeps a document in cache is called the *time to live* (TTL). The default TTL is 30 days (or until memory is exhausted). If a document contains time-sensitive information, you can specify a shorter TTL so that the device reloads the document from the server more frequently. The following example illustrates how to use a <meta> statement to set the TTL:

```
<meta http-equiv="cache-control" content="max-age=3600"
      forua= true/>
```

The max-age parameter specifies the time (in seconds) to cache the document. The example above instructs the device to drop the document from the cache after 1 hour (3600 seconds). To determine the right TTL for a document, you should balance the time-sensitivity of the information with the degradation in response time caused by reloading information from the server. Setting max-age to zero causes the Mobile Browser to reload the document every time the user navigates to it in a forward direction; however, if the user navigates back to the document, the Mobile Browser displays the card from the information in cache.

The Mobile Browser then performs "if-modified-since" content negotiation with the HTTP server, but only after a document's TTL has expired. Documents can specify "no-cache" in the cache-control <meta> element, which is equivalent to "max-age=0." Documents can also specify "must-revalidate" in the cache control <meta> element, which forces the Mobile Browser to revalidate the document's TTL, even if the user navigates to the document in the backward direction. Finally, if the cache-control <meta> tag is not defined in the document, the browser derive the document's TTL from the HTTP cache headers, based on the HTTP/1.1 caching model.

```
<meta http-equiv="Cache-Control" content="must-revalidate"
      forua= true/>
<meta http-equiv="Cache-Control" content="no-cache"
      forua= true/>
```

Syntax

```
<head>
  <meta attributes/>
  ...
  <meta attributes/>
</head>
```

Attributes

xml:lang	Element language code. If set, this overrides the language code set by a parent element.
content	Sets metainformation to be associated with http-equiv or name.
http-equiv	content-type expires refresh set-cookie cache-control Specifies whether the content of the <meta> tag is bound to an HTTP response header. The cache-control value is an Openwave extension.
name	author description keywords generator revised others Meta-object name.
scheme	Defines the <meta> element's format.

Examples

The following XHTML-MP document segments are examples of metainformation included in the <meta> element:

```
<meta name="keywords" content="HTML, DHTML, CSS, XML, XHTML, JavaScript, VBScript"/>
<meta name="description" content="Free Web tutorials on HTML, CSS, XML, and XHTML"/>
<meta name="revised" content="Author, 6/10/99"/>
```

<object>

The <object> element defines an embedded object.

If the object can't be located, the <object> element's content is displayed.

If the style attribute has been set, or if it matches a style sheet selector, the <object> element's content is formatted and displayed as specified. See "Using Style Sheets" on page 4.

Syntax

```
<object attributes>
```

Attributes

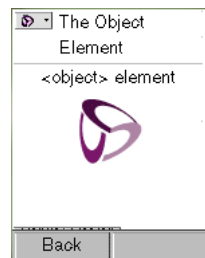
class	Element class.
id	Element identity.
style	Specifies style properties. See "Using Style Sheets" on page 4.
title	Element title.
xml:lang	Element language code. If set, this overrides the language code set by a parent element.
archive	A space-separated list of URL addresses to archives. The archives contain resources relevant to the object.
classid	The URL location of an object's implementation.
codebase	The URL base path used to resolve relative URLs specified by the classid, data, and archive attributes.
codetype	The internet media MIME type.
data	The URL that points to the object's data.
declare	Sets the object only as a declaration.
height	Object height in pixels for images only.
name	Object name.
standby	A message displayed while the object is loading.
tabindex	Sets position in tabbing order.
type	MIME type of data specified in the data attribute.
width	Object width in pixels for images only.

Examples

The following XHTML-MP document generates the display shown in Figure 2-21.

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//OPENWAVE//DTD XHTML Mobile 1.0//EN"
    "http://www.openwave.com/dtd/xhtml1-mobile10.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" xml:lang="en">
  <head>
    <title>The Object Element</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p style="text-align: center">&lt;object&gt;
      element<br/>
    <object data="../../../xb/logo.gif" type="image/gif"/>
    </p>
  </body>
</html>
```

Figure 2-21. <object> element



The element defines a numbered list. The elements contained in the elements are sequentially numbered. See “” on page 44.

The numbering style can be changed using style sheet properties.

If the style attribute has been set, or if it matches a style sheet selector, the element’s content is formatted and displayed as specified. See “Using Style Sheets” on page 4.

Syntax

```
<ol>
  <li>first item</li>
  <li>second item</li>
  ...
  <li>nth item</li>
</ol>
```

Attributes

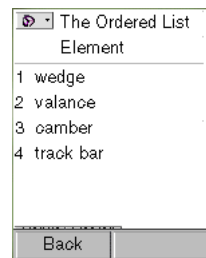
class	Element class.
id	Element identity.
style	Specifies style properties. See “Using Style Sheets” on page 4.
title	Element title.
xml:lang	Element language code. If set, this overrides the language code set by a parent element.
start	Sets the number value for the first item in the list.

Examples

The following XHTML-MP document generates the display shown in Figure 2-22.

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//OPENWAVE//DTD XHTML Mobile 1.0//EN"
    "http://www.openwave.com/dtd/xhtml1-mobile10.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml"xml:lang="en">
  <head>
    <title>The Ordered List Element</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <ol>
      <li>wedge</li>
      <li>valance</li>
      <li>camber</li>
      <li>track bar</li>
    </ol>
  </body>
</html>
```

Figure 2-22. and elements



<optgroup>

The <optgroup> element defines groups of items in a drop-down list. It's used with the <option> element.

If the style attribute has been set, or if it matches a style sheet selector, the <optgroup> element's content is formatted and displayed as specified. See "Using Style Sheets" on page 4.

Syntax

```
<select>
  <optgroup label="label name">
    <option attributes>content</option>
    ...
    <option attributes>content</option>
  </optgroup>
  <optgroup label="label name">
    <option attributes>content</option>
    ...
    <option attributes>content</option>
  </optgroup>
</select>
```

Attributes

class	Element class.
id	Element identity.
style	Specifies style properties. See "Using Style Sheets" on page 4.
title	Element title.
xml:lang	Element language code. If set, this overrides the language code set by a parent element.
disabled	false true If set to true, the user cannot select this option group.
label	The option group label.

<option>

The <option> element defines an item in a drop-down list. See "<select>" on page 59.

If the style attribute has been set, or if it matches a style sheet selector, the <option> element's content is formatted and displayed as specified. See "Using Style Sheets" on page 4.

Syntax

```
<select>
  <option attributes>content</option>
  ...
  <option attributes>content</option>
</select>
```

Attributes

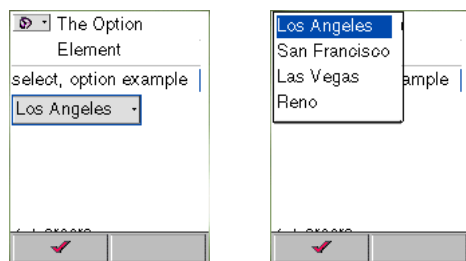
class	Element class.
id	Element identity.
style	Specifies style properties. See “Using Style Sheets” on page 4.
title	Element title.
xml:lang	Element language code. If set, this overrides the language code set by a parent element.
selected	The default selected item. Only one can be set in a list.
value	The value submitted if the user selects this item.

Examples

The following XHTML-MP document generates the display shown in Figure 2-23.

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//OPENWAVE//DTD XHTML Mobile 1.0//EN"
  "http://www.openwave.com/dtd/xhtml1-mobile10.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" xml:lang="en">
  <head>
    <title>Option Element</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <form action="http://somesite.com/prog" method="post">
      <label for="city">select, option example</label>
      <select name="city">
        <option label="Los Angeles" value="la">
          Los Angeles</option>
        <option label="San Francisco" value="sf">
          San Francisco</option>
        <option label="Las Vegas" value="lv">
          Las Vegas</option>
        <option label="Reno" value="rn">Reno</option>
      </select>
    </form>
  </body>
</html>
```

Figure 2-23. <option> element



<p>

The <p> element defines a paragraph.

If the style attribute has been set, or if it matches a style sheet selector, the <p> element's content is formatted and displayed as specified. See "Using Style Sheets" on page 4.

Syntax

```
<p>content</p>
```

Attributes

class	Element class.
id	Element identity.
style	Specifies style properties. See "Using Style Sheets" on page 4.
title	Element title.
xml:lang	Element language code. If set, this overrides the language code set by a parent element.

Examples

See <cite> "Examples" on page 20.

<param>

The <param> element defines parameters for an object. The name attribute defines the object's parameter, and the value attribute defines the value applied to that parameter.

Syntax

```
<object>
  <param name="parameter_name" value="value"/>
  ...
  <param name="parameter_name" value="value"/>
</object>
```

Attributes

id	Element identity.
name	Parameter name.
type	MIME type when valuetype is ref.
value	The value of a run-time parameter.
valuetype	data ref object The value type.

<pre>

The <pre> element defines preformatted text. The text contained in the <pre> element is displayed with spaces and line breaks preserved.

If the style attribute has been set, or if it matches a style sheet selector, the <pre> element's content is formatted and displayed as specified. See "Using Style Sheets" on page 4.

A <pre> element cannot contain , <object>, or <small> elements.

Syntax

```
<pre>content</pre>
```

Attributes

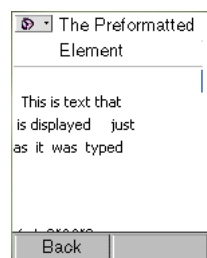
class	Element class.
id	Element identity.
style	Specifies style properties. See “Using Style Sheets” on page 4.
title	Element title.
xml:lang	Element language code. If set, this overrides the language code set by a parent element.
xml:space	preserve Preserves spacing.

Examples

The following XHTML-MP document generates the display shown in Figure 2-24.

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//OPENWAVE//DTD XHTML Mobile 1.0//EN"
    "http://www.openwave.com/dtd/xhtml1-mobile10.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" xml:lang="en">
  <head>
    <title>The Preformatted Element</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <pre>
      This is text that
      is displayed just
      as it was typed
    </pre>
  </body>
</html>
```

Figure 2-24. <pre> element



<q>

The <q> element defines a short quotation. Content contained in the <q> element is enclosed in quotation marks.

If the style attribute has been set, or if it matches a style sheet selector, the <q> element's content is formatted and displayed as specified. See “Using Style Sheets” on page 4.

Syntax

```
<q>content</q>
```

Attributes

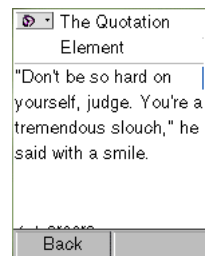
class	Element class.
id	Element identity.
style	Specifies style properties. See “Using Style Sheets” on page 4.
title	Element title.
xml:lang	Element language code. If set, this overrides the language code set by a parent element.
cite	URL of the quote if it was taken from the web.

Examples

The following XHTML-MP document generates the display shown in Figure 2-25.

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//OPENWAVE//DTD XHTML Mobile 1.0//EN"
    "http://www.openwave.com/dtd/xhtml1-mobile10.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml"xml:lang="en">
  <head>
    <title>The Quotation Element</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p><q>Don't be so hard on yourself, judge. You're a
      tremendous slouch,</q> he said with a smile.</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

Figure 2-25. <q> element



<samp>

This <samp> element defines sample computer code.

If the style attribute has been set, or if it matches a style sheet selector, the <samp> element's content is formatted and displayed as specified. See “Using Style Sheets” on page 4.

Syntax

```
<samp>content</samp>
```

Attributes

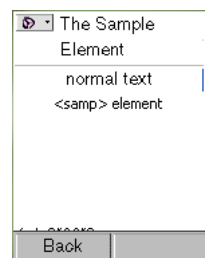
class	Element class.
id	Element identity.
style	Specifies style properties. See “Using Style Sheets” on page 4.
title	Element title.
xml:lang	Element language code. If set, this overrides the language code set by a parent element.

Examples

The following XHTML-MP document generates the display shown in Figure 2-26.

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//OPENWAVE//DTD XHTML Mobile 1.0//EN"
    "http://www.openwave.com/dtd/xhtml1-mobile10.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml"xml:lang="en">
  <head>
    <title>The Sample Element</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p style="text-align: center">normal text<br/>
      <samp>&lt;samp&gt; element</samp>
    </p>
  </body>
</html>
```

Figure 2-26. <samp> display



<select>

The <select> element defines a drop-down menu. The <options> elements contained in the <select> element provide the choices.

When the user selects an option and presses the appropriate key, the data is submitted to the forms server specified in the <form> element's action attribute. The format of the submission follows the standard for URL encoded data.

Syntax

```
<select>
  <option>item 1</option>
  <option>item 2</option>
  ...
  <option>item n</option>
</select>
```

Attributes

class	Element class.
id	Element identity.
style	Specifies style properties. See “Using Style Sheets” on page 4.
title	Element title.
xml:lang	Element language code. If set, this overrides the language code set by a parent element.
multiple	false true Specifies whether multiple items can be selected.
name	List name.
size	Sets the number of visible items in the list.
tabindex	Position in tabbing order.

Examples

See <option> “Examples” on page 53.

<small>

The <small> element defines content that is displayed in a smaller font.

If the style attribute has been set, or if it matches a style sheet selector, the <small> element's content is formatted and displayed as specified. See “Using Style Sheets” on page 4.

Syntax

```
<small>content</small>
```

Attributes

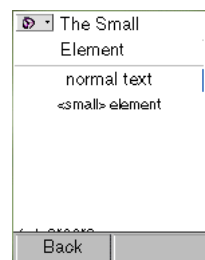
class	Element class.
id	Element identity.
style	Specifies style properties. See “Using Style Sheets” on page 4.
title	Element title.
xml:lang	Element language code. If set, this overrides the language code set by a parent element.

Examples

The following XHTML-MP document generates the display shown in Figure 2-27.

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//OPENWAVE//DTD XHTML Mobile 1.0//EN"
    "http://www.openwave.com/dtd/xhtml1-mobile10.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml"xml:lang="en">
  <head>
    <title>The Small Element</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p style="text-align: center">normal text<br/>
      <small>&lt;small&gt; element</small>
    </p>
  </body>
</html>
```

Figure 2-27. <small> element



The element defines a section in a document. The content contained in the section is displayed as defined by the element attributes.

If the style attribute has been set, or if it matches a style sheet selector, the element's content is formatted and displayed as specified. See “Using Style Sheets” on page 4.

Syntax

```
<span>content</span>
```

Attributes

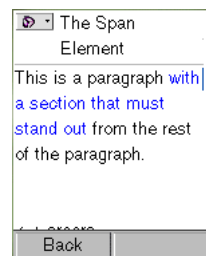
class	Element class.
id	Element identity.
style	Specifies style properties. See “Using Style Sheets” on page 4.
title	Element title.
xml:lang	Element language code. If set, this overrides the language code set by a parent element.

Examples

The following XHTML-MP document generates the display shown in Figure 2-28.

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//OPENWAVE//DTD XHTML Mobile 1.0//EN"
    "http://www.openwave.com/dtd/xhtml1-mobile10.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" xml:lang="en">
  <head>
    <title>The Span Element</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>This is a paragraph
      <span style="color:#0000FF;">with a section that must
        stand out</span> from the rest of the paragraph.</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

Figure 2-28. element



The element defines emphasized content. The content is displayed in a bold style.

If the style attribute has been set, or if it matches a style sheet selector, the element's content is formatted and displayed as specified. See "Using Style Sheets" on page 4.

Syntax

```
<strong>content</strong>
```

Attributes

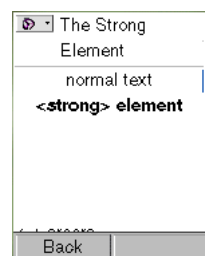
class	Element class.
id	Element identity.
style	Specifies style properties. See "Using Style Sheets" on page 4.
title	Element title.
xml:lang	Element language code. If set, this overrides the language code set by a parent element.

Examples

The following XHTML-MP document generates the display shown in Figure 2-29.

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//OPENWAVE//DTD XHTML Mobile 1.0//EN"
    "http://www.openwave.com/dtd/xhtml1-mobile10.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" xml:lang="en">
  <head>
    <title>The Strong Element</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p style="text-align: center">normal text<br/>
      <strong>&lt;strong&gt; element</strong>
    </p>
  </body>
</html>
```

Figure 2-29. element



<style>

The <style> element associates an internal style sheet with the document elements. The style sheet is applied as specified in “Using Style Sheets” on page 4.

The <style> element is contained in the <head> element and its content is not displayed.

Style definitions contained in the <style> element have the same syntax as definitions included in external style sheets (CSS files).

Syntax

```
<head>
  <style>
    tag {style-property:value}
    ...
    tag {style-property:value}
  </style>
</head>
```

Attributes

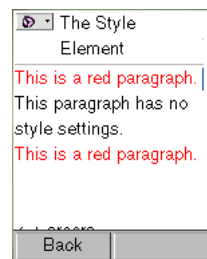
class	Element class.
id	Element identity.
style	Specifies style properties. See “Using Style Sheets” on page 4.
title	Element title.
xml:lang	Element language code. If set, this overrides the language code set by a parent element.
media	The destination medium for the style information.
type	text/css text/javascript Defines the content type.
xml:space	preserve Preserves spacing.

Examples

The following XHTML-MP document generates the display shown in Figure 2-29.

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//OPENWAVE//DTD XHTML Mobile 1.0//EN"
    "http://www.openwave.com/dtd/xhtml1-mobile10.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml"xml:lang="en">
  <head>
    <style>
      p.red {color: red}
    </style>
  </head>
  <body id="main">
    <p class="red">This is a red paragraph.</p>
    <p>This paragraph has no style settings.</p>
    <p class="red">This is a red paragraph.</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

Figure 2-30. <style> element



<table>

The <table> element defines a table.

The child elements contained in a <table> element are used to display the table content. See “<td>,” “<th>,” and “<tr>.”

If the table row is too wide to be displayed on a single line, the cells are wrapped.

Syntax

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <th>column head</th>
    <th>column head</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>cell</td>
    <td>cell</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>cell</td>
    <td>cell</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Attributes

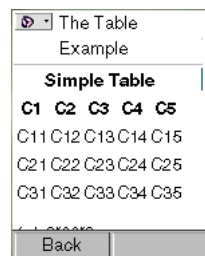
class	Element class.
id	Element identity.
style	Specifies style properties. See “Using Style Sheets” on page 4.
title	Element title.
xml:lang	Element language code. If set, this overrides the language code set by a parent element.
summary	Table summary. Can be used for speech-synthesizing and nonvisual browsers.

Examples

The following XHTML-MP document generates the display shown in Figure 2-31.

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//OPENWAVE//DTD XHTML Mobile 1.0//EN"
    "http://www.openwave.com/dtd/xhtml1-mobile10.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml"xml:lang="en">
  <head>
    <title>The Table Example</title>
  </head>
  <body id= main >
    <table title="Table 1">
      <caption>Simple Table</caption>
      <tr>
        <th><strong>C1</strong></th>
        <th><strong>C2</strong></th>
        <th><strong>C3</strong></th>
        <th><strong>C4</strong></th>
        <th><strong>C5</strong></th>
      </tr>
      <tr>
        <td>C11</td> <td>C12</td> <td>C13</td> <td>C14</td>
        <td>C15</td>
      </tr>
      <tr>
        <td>C21</td> <td>C22</td> <td>C23</td> <td>C24</td>
        <td>C25</td>
      </tr>
      <tr>
        <td>C31</td> <td>C32</td> <td>C33</td> <td>C34</td>
        <td>C35</td>
      </tr>
    </table>
  </body>
</html>
```

Figure 2-31. <table> element



<td>

The <td> element defines a table cell. See “<table>” on page 65 for more information

If the style attribute has been set, or if it matches a style sheet selector, the <td> element’s content is formatted and displayed as specified. See “Using Style Sheets” on page 4.

Syntax

```
<tr><td>content</td>...<td>content</td></tr>
```

Attributes

class	Element class.
id	Element identity.
style	Specifies style properties. See “Using Style Sheets” on page 4.
title	Element title.
xml:lang	Element language code. If set, this overrides the language code set by a parent element.
abbr	Abbreviated version of the content in the cell.
align	left center right Sets horizontal alignment for content in the cell.
axis	A comma-separated list of category names. The list categorizes cells.
colspan	Sets the number of columns this cell must cover. If the value is 0, this column spans from this column to the last column in the table.
headers	A space-separated list that specifies the header cells that apply to the <th> element. This attribute allows text-only browsers to render the header information for a given cell.
rowspan	Sets the number of rows this cell must cover. If the value is 0, this row spans from this row to the last row in the table.
scope	col row Specifies the cells for which the <td> element provides header information. This attribute is a simpler alternative to using headers.
valign	top middle bottom baseline Sets vertical alignment for content in the cell.

Examples

See the <table> “Examples” on page 66.

<textarea>

The <textarea> element defines a multiline text input area. The function of this element is the same as that of the type="text" <input> element, except that it allows multiple lines of input. See “<form>” on page 30 for more information.

If the style attribute has been set, or if it matches a style sheet selector, the <textarea> element’s content is formatted and displayed as specified. See “Using Style Sheets” on page 4.

Syntax

```
<textarea attributes>content</textarea>
```

Attributes

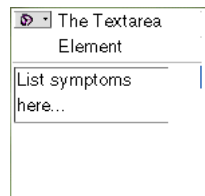
class	Element class.
id	Element identity.
style	Specifies style properties. See “Using Style Sheets” on page 4.
title	Element title.
xml:lang	Element language code. If set, this overrides the language code set by a parent element.
accesskey	A key (0-9, *, #) that appears on the left side of the screen next to the link. If the user presses the corresponding key on the phone keypad, the phone executes the task defined by the link. It’s useful to number the links in the order in which they appear.
cols	Sets the text area width in characters.
name	Text area name.
rows	Sets the text area height in rows.
tabindex	Position in tabbing order.

Examples

The following XHTML-MP document generates the display shown in Figure 2-32.

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//OPENWAVE//DTD XHTML Mobile 1.0//EN"
    "http://www.openwave.com/dtd/xhtml1-mobile10.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml"xml:lang="en">
  <head>
    <title>The Textarea Element</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <form action="http://somesite.com/process"
method="post">
      <textarea cols="10" rows="2" name="symptoms">List
symptoms here...</textarea>
    </form>
  </body>
</html>
```

Figure 2-32. <textarea> element



<th>

The <th> element defines a table header cell. See “<table>” on page 65 for more information

If the style attribute has been set, or if it matches a style sheet selector, the <th> element’s content is formatted and displayed as specified. See “Using Style Sheets” on page 4.

Syntax

```
<tr><th>header</th>...<th>header</th></tr>
```

Attributes

class	Element class.
id	Element identity.
style	Specifies style properties. See “Using Style Sheets” on page 4.
title	Element title.
xml:lang	Element language code. If set, this overrides the language code set by a parent element.
abbr	Abbreviated version of the content in the cell.
align	left center right Sets horizontal alignment for content in the cell.
axis	A comma-separated list of category names. The list categorizes cells.
colspan	Sets the number of columns this cell must cover. If the value is 0, this column spans from this column to the last column in the table.
headers	A space-separated list that specifies the header cells that apply to the <th> element. This attribute allows text-only browsers to render the header information for a given cell.
rowspan	Sets the number of rows this cell must cover. If the value is 0, this row spans from this row to the last row in the table.
scope	col row Specifies the cells for which the <td> element provides header information. This attribute is a simpler alternative to using headers.
valign	top middle bottom baseline Sets vertical alignment for content in the cell.

Examples

See the <table> “Examples” on page 66.

<title>

The <title> element defines the document's title and is contained in the <head> element. The title is displayed at the top of the page.

Syntax

```
<head>
  <title>The Document Title</title>
</head>
```

Attributes

xml:lang	Element language code. If set, this overrides the language code set by a parent element.
----------	--

Examples

The <title> element is shown in all examples in this document.

<tr>

The <tr> element defines a table row. This element is a child of the <table> element and is used to determine how the table is displayed.

If the style attribute has been set, or if it matches a style sheet selector, the <tr> element's content is formatted and displayed as specified. See "Using Style Sheets" on page 4.

Syntax

```
<tr><td>content</td>...<td>content</td></tr>
```

Attributes

class	Element class.
id	Element identity.
style	Specifies style properties. See "Using Style Sheets" on page 4.
title	Element title.
xml:lang	Element language code. If set, this overrides the language code set by a parent element.
align	left center right Sets horizontal alignment for the row.
valign	top middle bottom baseline Sets vertical alignment for the row.

Examples

See the <table> “Examples” on page 66.

The element defines an unordered list. The elements contained in the element are bulleted. See “” on page 44.

The bullet icon can be changed using style sheet properties. See the example and “Using Style Sheets” on page 4.

Syntax

```
<ul>
  <li>first item</li>
  <li>second item</li>
  ...
  <li>nth item</li>
</ul>
```

Attributes

class	Element class.
id	Element identity.
style	Specifies style properties. See “Using Style Sheets” on page 4.
title	Element title.
xml:lang	Element language code. If set, this overrides the language code set by a parent element.

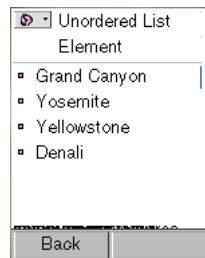
Examples

The following XHTML-MP document generates the display shown in Figure 2-33.

Unordered list example:

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//OPENWAVE//DTD XHTML Mobile 1.0//EN"
    "http://www.openwave.com/dtd/xhtml1-mobile10.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" xml:lang="en">
  <head>
    <title>Unordered List Element</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <ul>
      <li>Grand Canyon</li>
      <li>Yosemite</li>
      <li>Yellowstone</li>
      <li>Denali</li>
    </ul>
  </body>
</html>
```

Figure 2-33. and elements



<var>

The <var> element defines variables. The content is displayed in italics.

If the style attribute has been set, or if it matches a style sheet selector, the <var> element's content is formatted and displayed as specified. See “Using Style Sheets” on page 4.

Syntax

```
<var>content</var>
```

Attributes

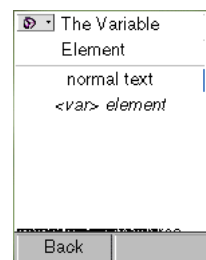
class	Element class.
id	Element identity.
style	Specifies style properties. See “Using Style Sheets” on page 4.
title	Element title.
xml:lang	Element language code. If set, this overrides the language code set by a parent element.

Examples

The following XHTML-MP document generates the display shown in Figure 2-34.

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//OPENWAVE//DTD XHTML Mobile 1.0//EN"
    "http://www.openwave.com/dtd/xhtml1-mobile10.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml"xml:lang="en">
  <head>
    <title>The Variable Element</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p style="text-align: center">normal text<br/>
      <var>&lt;var&gt; element</var>
    </p>
  </body>
</html>
```

Figure 2-34. <var> element



CSS Selectors

You can use Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) selectors to specify the elements to which the style rules apply. Selectors are used in external style sheets and with the `<style>` element.

Using Selectors

Grouping

If you are applying the same style rules to several elements, you can use grouping to minimize the number of style rule statements in a style sheet. In the following example, one line sets the font color and family for all heading elements.

```
h1, h2, h3, h4, h5, h6 { color: red; font-family: sans-serif }
```

Inheritance

Generally, elements nested within other elements inherit the style rules assigned to the outer element unless those rules are explicitly modified. For example, text color specified for the `<body>` element is also applied to text in `<p>` elements contained within the `<body>` element.

There are some cases in which a selector does not inherit the surrounding selector's values, but these cases are fairly obvious. For example, the `margin-top` property is not inherited. A paragraph would not have the same top margin as the document body.

Selectors

Universal Selector

The universal selector specifies style rules for all elements in a document. This selector can be used with the other selectors such as descendent or child selectors.

Pattern	Meaning
*	Matches all elements.

```
<head>
  <title>Universal Selector</title>
  <style type="text/css" >
    * { color: blue }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Blue heading</h1>
  <p>And this is blue text</p>
</body>
```

Type Selector

The type selector specifies style rules for a specific element. All instances of the element in the document use the style rules.

Pattern	Meaning
E	Matches any E element.

```
<head>
  <title>Type Selector</title>
  <style type="text/css" >
    h1 { color: blue }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Blue heading</h1>
</body>
```

Descendent Selectors

You can use descendent selectors to apply style rules to an element if it is contained within a specified element. The style rules are applied no matter how deeply nested the second element is within the first element.

Pattern	Meaning
E F	Matches any F element that is a descendent of an E element. Not limited to two elements in the list. The universal selector can be used.

```
<head>
  <title>Descendent Selector</title>
  <style type="text/css">
    ol li {color: red}
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <ol>
    <li> List Item 1 is Red </li>
    <li> List Item 2 is Red </li>
  </ol>
  <ul>
    <li> List Item 1 is normal </li>
    <li> List Item 2 is normal </li>
  </ul>
</body>
```

Child Selectors

The child selector refines the descendent selector. You can use this selector to specify the exact nesting to which the style rules are applied.

Pattern	Meaning
F>E	Matches any E element that is a child of an F element. The universal selector can be used.
G>F>E	Matches any E element that is a child of an F element that is a child of a G element.
and so on...	

```
<head>
  <title>Child Selector</title>
  <style type="text/css">
    div>p>strong {color: red}
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <div class="bar">Table of Contents
    <p>This <strong>word</strong> is red.</p>
  </div>
</body>
```

Class Selectors

Class selectors apply to elements whose class attribute is set to a value listed in the style sheet. Class selectors can apply to specific elements or to all elements.

Pattern	Meaning
.class_name	Matches any element with the class attribute set to class_name.
E.class_name	Matches any E element with the class attribute set to class_name.

```
<head>
  <title>Class Selector</title>
  <style type="text/css">
    h1.green { color: #00ff00 }
    p.red { color: red }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <h1 class="green">Green heading</h1>
  <p class="red">This text is red.</p>
</body>
```

Link Pseudo Class Selectors

You can use style sheet selectors to specify the display of links both before and after they've been visited.

These selectors have no effect on nonhyperlink elements.

Pattern	Meaning
E:link	Matches element E if the element is a link that has not been visited.
E:visited	Matches element E if the element is a link that has been visited.

```
<head>
  <title>Link Pseudo Class Selectors</title>
  <style type="text/css">
    a:link {color: red }
    a:visited {color : blue }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <a href="http://www.openwave.com">Openwave Systems</a>
</body>
```

ID Selectors

ID selectors apply to elements whose id attribute is set to a value listed in the style sheet. ID selectors can apply to specific elements or to all elements.

Pattern	Meaning
#id_name	Matches any element with an id attribute set to id_name.
E#id_name	Matches any E element with an id attribute set to id_name.

```
<head>
  <title>ID Selector</title>
  <style type="text/css">
    h1#green { color:green }
    #red { color:red }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <h1 id="green">Green heading</h1>
  <p id="red">This text is red.</p>
</body>
```

CSS Properties

The Openwave Mobile Browser supports the following Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) properties.

Text Properties

The text style properties affect how text appears on a page.

Property	Description	Values	Example
<code>vertical-align</code>	Sets the vertical alignment of an element's baseline with respect to the line-height of its parent element. Can only be applied to inline elements.	<code>baseline</code> , <code>sub</code> , <code>super</code> , <code>top</code> , <code>text-top</code> , <code>middle</code> , <code>bottom</code> , <code>text-bottom</code>	<code>img {vertical-align: middle}</code> Places the image in the middle of the baseline.
<code>text-align</code>	Sets the horizontal alignment of the text in an element. Can only be applied to block-level elements.	<code>left</code> <code>right</code> <code>center</code>	<code>H3 {text-align: center}</code> Places the heading in the middle of the line.
<code>text-indent</code>	Sets the indentation of the first line in an element. Most often used to create a tab effect for paragraphs. Applies only to block-level elements; negative values are permitted.	<code>cm</code> <code>em</code> <code>ex</code> <code>in</code> <code>mm</code> <code>pc</code> <code>px</code> <code>pt</code> <code>%</code>	<code>p {text-indent: 2em}</code> Indents the first line of the paragraph 2 em spaces.

Property	Description	Values	Example
word-spacing	Sets the amount of white space between words in addition to the normal word spacing. Words are defined as strings of characters surrounded by white space.	cm em ex in mm pc px pt %	p {word-spacing: 1pt} Puts an extra 1 point of space between each word in the paragraph.
letter-spacing	Sets the amount of white space between letters in addition to the normal spacing. Letters are defined as any displayed character.	cm em ex in mm pc px pt %	p {letter-spacing: 0} Prevents any extra space from being added between letters in a paragraph.
white-space	Defines how white space within the element is treated.	nowrap, overflow	h1 {white-space: nowrap } The heading is not wrapped.
line-height	Sets the vertical distance between baselines in an element. Negative values are not permitted.	cm em ex in mm pc px pt %	p {line-height: 12pt} Sets 12 points of space from baseline to baseline in a paragraph.
text-decoration	Sets certain effects to the text, such as underline and blink. Combinations of the values are legal.	none, underline, blink	h1 {text-decoration: underline} Underlines all level 1 headings.

Font Properties

The Openwave Mobile Browser supports the font properties listed in the following table. Font property support includes font name matching but does not include font name synthesis.

Property	Description	Values	Example
font-family	Declares a specific font to be used, or a generic font family, or both. Mobile devices may support a limited number of fonts.	family name generic name (serif or sans-serif)	<code>p {font-family: helvetica, arial, sans-serif}</code> Displays the paragraph in Helvetica, if available. If not, tries Arial, and then any sans-serif font family.
font-style	Selects between italics and normal.	normal, italic	<code>h1 {font-family: arial; font-style: italic}</code> Displays the heading in Arial and italic.
font-weight	Selects between normal and bold weight.	normal, bold	<code>blockquote {font-weight: bold}</code> Displays the blockquote in bold.
font-size	Sets the size of the font. This can be defined in absolute size, relative size, or percentage.	larger, smaller, x-small, small, medium, large, x-large	<code>p {font-size: 12pt}</code> Displays the paragraph in 12-point type. <code>h1 {font-size: 150%}</code> Displays all level 1 headlines at 150% of their normal size.
font	Shorthand for the various font properties.	<font-family> <font-style> <font-weight> <font-size>	<code>P { font: italic bold 12pt Times, serif }</code> The paragraph is displayed in italics, bold, 12pt, Times font. If Times is not available, another serif font is used.

Background Properties

You can use the background properties to set foreground or text colors, background colors, and background images.

Property	Description	Values	Example
color	Sets the color of a given element. For text, this sets the text color; for other elements, such as HR, it sets the foreground color. Mobile devices may support a limited number of colors.	color name hex value	<code>p {color: red}</code> Displays the paragraph text in red.
background-color	Sets the background color of an element. This background extends out to the edge of the element's border. Mobile devices may support a limited number of colors.	color name hex value	<code>h1 {background-color: green}</code> Displays the background area of all level 1 headings in green.
background-image	Sets an image to be the background pattern. In conjunction with the other background properties, tiles or repeats in one direction only.	url, localsrc	<code>blockquote {background-image: url (..images/sand.gif)}</code> Displays the sand.gif image in the <blockquote> element background area.
background-repeat	Sets the repeat style for a background image.	repeat, repeat-x, repeat-y, no-repeat	<code>blockquote {background-image: url (..images/sand.gif); background-repeat: repeat}</code> Displays the sand.gif image in the <blockquote> element background area and repeats the image vertically and horizontally to fill the entire background area.
background	Shorthand for the more specific background-related properties.	<background-color> <background-image> <background-repeat>	<code>table {background: #00FF00}</code> Sets a green background for all tables in the document.

Margin Properties

You can use the margin properties to change an element's default margins.

Property	Description	Values	Example
margin-left	Sets the size of the left margin of an element. Negative values are permitted.	cm em ex in mm pc px pt %	<code>div {margin-left: 6em}</code> Places the <div> element left margin 6 em spaces from the left of the page.
margin-right	Sets the size of the right margin of an element. Negative values are permitted.	cm em ex in mm pc px pt %	<code>div {margin-right: 1em}</code> Places the <div> element right margin 1 em space from the right of the page.
margin-top	Sets the size of the top margin of an element. Negative values are permitted.	cm em ex in mm pc px pt %	<code>div {margin-top: 2em }</code> Places the <div> element 2 em spaces further down the page.
margin-bottom	Sets the size of the bottom margin of an element. Negative values are permitted.	cm em ex in mm pc px pt %	<code>div {margin-bottom: 2cm}</code> Creates a 2 cm margin below the <div> element.
margin	Shorthand for margin-related properties.	<margin-top> <margin-bottom> <margin-left> <margin-right>	<code>h1 {margin: 10px}</code> Makes all margins 10 pixels wide.

Border Properties

You can use the border properties to create borders to elements. The Openwave Mobile Browser supports only solid border style.

Property	Description	Values	Example
<code>border-left-width</code>	Sets the left border width.	cm em ex in mm pc px pt %	<code>table {border-left-width: 4px}</code> Displays the left border 4 pixels wide.
<code>border-right-width</code>	Sets the right border width.	cm em ex in mm pc px pt %	<code>table {border-right-width: 4px}</code> Displays the right border 4 pixels wide.
<code>border-top-width</code>	Sets the top border width.	cm em ex in mm pc px pt %	<code>table {border-top-width: 4px}</code> Displays the top border 4 pixels wide.
<code>border-bottom-width</code>	Sets the bottom border width.	cm em ex in mm pc px pt %	<code>table {border-bottom-width: 4px}</code> Displays the bottom border 4 pixels wide.
<code>border-left-color</code>	Sets the left border color. Mobile devices may support a limited number of colors.	color name hex value	<code>table {border-left-color: #00FF00}</code> Displays the left border in green.

Property	Description	Values	Example
<code>border-right-color</code>	Sets the right border color. Mobile devices may support a limited number of colors.	color name hex value	<code>table {border-right-color: #00FF00}</code> Displays the right border in green.
<code>border-top-color</code>	Sets the top border color. Mobile devices may support a limited number of colors.	color name hex value	<code>table {border-top-color: #00FF00}</code> Displays the top border in green.
<code>border-bottom-color</code>	Sets the bottom border color. Mobile devices may support a limited number of colors.	color name hex value	<code>table {border-bottom-color: #00FF00}</code> Displays the bottom border in green.
<code>border-left</code>	Shorthand for left border properties.	<code><border-left-width></code> <code><border-left-color></code>	<code>table { border-left: 2pt #00FF00}</code> Displays the left border 2 points wide in green.
<code>border-right</code>	Shorthand for right border properties.	<code><border-right-width></code> <code><border-right-color></code>	<code>table { border-right: 2pt #00FF00}</code> Displays the right border 2 points wide in green.
<code>border-top</code>	Shorthand for top border properties.	<code><border-top-width></code> <code><border-top-color></code>	<code>table { border-top: 2pt #00FF00}</code> Displays the top border 2 points wide in green.
<code>border-bottom</code>	Shorthand for bottom border properties.	<code><border-bottom-width></code> <code><border-bottom-color></code>	<code>table { border-bottom: 2pt #00FF00}</code> Displays the bottom border 2 points wide in green.
<code>border</code>	Shorthand for all border properties.	<code><border-left></code> <code><border-right></code> <code><border-top></code> <code><border-bottom></code>	<code>table {border: 4pt #FF0000}</code> Displays all borders 4 points wide in red.

Padding Properties

You can use the padding properties to define an object and its margin or border.

Property	Description	Values	Example
padding-left	Sets the left padding between an object and its left margin or border.	cm em ex in mm pc px pt %	td { padding-left:1cm } Sets the left padding in the table cell at 1 cm.
padding-right	Sets the right padding between an object and its right margin or border.	cm em ex in mm pc px pt %	td { padding-right:1cm } Sets the right padding in the table cell at 1 cm.
padding-top	Sets the top padding between an object and its top margin or border.	cm em ex in mm pc px pt %	td { padding-top:1cm } Sets the top padding in the table cell at 1 cm.
padding-bottom	Sets the bottom padding between an object and its bottom margin or border.	cm em ex in mm pc px pt %	td { padding-bottom:1cm } Sets the bottom padding in the table cell at 1 cm.
padding	Shorthand for padding properties.	<padding-left> <padding-right> <padding-top> <padding-bottom>	td { padding-bottom:1cm } Sets all padding in the table cell at 1 cm.

Dimension Properties

You can use the dimension properties to change an element's default height and width.

Property	Description	Values	Example
height	Sets the element height.	cm em ex in mm pc px pt %	<code>img.button {height: 70px}</code> Sets all button class images 70 pixels high.
width	Sets the element width.	cm em ex in mm pc px pt %	<code>img.button {width: 100px}</code> Sets all button class images 100 pixels wide.

Classification Properties

You can use the classification properties to define bullets, images, and positioning for ordered and unordered lists.

Property	Description	Values	Example
<code>list-style-type</code>	Declares the type of bullets or numbers in an unordered or ordered list. Applies to elements with a display value of <code>list-item</code> .	<code>disc</code> , <code>circle</code> , <code>square</code> , <code>decimal</code>	<pre>ul {list-style-type: square}</pre> Displays unordered list items with square bullets.
<code>list-style-image</code>	Declares an image to be used as the bullet in an unordered list. Applies to elements with a display value of <code>list-item</code> .	<code>src</code> , <code>localsrc</code>	<pre>ul {list-style-image: url (../images/smiley.gif) }</pre> Displays unordered list items with the <code>smiley.gif</code> image as the bullet.
<code>list-style-position</code>	Declares the position of the bullet or number in an unordered or ordered list with respect to the content of the list item. Applies to elements with a display value of <code>list-item</code> .	<code>inside</code> , <code>outside</code>	<pre>ul {list-style-position: outside }</pre> Creates a hanging indent. <pre>ul {list-style-position: inside }</pre> Sets the bullet and the second line of the text flush left.
<code>list-style</code>	Shorthand for <code>list-style</code> properties.	<code><list-style-type></code> <code><list-style-image></code> <code><list-style-position></code>	<pre>ol {list-style: decimal inside}</pre> Displays ordered list with decimal numbering positioned inside.

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