



XHTML Mobile Profile

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1. Scope

This specification defines the markup language XHTML Mobile Profile, a language designed for resource-constrained Web clients. This XHTML document type is based upon the module framework and the modules defined by “Modularization of XHTML” from the W3C. XHTML Mobile Profile is targeted at devices such as mobile phones, PDAs, pagers and set-top boxes that do not support the full set of XHTML features. It extends XHTML Basic with modules, elements and attributes to provide a richer authoring language.

In addition to defining the Document Type Definition for XHTML Mobile Profile, this specification defines conformance requirements for user agents that process XHTML Mobile Profile documents.

2. References

2.1 Normative References

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- [XHTMLMod] “Modularization of XHTML™”, W3C, W3C Recommendation 10 April 2001, Murray Altheim et. al, editors, [URL:http://www.w3.org/TR/2001/REC-xhtml-modularization-20010410/](http://www.w3.org/TR/2001/REC-xhtml-modularization-20010410/)

2.2 Informative References

- [ECMAScript] “ECMAScript Language Specification”, 3rd Edition, Ecma International, ECMA-262, December 1999, [URL:http://www.ecma-international.org/publications/standards/Ecma-262.htm](http://www.ecma-international.org/publications/standards/Ecma-262.htm)
- [JSR118] “Mobile Information Device Profile 2.0”, Java Community Process, JSR-118, [URL:http://jcp.org/aboutJava/communityprocess/final/jsr118/index.html](http://jcp.org/aboutJava/communityprocess/final/jsr118/index.html)
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3. Terminology and Conventions

3.1 Conventions

The key words “MUST”, “MUST NOT”, “REQUIRED”, “SHALL”, “SHALL NOT”, “SHOULD”, “SHOULD NOT”, “RECOMMENDED”, “MAY”, and “OPTIONAL” in this document are to be interpreted as described in [RFC2119].

All sections and appendixes, except “Scope” and “Introduction”, are normative, unless they are explicitly indicated to be informative.

3.2 Definitions

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| User | Person who interacts with a user agent to hear, view or other use a resource |
| User Agent | Any software or device that interprets XHTML Mobile Profile documents and other related resources on behalf of the user |

3.3 Abbreviations

| | |
|--------------|--------------------------------------|
| CJK | Chinese, Japanese and Korean |
| CSS | Cascading Style Sheets |
| DTD | Document Type Definition |
| ESMP | ECMAScript Mobile Profile |
| OMA | Open Mobile Alliance |
| OMNA | Open Mobile Naming Authority |
| PDA | Personal Digital Assistant |
| URI | Uniform Resource Identifier |
| URN | Uniform Resource Name |
| XHTML | Extensible HyperText Markup Language |
| XML | Extensible Markup Language |

4. Introduction

This specification defines XHTML Mobile Profile, a markup language designed for resource-constrained Internet clients. The motivation for XHTML Mobile Profile is to provide an authoring language based upon XHTML that addresses the special requirements of clients operating on resource-constrained devices such as mobile phones, PDAs, pagers and set-top boxes.

This specification is intended to be used to implement Internet clients that support XHTML Mobile Profile. It can also be used as a guide for authoring content using XHTML Mobile Profile, but this is not its primary purpose.

XHTML Mobile Profile is an XHTML document type based upon the module framework and the modules defined by Modularization of XHTML [XHTMLMod]. XHTML Mobile Profile is also a strict subset of XHTML 1.1 [XHTML11] based upon XHTML Basic [XHTMLBasic]. It extends XHTML Basic to bring enhanced functionality to application authors, including additional presentation elements, support for internal style sheets, support for scripting, and many other features.

XHTML Mobile Profile 1.1 builds upon 1.0 by adding support for a scripting environment. This includes a mechanism for including scripts within a document and a mechanism for binding scripts to events. In particular it is designed to integrate with ECMAScript Mobile Profile [ESMP].

XHTML Mobile Profile 1.2 builds upon 1.1 by adding:

- Full XHTML forms, including file upload
- Definition of the implementation and use of the `object` element
- Extension for setting the input mode on a text form control

5. The XHTML Mobile Profile 1.2 Document Type

The XHTML Mobile Profile 1.2 document type is an XHTML document type based upon the module framework and the modules defined by [XHTMLMod].

The XHTML Mobile Profile 1.2 document type is defined as a strict superset of [XHTMLBasic]. XHTML Mobile Profile 1.2 document SHALL consist of the XHTML modules specified in this section – see table 1. All XHTML modules are defined in [XHTMLMod].

The XHTML Mobile Profile 1.2 document type is a strict superset of XHTML Mobile Profile 1.1. It adds the Forms Module from [XHTMLMod], through which the file upload feature is enabled via the input element, i.e. `INPUT type="file"`; see [HTML4] section 17.4.

| Module | Element |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Structure | body, head, html, title |
| Text | abbr, acronym, address, blockquote, br, cite, code, dfn, div, em, h1, h2, h3, h4, h5, h6, kbd, p, pre, q, samp, span, strong, var |
| Hypertext | a |
| List | dd, dl, dt, li, ol, ul |
| Presentation (<i>partial</i>) | b, big, hr, i, small |
| Forms | button, fieldset, form, input, label, legend, optgroup, option, select, textarea |
| Basic Tables | caption, table, td, th, tr |
| Image | img |
| Object | object, param |
| Intrinsic Events (<i>partial</i>) | Various attributes (see section xxx) |
| Metainformation | meta |
| Scripting | noscript, script |
| Style Sheet | style element |
| Style Attribute | style attribute |
| Link | link |
| Base | base |
| Legacy (<i>partial</i>) | start attribute on li, value attribute on li |
| Text Input Modes (OMA) | inputmode attribute on input, textarea |

Table 1: Summary of XHTML Mobile Profile 1.2

For modules marked as *partial* above, the module was not included in its entirety (only selected elements/attribute were included). The implication of this is that the XHTML Mobile Profile 1.2 document type is not strictly *XHTML Host Language Conforming*, as defined in Section 3.1 of [XHTMLMod].

An implementation of this document type as an XML 1.0 DTD is available in Appendix C.

The elements, attributes and minimum content models associated with these modules are defined in [XHTMLMod]. The elements are listed here for informative purposes, but the definitions in [XHTMLMod] should be considered normative. In some cases, the minimum content models have been extended. The DTD found in Appendix C should be consulted for more information.

6. Use of XHTML Mobile Profile

The XHTML Mobile Profile document type serves as an authoring language for content targeted at resource-constrained devices. It is expected that it can be used for this purpose without further modification.

The XHTML Mobile Profile document type could also serve as a host language, that is, a language containing a mix of XML vocabularies within one document type. Those considering its use as a host language should consider that it is not strictly XHTML Host Language Conforming, as it only partially includes certain modules. See [XHTMLMod], Section 3.1, “XHTML Host Language Document Type Conformance” for more information.

7. Conformance

7.1 Document Conformance

A conforming XHTML Mobile Profile 1.2 document is a document that requires only the facilities described as mandatory in this specification. A conforming document MUST meet all of the following criteria:

1. The document MUST conform to the constraints expressed in the DTD found in Appendix C.
2. The root element of the document MUST be `html`.
3. The name of the default namespace on the root element MUST be the XHTML namespace name, <http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml>.
4. There MUST be a DOCTYPE declaration in the document prior to the root element, with a public identifier. The public identifier included in the DOCTYPE declaration must reference the DTD found in Appendix C using its Formal Public Identifier. The system identifier may be modified appropriately. For example,

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

5. The DTD internal subset MUST NOT be used to override any parameter entities in the DTD.

A document that meets all of these criteria is positively identified as an XHTML Mobile Profile 1.2 document. For user agents that do not validate documents according to the DTD, a document can be identified as XHTML Mobile Profile 1.2 by detecting a properly formatted DOCTYPE declaration as specified above.

7.2 User Agent Conformance

A conforming user agent MUST meet all the user agent conformance requirements defined in [XHTMLMod].

The MIME media type for XHTML Mobile Profile is “application/vnd.wap.xhtml+xml”.

A conforming user agent MUST accept XHTML Mobile Profile documents identified as “application/vnd.wap.xhtml+xml”. A conforming user agent SHOULD accept XHTML Mobile Profile documents identified as “application/xhtml+xml”.

Note that there is no requirement that XHTML Mobile Profile documents be given the media type “application/vnd.wap.xhtml+xml”; the media type “text/html” may be used instead. As there are no conformance rules for documents with type “text/html”, there is no easy way to determine which documents of type “text/html” are XHTML Mobile Profile documents, except that the document may include the DOCTYPE declaration specified in section 7.1. A conforming user agent SHOULD also accept XHTML Mobile Profile documents identified with type “text/html”.

When declaring support for XHTML Mobile Profile, a conforming user agent MUST use the following HTTP header fields:

```
Accept: application/xhtml+xml; profile="http://www.wapforum.org/xhtml"
Accept: application/vnd.wap.xhtml+xml
```

Additional user agent conformance requirements are defined in [WAE]. To fully understand and implement a conforming WAE user agent, this specification must be considered in conjunction with [WAE].

8. Use of Style with XHTML Mobile Profile

XHTML Mobile Profile 1.2 supports the use of style to provide authors control of presentation. XHTML Mobile Profile 1.2 user agents SHOULD support style (see [WAE]) and where supported the style language SHALL be [WCSS].

8.1 Adding Style to XHTML Mobile Profile Documents

Style information can be associated with a document in three ways:

- External style sheet
- Internal style sheet
- Inline style information

8.2 External Style Sheets

An external style sheet can be associated with a document using a special XML processing instruction or the link element.

The use of the XML processing instruction is specified in [WCSS]. In the following example, the XML processing instruction is used to associate the external style sheet “mobile.css”:

```
<?xml-stylesheet href="mobile.css" media="handheld" type="text/css" ?>
```

The use of the link element is specified by [XHTMLMod]. To link an external style sheet to a document using the link element, certain values for the rel attribute are specified: rel="stylesheet" or rel="alternate stylesheet". In either case, the type attribute specifies the style sheet language. For example:

```
<link href="mobile.css" type="text/css" rel="stylesheet" />
```

For type="text/css", the user agent MUST process the style sheet according to the style language Wireless CSS [WCSS].

In the following example, the link element is used to associate the external style sheet “mystyle.css”:

```
<html>
  <head>
    <link href="mystyle.css" type="text/css" rel="stylesheet" />
    ...
  </head>
  ...
</html>
```

8.3 Internal Style Sheets

Style information can be located within the document using the style element. This element, like link, must be located in the document header. The style element has the type attribute that specifies the style sheet language.

The following shows an example of an internal style sheet:

```
<html>
  <head>
    <style type="text/css">
      p { text-align: center; }
    </style>
    ...
  </head>
</html>
```

```
</head>
...
</html>
```

For `type="text/css"`, the user agent MUST process the style sheet according to the style language Wireless CSS [WCSS].

User agents that don't support style sheets, or don't support the specific style sheet language used by a `style` element, MUST hide the content of the `style` element.

8.4 Inline Style

An author can specify style information for a single element using the `style` attribute. This is called inline style. The `style` attribute is part of the Core attribute set and is therefore available on every element in XHTML Mobile Profile. The default style language for style information in the `style` attribute is Wireless CSS [WCSS].

In the following example, inline styling information is applied to a specific paragraph element:

```
<p style="text-align: center">...</p>
```

Note that not all styling rules apply to all elements, and some elements are completely unaffected by styling rules. See [WCSS] for details.

9. Use of Script with XHTML Mobile Profile

The use of script with XHTML Mobile Profile is through the Scripting Module defined by [XHTMLMod]. The Scripting Module defines elements and attributes used to contain information pertaining to executable scripts. [XHTMLMod] normatively references [HTML4] for the semantics of these elements and attributes. To promote interoperability, this specification attempts to clarify the processing of the elements and attributes of the Scripting Module, and to tighten requirements. The semantics for these elements is therefore defined by [HTML4] and this specification, with this specification taking precedence over [HTML4] as necessary.

9.1 Script languages in XHTML Mobile Profile

Support for scripting is RECOMMENDED.

The scripting language is identified by the `type` attribute of the `script` element. The value of the `type` attribute specifies the content type of the scripting language as a MIME media type.

When scripting is supported, the XHTML Mobile Profile 1.2 user agent MUST support the scripting language ECMAScript Mobile Profile [ESMP], the MIME media type for ECMAScript Mobile Profile being `text/ecmascript`. The user agent MUST also support ECMAScript Mobile Profile scripts identified with media type `text/javascript`.

The XHTML Mobile Profile 1.2 user agent MAY support other scripting languages.

Exact conformance requirements for user agents may be defined elsewhere.

9.2 Adding Script to XHTML Mobile Profile Documents

An ECMAScript program, as defined in [ECMAScript], is included with an XHTML Mobile Profile document using the `script` element. The `script` element defines a script, which is a series of ECMAScript statements. An XHTML Mobile Profile document can contain any number of `script` elements, and therefore any number of scripts, but all the scripts are part of the same ECMAScript program. All global function and variable definitions within any one script are available to all scripts in the document.

9.2.1 The `script` Element

A script is inserted into the document using the `script` element. This element can be located in the document header or document body. If placed in the document body, it can be placed anywhere Block or Inline content is allowed. See the DTD found in Appendix C for details. The `script` element has the `type` attribute that specifies the script language.

Scripts may be defined as the content of the `script` element or in an external document referenced by the `script` element. The location of the script content is determined by the `src` attribute. If the `src` attribute is present, it is used to locate the external document containing the script. If the `src` attribute is not specified, the script is the content of the `script` element.

9.2.2 The `noscript` Element

The `noscript` element is used to describe an alternate presentation for use when the specified scripting language is not supported.

9.3 Script Execution

Scripts are executed:

- As the document is loaded by the user agent

- When a specific event occurs on a certain element

9.3.1 Script Reference Processing Model

Scripts are specified by the `script` element. If the `src` attribute is specified, it names an external document containing the script. If the `src` attribute is not specified, the script is the content of the `script` element. The processing of the `script` element is specified by [XHTMLMod], which references [HTML4] for the details.

9.3.1.1 Processing the script Element

If the user agent supports scripting it **MUST** process `script` elements as described in this section.

While loading the document, the user agent **MUST** process all `script` elements encountered in the document. For each `script` element, the user agent **MUST** determine if the script language specified by the element (using the `type` attribute) is a supported language:

- If the script language is supported, the user agent **MUST** execute the script specified by the `script` element. It **MUST** execute all script statements in the order in which they appear in the document containing the script. Function definitions should be treated as a single statement and should only establish the visibility of the function; statements within the function **MUST NOT** be executed.
- If the script language is not supported, the user agent **MUST** ignore the `script` element and **MUST** begin processing `noscript` elements as specified in section 9.3.1.2. The user agent **MUST** continue to process `script` elements.

The user agent **MUST** process all `script` elements (i.e. scripts) in the order in which they are found within the document.

The user agent **MUST NOT** process a `script` element for which it does not recognize the language specified by the `type` attribute.

9.3.1.2 Processing the noscript Element

If the user agent supports scripting and is configured to evaluate scripts:

- If the user agent encounters a `script` element that specifies a scripting language that is not supported, it **MUST** begin processing all `noscript` elements encountered in the document. The user agent **MUST** continue to process `script` elements even after it has found one that specifies an unsupported language. The user agent **MUST NOT** process `noscript` elements until it has encountered an unsupported script.

If the user agent does not support scripting or is configured to not evaluate scripts:

- The user agent **MUST** ignore `script` elements and **MUST** render the content of all `noscript` elements.

9.3.2 Event Reference Processing Model

In addition to being executed upon loading of the document, scripts can also be executed as a result of the occurrence of an event. The user agent processes an event by invoking an event handler, if one has been registered for that event. An event handler is a set of statements within a script. In XHTML Mobile Profile, an event handler is bound to an event (registered) using an event handler attribute, e.g. `onclick`. See section 10 for details.

9.4 Examples

This section contains examples of the use of the `script` and `noscript` elements in XHTML Mobile Profile.

9.4.1 Script Executed on Document Load

The following shows an example of a script executed as part of loading the document:


```
<html>
<head>
  <title>Script Example: Global Script</title>
  <script type="text/ecmascript">
    function initApp(p1, p2) { ... }
    var g1 = "img1";
    var g2 = "img2";
    initApp(g1, g2);
  </script>
</head>
<body>
  ...
</body>
</html>
```

9.4.2 Script Executed on Form Submission

The following shows an example of a script executed during form submission that is used to validate form input:

```
<html>
<head>
  <title>Script Example: Form Validation</title>
  <script type="text/ecmascript">
    function validateForm() { ... }
  </script>
</head>
<body>
  <form action="..." onsubmit="validateForm()">
    ...
    <input type="submit" value="Submit"/>
  </form>
</body>
</html>
```

9.4.3 Use of noscript Element

The following shows an example of the use of the noscript element:

```
<html>
<head>
  <title>Script Example: Use of noscript Element</title>
  <script type="text/ecmascript">
    function writeDynamicContent() { ... }
    ...
  </script>
</head>
<body>
  <p>
    <script type="text/ecmascript">
      writeDynamicContent();
    </script>
    <noscript>
      static content
    </noscript>
  </p>
</body>
</html>
```

10. Events in XHTML Mobile Profile

10.1 DOM Level 2 Event Model

The event model for XHTML Mobile Profile is a profile of the event model described by W3C DOM Level 2 Events [DOM2Events], called the DOM Event Model. Specifically, the event capture and event bubbling phases of event processing are excluded. These phases were excluded by removing the mechanisms for attaching an event listener (called a handler elsewhere within this specification) to be triggered during these phases. Said another way, the mechanism in XHTML Mobile Profile for binding an event listener does not support registration of capturing listeners and bubbling listeners. The event binding mechanism permits an event listener to only be registered on an element when that element is the target node of the event.

The events defined for XHTML Mobile Profile are given in section 10.2.

10.2 Events and Event Handlers

The following table defines the supported events and the syntax for defining event handlers for those events.

| Event | Event Handler Attribute | Applies to | Semantic Description | Support |
|--------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|--|---------|
| Load | onload | body | Occurs when the requested markup document completes loading | M |
| Unload | onunload | body | Occurs just prior to a displayed document being removed from view | O |
| Click | onclick | See section 10.3.3 for details. | Occurs when the primary selection mechanism is activated to select a markup element | M |
| Double Click | ondblclick | See section 10.3.4 for details. | Occurs when the primary selection mechanism is activated twice within a short period of time, to select a markup element | O |
| Mouse Down | onmousedown | See section 10.3.14 for details. | Occurs when the pointing device button is pressed while device is over an element | O |
| Mouse Up | onmouseup | See section 10.3.14 for details. | Occurs when the pointing device button is released while device is over an element | O |

| | | | | |
|------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|--|---|
| Mouse Over | onmouseover | See section 10.3.14 for details. | Occurs when the pointing device is moved onto an element | O |
| Mouse Move | onmousemove | See section 10.3.14 for details. | Occurs when the pointing device is moved while it is over an element | O |
| Mouse Out | onmouseout | See section 10.3.14 for details. | Occurs when the pointing device is moved away from an element | O |
| Focus | onfocus | a, label, input, select, textarea | Occurs when a markup element gains focus | O |
| Blur | onblur | a, label, input, select, textarea | Occurs when a markup element loses focus | O |
| Key Press | onkeypress | See section 10.3.7 for details. | Occurs when any one of a defined set of keys is pressed and released | O |
| Key Down | onkeydown | See section 10.3.8 for details. | Occurs when any one of a defined set of keys is pressed down | O |
| Key Up | onkeyup | See section 10.3.9 for details. | Occurs when any one of a defined set of keys is released | O |
| Submit | onsubmit | form | Occurs when a submit form control is activated, just prior to the actual form submission | M |
| Reset | onreset | form | Occurs when a reset form control is activated, just prior to the actual form reset | M |
| Select | onselect | input, textarea | Occurs when some text in a text field is selected | O |
| Change | onchange | input, select, textarea | Occurs when a control loses focus and its value has modified since gaining focus | O |

10.3 Event Semantics

This section defines the set of events for use with XHTML Mobile Profile. The user agent **MUST** support all events indicated to be Mandatory. A user agent **MAY** support an event indicated to be Optional. If a user agent supports an Optional event, it **MUST** support the event in a manner consistent with this specification.

Unless otherwise noted, if a user agent supports an event, it **MUST** support the event on all elements indicated for that event.

10.3.1 Load

Event: Load

Binding: onload

Support: Mandatory

Description: The Load event occurs after the user agent has completed the loading and parsing of the document. Specifically, it occurs after all referenced and/or embedded objects have been loaded and processed, and after all scripts have been executed.

Target Element: body

10.3.2 Unload

Event: Unload

Binding: onunload

Support: Optional

Description: The Unload event occurs just prior to a displayed document being removed from view.

Target Element: body

10.3.3 Click

Event: Click

Binding: onclick

Support: Mandatory

Description: The Click event occurs when the primary selection mechanism is activated to select a markup element.

Target Elements:

A user agent **MUST** support the Click event for the following elements: a, img, input, object, option, textarea. The user agent **MAY** support Click events for other elements. If it does, it **SHOULD** support the complete set of target elements.

The complete set of mandatory and optional elements is: a, abbr, acronym, address, b, big, blockquote, body, caption, cite, code, dd, dfn, div, dl, dt, em, fieldset, form, h1-h6, hr, i, img, input, kbd, label, li, link, noscript, object, ol, optgroup, option, p, pre, q, samp, select, small, span, strong, table, td, textarea, th, tr, ul, var.

10.3.4 Double Click

Event: Double Click

Binding: ondblclick

Support: Optional

Description: The Double Click event occurs when the primary selection mechanism is activated twice within a short period of time, to select a markup element. A user agent that supports the Double Click event **SHOULD** give users the ability to define the minimum time interval between the first and second click that will result in the event being fired.

Target Elements:

If a user agent supports the Double Click event, it **MUST** support the event for the following elements: a, img, input, object, option, textarea. The user agent **MAY** support Double Click events for other elements. If it does, it **SHOULD** support the complete set of target elements.

The complete set of mandatory and optional elements is: a, abbr, acronym, address, b, big, blockquote, body, caption, cite, code, dd, dfn, div, dl, dt, em, fieldset, form, h1-h6, hr, i, img, input, kbd, label, li, link, noscript, object, ol, optgroup, option, p, pre, q, samp, select, small, span, strong, table, td, textarea, th, tr, ul, var.

10.3.5 Focus

Event: Focus

Binding: onfocus

Support: Optional

Description: The Focus event occurs when an element receives input focus.

Target Elements: a, label, input, select, textarea

10.3.6 Blur

Event: Blur

Binding: onblur

Support: Optional

Description: The Blur event occurs when an element loses input focus.

Target Elements: a, label, input, select, textarea

10.3.7 Key Press

Event: Key Press

Binding: onkeypress

Support: Optional

Description: The Key Press event occurs whenever a key is pressed and released when an element has been selected. The Key Press event applies only to the selected element, that is, the target of the event is the selected element. The set of keys on a device that trigger this event is not defined by this specification.

Target Elements:

If the Key Press event is supported, the user agent **MUST** support the event for the following elements: a, img, input, object, option, textarea. The user agent **MAY** support Key Press events for other elements. If it does, it **SHOULD** support the complete set of target elements.

The complete set of mandatory and optional elements is: a, abbr, acronym, address, b, big, blockquote, body, caption, cite, code, dd, dfn, div, dl, dt, em, fieldset, form, h1-h6, hr, i, img, input, kbd, label, li, link, noscript, object, ol, optgroup, option, p, pre, q, samp, select, small, span, strong, table, td, textarea, th, tr, ul, var.

10.3.8 Key Down

Event: Key Down

Binding: onkeydown

Support: Optional

Description: The Key Down event occurs whenever a key is pressed down when an element has been selected. The Key Down event applies only to the selected element, that is, the target of the event is the selected element. The set of keys on a device that trigger this event is not defined by this specification.

Target Elements:

If the Key Down event is supported, the user agent **MUST** support the event for the following elements: a, img, input, object, option, textarea. The user agent **MAY** support Key Down events for other elements. If it does, it **SHOULD** support the complete set of target elements.

The complete set of mandatory and optional elements is: a, abbr, acronym, address, b, big, blockquote, body, caption, cite, code, dd, dfn, div, dl, dt, em, fieldset, form, h1-h6, hr, i, img, input, kbd, label, li, link, noscript, object, ol, optgroup, option, p, pre, q, samp, select, small, span, strong, table, td, textarea, th, tr, ul, var.

10.3.9 Key Up

Event: Key Up

Binding: onkeyup

Support: Optional

Description: The Key Up event occurs whenever a key is released when an element has been selected. The Key Up event applies only to the selected element, that is, the target of the event is the selected element. The set of keys on a device that trigger this event is not defined by this specification.

Target Elements:

A user agent that supports the Key Up event **MUST** support the event for the following elements: a, img, input, object, option, textarea. The user agent **MAY** support Key Up events for other elements. If it does, it **SHOULD** support the complete set of target elements.

The complete set of mandatory and optional elements is: a, abbr, acronym, address, b, big, blockquote, body, caption, cite, code, dd, dfn, div, dl, dt, em, fieldset, form, h1-h6, hr, i, img, input, kbd, label, li, link, noscript, object, ol, optgroup, option, p, pre, q, samp, select, small, span, strong, table, td, textarea, th, tr, ul, var.

10.3.10 Submit

Event: Submit

Binding: onsubmit

Support: Mandatory

Description: The Submit event occurs when a submit form control has been activated, just prior to the actual submission of the form data.

Target Element: form

10.3.11 Reset

Event: Reset

Binding: `onreset`

Support: Mandatory

Description: The Reset event occurs when a reset form control is activated, just prior to the actual resetting of the form control data.

Target Element: `form`

10.3.12 Select

Event: `Select`

Binding: `onselect`

Support: Optional

Description: The Select event occurs when the user selects text in a text input form control.

Target Elements: `input`, `textarea`

10.3.13 Change

Event: `Change`

Binding: `onchange`

Support: Optional

Description: The Change event occurs when a form control loses input focus and its value has been modified since gaining focus.

Target Elements: `input`, `select`, `textarea`

10.3.14 Mouse Events

Event: `Mouse Down`, `Mouse Up`, `Mouse Over`, `Mouse Move`, `Mouse Out`

Binding: `onmousedown`, `onmouseup`, `onmouseover`, `onmousemove`, `onmouseout`

Support: Optional

Description: Use of the five mouse-related events should be limited to those devices that support mouse input or some form of pointing input device.

Target Elements:

The set of elements to which the mouse events apply is: `a`, `abbr`, `acronym`, `address`, `b`, `big`, `blockquote`, `body`, `caption`, `cite`, `code`, `dd`, `dfn`, `div`, `dl`, `dt`, `em`, `fieldset`, `form`, `h1-h6`, `hr`, `i`, `img`, `input`, `kbd`, `label`, `li`, `link`, `noscript`, `object`, `ol`, `optgroup`, `option`, `p`, `pre`, `q`, `samp`, `select`, `small`, `span`, `strong`, `table`, `td`, `textarea`, `th`, `tr`, `ul`, `var`.

10.4 Event Handler Registration

As mentioned in section 10.1, the event model for XHTML Mobile Profile is a profile of the DOM Event Model. The DOM Event Model specifies a mechanism for event handler registration using interfaces and methods invoked on those interfaces. Specifically, each node in the document supports the `EventTarget` interface, allowing registration of any event handler on that node. To register an event handler, a program or script invokes the `addEventListener()` method from the `EventTarget` interface on a given element.

```
interface EventTarget {
    void addEventListener(in DOMString type, in EventListener listener,
        in boolean useCapture);
    ...
}
```

See [DOM2Events] for complete details.

The event model for XHTML Mobile Profile uses the DOM Event Model as the reference model, but does not directly support event handler registration using the interfaces of [DOM2Events]. Instead, an event handler is registered for an event by assigning a value to an *event handler attribute*. The set of all event handler attributes is given by the table in section 10.2. The user agent **MUST** map the event handler attribute and its value into the DOM Event Model as follows:

- The event handler attribute specifies the type of the event.
- The event handler attribute value specifies the handler. The handler is a series of zero or more script statements. The user agent **MUST** operate as if the value of the event handler attribute is the body of an anonymous function that is of type `EventListener`. The prototype of the function contains a single argument, `event`, which is of type `Event` object as defined in ECMAScript Mobile Profile [ESMP]. The `Event` object is in scope for all statements of the event handler:

```
function (Event event)
{
    value of the event handler attribute
}
```

- The event's target element is the element to which the event handler attribute is attached.

To complete the registration, the user agent **MUST** perform an operation that is equivalent to invoking the registration method `addEventListener()` on the element (the `EventTarget`) to which the attribute is attached, passing the event type as determined above as the argument `type`, the anonymous function reference as the argument `listener`, with the argument `useCapture` specified as `false`.

Any attempt to modify the value of an event handler attribute via the DOM interfaces **MUST** result in the deregistration of any existing event handler for that event type on the given element (i.e. invocation of the method `removeEventListener()`). Only a single event handler **SHALL** be supported for a given event type on a given target element.

10.5 Event Cancellation

The event model for XHTML Mobile Profile provides a mechanism for cancelling an event. Cancelling an event means to prevent the default action for the event. The default action is the action taken by the user agent to handle that event in the case that no script event handler is bound to the event. For example, the default action for the `Click` event on a hyperlink is to activate the hyperlink, that is, to load the resource indicated by the URI specified by the `href` attribute. Cancelling an event means that the script will completely determine the handling of the event.

As mentioned in section 10.1, the event model for XHTML Mobile Profile is a profile of the DOM Event Model. The DOM Event Model specifies a mechanism for cancelling the default action for an event – the method `preventDefault()` on the `Event` object:


```
interface Event {
  ...
  void preventDefault();
  ...
}
```

See [DOM2Events] for complete details of the DOM Level 2 Event object.

The event model for XHTML Mobile Profile uses the DOM Event Model as a reference, but does not directly support cancelling events using the `preventDefault` interface of [DOM2Events]. Instead, an XHTML Mobile Profile event handler cancels the default action for an event by returning the value `false` from the anonymous event handler function. If the value `true` is returned, or no value is returned, the event is not cancelled and the default action occurs. See [ESMP] for details of the ECMAScript Mobile Profile Event object.

Only certain events are cancellable. The list of cancellable events is:

- Click
- Reset
- Submit

For a cancellable event, if an event handler cancels the event by returning `false`, the user agent MUST NOT execute the default action for that event. If the event handler returns `true` or does not return a value, the user agent MUST execute the default action for that event.

For a non-cancellable event, the user agent MUST ignore any return value by the event handler.

10.6 Examples

This section contains examples of the use of event handlers in XHTML Mobile Profile.

10.6.1 Event Handler Function

The following shows an example of an inline event handler:

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Script Example: Event Handler Function</title>
    <script type="text/ecmascript">
      function myHandler() {
        // ECMAScript code goes here
      }
    </script>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p><a onclick="myHandler()">Custom hyperlink</a></p>
  </body>
</html>
```

10.6.2 Event Handler Function with Arguments

The following shows an example of an inline event handler:

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Script Example: Event Handler Function with Arguments</title>
    <script type="text/ecmascript">
```

```
function myHandler(x) {
  // ECMAScript code goes here
}
</script>
</head>
<body>
  <p><a onclick="var x=5; myHandler(x)">Custom hyperlink</a></p>
</body>
</html>
```

10.6.3 Event Handler Using the Event Object

The following shows an example of an inline event handler:

```
<html>
<head>
  <title>Script Example: Use of Event Object</title>
  <script type="text/ecmascript">
    function myHandler(evt) {
      // ECMAScript code goes here
    }
  </script>
</head>
<body>
  <p><a onclick="myHandler(event)">Custom hyperlink</a></p>
</body>
</html>
```

10.6.4 Inline Event Handler

The following shows an example of an inline event handler:

```
<html>
<head>
  <title>Script Example: Inline Event Handler</title>
</head>
<body>
  <p><a onclick="history.go(1)">Forward</a></p>
</body>
</html>
```

11. Media Object Inclusion: the `object` Element

11.1 The `object` Element

The `object` element is defined in XHTML as a generic inclusion element for any type of content. When the `object` element is used to include an object into the XHTML page, two sets of rules are applied:

- i. generic inclusion rules, defined in the HTML specification [HTML4], Section 13.3, and
- ii. XHTML Mobile Profile specific rules, defined in this document.

The user agent **MUST** conform to the generic rendering rules for the `object` element, as defined in [HTML4], Section 13.3. The generic rules cover such things as the user agent fallback behavior, when the `object` element includes an unsupported or unknown content type, and use of attributes.

According to the HTML specification an `object` element refers to either:

- The location (URI) of the object's data, for example, a GIF image, indicated by the `data` attribute, OR
- The location (URI) of an object's implementation, i.e. the location of the object's executable code, indicated by the `classid` attribute.

This specification covers the two following ways to use the `data` and the `classid` attributes:

- The `data` attribute is used by the content author to specify the location (URI) of the object's data, for example, a GIF image.
- The `classid` attribute is used by the content author to specify the location of a local application in the device that handles media objects. Examples of local applications are a media player application and a (Java) Application Management System.

If both the `data` attribute and the `classid` attribute are present, `classid` **MUST** take precedence over `data`.

Other ways to use the `data` and the `classid` attributes are implementation dependent.

11.2 Referring to an Object's Data

When the `data` attribute is present the user agent **MUST** use the value (URL) of this attribute as the location of the object's data. The local application for handling the object's data is determined by the MIME media type (e.g. "image/gif") specified by the `type` attribute. If this attribute is missing, the user agent may use any heuristics to determine the local application (e.g. look at the object's data when it is downloaded or use the file extension).

When initial parameters are defined with the `param` element the user agent **MUST** pass these parameters along to the local application that renders the object's data.

11.2.1 Examples

11.2.1.1 SVG Animation

In the following example an SVG animation is displayed. A user agent that does not support SVG images renders the GIF image instead.

```
<object type="image/svg+xml" data="anImage.svg">
  <object type="image/gif" data="anImage.gif"/>
</object>
```

11.2.1.2 Audio File

In the following example an audio file is played in the background, while the user is viewing the page:

```
<object data="aSound.mid" type="audio/mid" />
```

11.2.1.3 Macromedia Flash

In the following example a Macromedia Flash™ movie is shown. Initial parameters are passed to the Macromedia Flash™ application. The `height` and `width` attributes reserve space for the movie in the page:

```
<object data="myflash.swf" type="application/x-shockwave-flash" width="240"
  height="120">
  <param name="quality" value="high" />
  <param name="bgcolor" value="#ffffff" />
</object>
```

11.2.1.4 Java AMS

In the following example the user agent downloads a Java Application Descriptor file that will invoke a (Java) Application Management System (AMS) application to handle the file:

```
<object data="aMIDlet.jad" type="application/vnd.sun.jad" />
```

11.3 Referring to an Object's Implementation

It is also possible to specify the location (URI) of an object's implementation, using the `classid` attribute. A Uniform Resource Name (URN) may be used by an author to identify a local application in the device that handles media objects. For XHTML Mobile Profile, the PUSH Application ID, see [PushOTA], is used to identify the local application even though this does not predicate (require) the support for PUSH itself. Developers of content handlers (plug-ins) are encouraged to register an application ID for their application as defined by [OMNA].

When the `classid` attribute is present and its value is a URN according to an OMNA [OMNA] registered PUSH Application ID, the user agent MUST use this URN to identify a local application.

When initial parameters are defined with the `param` element the user agent MUST pass these parameters along to the local application.

11.4 Declared Objects

[HTML4], Section 13.3.4, describes how it is possible to separate the declaration of an object from its instantiation. The boolean `declare` attribute can be used to declare an object so that it is not executed when read by the user agent. At the same time, authors must identify the declaration by setting the `id` attribute in the `object` element to a value unique within the current document. Instantiations of the object will refer to this identifier.

An object defined with the `declare` attribute is instantiated every time an element that refers to that object requires it to be rendered. An object is instantiated when that object is the target of a hyperlink navigation. The URI of the hyperlink must be a URI reference as defined in [RFC2396]. The URI reference may contain an absolute URI or relative URI, but it must contain the '#' character followed by a fragment identifier. The fragment identifier is the `id` attribute value of the object.

To support declared objects, the processing model for a hyperlink is modified as follows:

- If the value of the `href` attribute is a URI reference that includes a fragment identifier and specifies a location within the current document, the user agent searches for a declared object element with the specified ID. A match is declared if the `declare` attribute is specified and the value of the fragment identifier of the URI reference string matches the `id` attribute of the `object` element. The string match is case-sensitive.

- If a matching declared object is found, the user agent MUST create a new page showing only that object and push that page onto the navigation history stack.

11.4.1 Examples

In the following markup, activating the hyperlink with ID “h1” would instantiate the object with ID “obj1”:

```
<object id="obj1" declare="declare" data="...">...</object>
<a id="h1" href="#obj1">Instantiate Object 1</a>
```

11.5 Inline vs. External Rendering

According to [HTML4] the `object` element is for *generic object inclusion*. This implies that the intention is that objects included into the page with the `object` element should be rendered inline within the page. However, mobile devices often have limited user interface capabilities and it may not be possible for a mobile browser to render all types of objects inline. For example, for Java MIDlets, inline rendering may be difficult to achieve in a limited mobile device.

The user agent SHOULD render objects included with the `object` element inline in the document flow. However, if the user agent is not able to render an object inline the object may instead be rendered in a separate context.

11.6 Specific Rules for Certain Local Applications

11.6.1 Java Application Management System

This section is informative.

[JSR118], Section 2, describes how Java MIDlet suites can be downloaded, installed, updated, invoked and removed by a software application in the device that is called “Application Management System” (AMS). Another commonly used name for such an application is “Java Application Manager” (JAM).

When the `classid` attribute is “x-oma-application:java-ams” (to be registered with OMNA) it indicates that the object is an AMS (JAM) application. It is possible to pass parameters to the AMS application, which can use these parameters to determine whether the MIDlet already is installed into the device or not. If the MIDlet is not installed the user could be given the option to download it. This is advantageous compared to directly downloading a JAD or JAR file with a link from the anchor element or with the `object` element using the `data` attribute, as the downloading in these cases is always performed (even if the MIDlet already is installed into the device).

The author must specify the following initial parameters using the `param` element:

- “AMS-Filename”: The value is a URL to the MIDlet to launch. If a relative URL is used and the `codebase` attribute is not specified the default codebase value is the base URI of the current document.
- MIDlet attributes, such as “MIDlet-Name”, “MIDlet-Version”, and “MIDlet-Vendor”: Used by the AMS to determine whether the MIDlet already is installed on the device or not. See [JSR118], Section 12. (Note: MIDlet attributes in the JAD or JAR file always override MIDlet attributes used with the proposed URI scheme. The purpose of the MIDlet attributes specified with the `param` element is only to initially determine whether the MIDlet is installed on the device or not.)
- “AMS-Startup”: Makes it possible for the content author to configure the start-up process for the MIDlet. Values are:
 - “auto”: The MIDlet is launched directly if it is already installed on the device. If the MIDlet is not installed on the device it is downloaded and installed according to [JSR118].
 - “launch-only”: The MIDlet is launched only if it is already installed on the device.
 - “download-confirm”: The MIDlet is downloaded and installed, unless it already is installed on the device, and the user is given a chance to choose whether to launch the MIDlet directly or later.
- Start-up parameters to the MIDlet defined by “AMS-Filename”.

11.6.2 Examples

The following example shows the use of a hyperlink to activate a Java application:

```
<object id="theJavaApp" declare="declare" classid="x-oma-application:java-ams">
  <param name="AMS-Filename" value="aMIDlet.jad"/>
  <param name="MIDlet-Name" value="The MIDlet"/>
  <param name="MIDlet-version" value="2.0"/>
  <param name="MIDlet-Vendor" value="MIDlet Ltd"/>
  <param name="AMS-Startup" value="download-confirm"/>
  Java MIDlets are not supported
</object>
...
<a href="#theJavaApp">Start Java application</a>
```

12. Navigation Optimizations

This section defines requirements on the user agent with regards to accessibility – features that make it easier for the user to access the content.

12.1 Access Keys

An access key binding, defined by the `accesskey` attribute, is used to assign a key to a link or form control – a one-click shortcut. When the user presses the key, the link or form control will be activated. When such alternative ways of accessing a link in the page are available, the user agent SHOULD provide a presentational hint about this to the user.

12.2 Links

A user agent that provides access to the links in the page within a menu SHOULD use the `title` attribute of the anchor (a) element as the link title, in order to make it easier for the user to access the link.

12.3 Navigation Menu

The user agent SHOULD provide access to linked resources, defined by the `link` element, of the following link types: “start”, “next”, and “prev”. The link types are specified in the `rel` attribute, and defined in [HTML4]. The user accesses the links through a navigation menu or other user interface construct.

The benefits of the navigation menu are:

- It does not take space from the actual content. The links can be presented in a separate menu that is always available when the user scrolls up and down in the page.
- It can be integrated into the general user interface of the user agent, so the user can find navigation options such as Next, Prev, and Home where it is most logical in the user interface.
- It separates structural navigation from other links. The site navigation links are a kind of “meta-link” since they do not really belong to the content; they are used by the user to access the content.

Here is an example that shows how the link types can be used to define links to the start page, the next page, and the previous page in a collection of pages:

```
<head>
  <link rel="start" href="index.htm"/>
  <link rel="next" href="news-item-003.htm"/>
  <link rel="prev" href="news-item-001.htm"/>
</head>
```

The user agent MAY preload linked resources, in order to improve the response time, should the user select the link.

The navigation menu is created by `link` elements specified by the content author inside the XHTML document. The menu is independent of any navigation history that the user agent may have in addition, such as a Back option to navigate to the previously viewed page.

Content authors should not rely solely on the navigation menu to provide access to the linked resources. The links are ignored by user agents that do not support a navigation menu.

13. Text Input Modes

This section defines the Text Input Modes module for XHTML.

13.1 Overview

Text input modes are hints to the user agent to assist it in selecting the appropriate input mode for the text input expected in a particular text input form control. The Text Input Modes module enables the content author to specify the default input mode for text input controls, for example, the entry of numeric digits. This default, or initial, input mode acts only as an aid to the user; the user is always free to change the input mode using a browser- or device-specific mechanism.

13.2 Text Input Modes Module Definition

The Text Input Modes module is designed to operate within the framework of [XHTMLMod]. Text input modes are specified using an attribute on the text input form control elements. The attributes defined by this module are:

| Elements | Attributes |
|-----------|----------------------------|
| input& | inputmode (TextInputModes) |
| textarea& | inputmode (TextInputModes) |

Table 2: Definition of Text Input Modes XHTML Module

Note: The ‘&’ notation indicates that a module is adding an attribute to an existing element.

This specification extends the pre-defined attribute data types of [XHTMLMod] with the following data type:

| Data Type | Description |
|----------------|---|
| TextInputModes | A space-separated list of text input modes. The list of recognized tokens is defined by [XForms]. |

Table 3: Definition of TextInputModes Attribute Type

13.3 Functional Description

The default text input mode can be assigned using the `inputmode` attribute on the text input form control elements `input` and `textarea`.

The syntax and semantics of the `inputmode` attribute are defined in [XForms], Appendix E “Input Modes”.

13.4 Content Authoring Guidelines

Text input modes are intended to enhance usability by assisting the user agent in selecting the most appropriate input mode for a given text input form control. However, not all modes will be supported by all user agents.

13.4.1 General Guidelines

The following guidelines are provided to content authors:

- Authors should be aware that the script tokens of [XForms], Section E.3.1 may not be supported by user agents. Use of these tokens is discouraged.

- Use of multiple input mode tokens in a single XHTML Mobile Profile document is discouraged. User agents will not perform any consistency checking or conflict resolution for any mismatches among character set (e.g. charset attribute in Content-Type HTTP header), language (e.g. `xml:lang` attribute) and input mode tokens.
- Use of both the WCSS text input property `-wap-input-format` and the `inputmode` attribute in a single XHTML Mobile Profile document is discouraged. Note that, if both are applied to a text input form control, the styling property takes precedence, according to the CSS cascade rules.

13.4.2 CJK Guidelines

The following guidelines are provided to authors of CJK content:

- It is common for implementations of XHTML input form control type `password` to provide “peek protection” to ensure the security of sensitive information. In CJK implementations, it is a market convention to use `digits` mode for `type="password"`, because input modes other than numeric digits involve a language preprocessor that makes the peek protection difficult. Authors are cautioned that text input modes other than `digits` for password text fields may be ignored by CJK implementations.

13.5 Examples

13.5.1 Telephone Number

The following example shows how to configure the default input mode for a text field where the user is expected to enter a telephone number:

```
<input type="text" name="tel" inputmode="digits"/>
```

13.5.2 E-mail Address

The following example shows how to configure the default input mode for a text field where the user is expected to enter an e-mail address:

```
<input type="text" name="email" inputmode="latin lowerCase"/>
```

Appendix A. Static Conformance Requirements (Normative)

The notation used in this appendix is specified in [IOPPROC].

XHTML Basic Modules

| Item | Function | Reference | Status | Requirement |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|-----------|--------|-------------|
| XHTMLMP- XHTMLMOD-C-001 | XHTML Structure module | 5 | M | |
| XHTMLMP- XHTMLMOD-C-002 | XHTML Text module | 5 | M | |
| XHTMLMP- XHTMLMOD-C-003 | XHTML Hypertext module | 5 | M | |
| XHTMLMP- XHTMLMOD-C-004 | XHTML List module | 5 | M | |
| XHTMLMP- XHTMLMOD-C-025 | XHTML Forms module | 5 | M | |
| XHTMLMP- XHTMLMOD-C-006 | XHTML Basic Tables module | 5 | M | |
| XHTMLMP- XHTMLMOD-C-007 | XHTML Image module | 5 | M | |
| XHTMLMP- XHTMLMOD-C-008 | XHTML Object module | 5 | M | |
| XHTMLMP- XHTMLMOD-C-009 | XHTML Metainformation module | 5 | M | |
| XHTMLMP- XHTMLMOD-C-010 | XHTML Link module | 5 | M | |
| XHTMLMP- XHTMLMOD-C-011 | XHTML Base module | 5 | M | |

Other XHTML Modules

| Item | Function | Reference | Status | Requirement |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|--------|-------------|
| XHTMLMP- XHTMLMOD-C-012 | XHTML Style Sheet module | 5 | M | |
| XHTMLMP- XHTMLMOD-C-013 | XHTML Style Attribute module | 5 | M | |
| XHTMLMP- XHTMLMOD-C-023 | XHTML Intrinsic Events module | 5 | M | |
| XHTMLMP- XHTMLMOD-C-024 | XHTML Scripting module | 5 | M | |

Other XHTML Elements and Attributes

| Item | Function | Reference | Status | Requirement |
|-------------------------|---|-----------|--------|-------------|
| XHTMLMP- XHTMLMOD-C-014 | <code>fieldset</code> element in Forms module | 5 | M | |
| XHTMLMP- XHTMLMOD-C-015 | <code>optgroup</code> element in Forms module | 5 | M | |
| XHTMLMP- XHTMLMOD-C-016 | <code>start</code> attribute on <code>ol</code> | 5 | M | |
| XHTMLMP- XHTMLMOD-C-017 | <code>value</code> attribute on <code>li</code> | 5 | M | |
| XHTMLMP- XHTMLMOD-C-018 | <code>b</code> element in Presentation module | 5 | M | |
| XHTMLMP- XHTMLMOD-C-019 | <code>big</code> element in Presentation module | 5 | M | |
| XHTMLMP- XHTMLMOD-C-020 | <code>hr</code> element in Presentation module | 5 | M | |

| Item | Function | Reference | Status | Requirement |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|--------|-------------|
| XHTMLMP- XHTMLMOD-C-021 | i element in Presentation module | 5 | M | |
| XHTMLMP- XHTMLMOD-C-022 | small element in Presentation module | 5 | M | |

XHTML Document Conformance

| Item | Function | Reference | Status | Requirement |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|-----------|--------|-------------|
| XHTMLMP-XHTMLDC-C-001 | Document conformant to XHTMLMP 1.2 | 7.1 | M | |

XHTML User Agent Conformance

| Item | Function | Reference | Status | Requirement |
|-----------------------|--|-----------|--------|-------------|
| XHTMLMP-XHTMLUA-C-001 | User agent meets “Modularization of XHTML” [XHTMLMod] conformance requirements | 7.2 | M | |

Document Types

| Item | Function | Reference | Status | Requirement |
|-------------------|---|-----------|--------|-------------|
| XHTMLMP-DOC-C-001 | Accept XHTML Mobile Profile documents identified as “application/vnd.wap.xhtml+xml” | 7.2 | M | |
| XHTMLMP-DOC-C-002 | Accept XHTML Mobile Profile documents identified as “application/xhtml+xml” | 7.2 | O | |
| XHTMLMP-DOC-C-003 | Declare support for XHTML Mobile Profile documents | 7.2 | M | |

Style Sheets

| Item | Function | Reference | Status | Requirement |
|---------------------|--|-----------|--------|--|
| XHTMLMP-STYLE-C-001 | Support for WAP CSS | 8 | O | WCSS:MCF AND XHTMLMP-STYLE-C-002 AND XHTMLMP-STYLE-C-003 AND XHTMLMP-STYLE-C-004 |
| XHTMLMP-STYLE-C-002 | Handling of type “text/css” for external style sheet | 8.2 | O | |
| XHTMLMP-STYLE-C-003 | Handling of type “text/css” for internal style sheet | 8.3 | O | |
| XHTMLMP-STYLE-C-004 | Default type “text/css” for inline style rules | 8.4 | O | |

Scripting

| Item | Function | Reference | Status | Requirement |
|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------|--------|---|
| XHTMLMP-SCRIPT-C-001 | Support for scripting | 9 | O | XHTMLMP-SCRIPT-C-002 AND XHTMLMP-EVENT-C-001 |
| XHTMLMP-SCRIPT-C-002 | Support for ESMP | 9.1 | O | ESMP:MCF AND XHTMLMP-SCRIPT-C-003 AND XHTMLMP-SCRIPT-C-006 AND XHTMLMP-SCRIPT-C-007 |

| Item | Function | Reference | Status | Requirement |
|----------------------|--|-----------|--------|---|
| XHTMLMP-SCRIPT-C-003 | Script reference processing model | 9.3.1 | O | XHTMLMP-SCRIPT-C-004 AND XHTMLMP-SCRIPT-C-005 |
| XHTMLMP-SCRIPT-C-004 | Processing <code>script</code> element | 9.3.1.1 | O | |
| XHTMLMP-SCRIPT-C-005 | Processing <code>noscript</code> element | 9.3.1.2 | O | |
| XHTMLMP-SCRIPT-C-006 | Accepts ESMP with MIME media type <code>text/ecmascript</code> | 9.1 | O | |
| XHTMLMP-SCRIPT-C-007 | Accepts ESMP with MIME media type <code>text/javascript</code> | 9.1 | O | |
| XHTMLMP-SCRIPT-C-008 | Support for other scripting languages | 9.1 | O | |

Events

| Item | Function | Reference | Status | Requirement |
|---------------------|--|-----------|--------|---|
| XHTMLMP-EVENT-C-001 | Support for XHTML Mobile Profile event model | 10.1 | O | XHTMLMP-EVENT-C-002 AND XHTMLMP-EVENT-C-006 AND XHTMLMP-EVENT-C-035 AND XHTMLMP-EVENT-C-037 AND XHTMLMP-EVENT-C-043 AND XHTMLMP-EVENT-C-044 AND XHTMLMP-EVENT-C-045 AND XHTMLMP-EVENT-C-046 |
| XHTMLMP-EVENT-C-002 | Load event | 10.3.1 | O | XHTMLMP-EVENT-C-003 |
| XHTMLMP-EVENT-C-003 | Support for Load event on body element | 10.3.1 | O | |
| XHTMLMP-EVENT-C-004 | Unload event | 10.3.2 | O | XHTMLMP-EVENT-C-005 |
| XHTMLMP-EVENT-C-005 | Support for Unload event on body element | 10.3.2 | O | |
| XHTMLMP-EVENT-C-006 | Click event | 10.3.3 | O | XHTMLMP-EVENT-C-007 |
| XHTMLMP-EVENT-C-007 | Support for Click event on mandatory elements | 10.3.3 | O | |
| XHTMLMP-EVENT-C-008 | Support for Click event on all specified elements | 10.3.3 | O | |
| XHTMLMP-EVENT-C-009 | Double Click event | 10.3.4 | O | XHTMLMP-EVENT-C-010 |
| XHTMLMP-EVENT-C-010 | Support for Double Click event on mandatory elements | 10.3.4 | O | |
| XHTMLMP-EVENT-C-011 | Support for Double Click event on all specified elements | 10.3.4 | O | |
| XHTMLMP-EVENT-C-012 | Mouse Down event | 10.3.14 | O | XHTMLMP-EVENT-C-013 |
| XHTMLMP-EVENT-C-013 | Support for Mouse Down event on all specified elements | 10.3.14 | O | |
| XHTMLMP-EVENT-C-014 | Mouse Up | 10.3.14 | O | XHTMLMP-EVENT-C-015 |
| XHTMLMP-EVENT-C-015 | Support for Mouse Up event on all specified elements | 10.3.14 | O | |
| XHTMLMP-EVENT-C-016 | Mouse Over event | 10.3.14 | O | XHTMLMP-EVENT-C-017 |
| XHTMLMP-EVENT-C-017 | Support for Mouse Over event on all specified elements | 10.3.14 | O | |
| XHTMLMP-EVENT-C-018 | Mouse Move event | 10.3.14 | O | XHTMLMP-EVENT-C-019 |
| XHTMLMP-EVENT-C-019 | Support for Mouse Move event on all specified elements | 10.3.14 | O | |

| Item | Function | Reference | Status | Requirement |
|---------------------|--|-----------|--------|---------------------|
| XHTMLMP-EVENT-C-020 | Mouse Out event | 10.3.14 | O | XHTMLMP-EVENT-C-021 |
| XHTMLMP-EVENT-C-021 | Support for Mouse Out event on all specified elements | 10.3.14 | O | |
| XHTMLMP-EVENT-C-022 | Focus event | 10.3.5 | O | XHTMLMP-EVENT-C-023 |
| XHTMLMP-EVENT-C-023 | Support for Focus event on mandatory elements | 10.3.5 | O | |
| XHTMLMP-EVENT-C-024 | Blur event | 10.3.6 | O | XHTMLMP-EVENT-C-025 |
| XHTMLMP-EVENT-C-025 | Support for Blur event on mandatory elements | 10.3.6 | O | |
| XHTMLMP-EVENT-C-026 | Key Press event | 10.3.7 | O | XHTMLMP-EVENT-C-027 |
| XHTMLMP-EVENT-C-027 | Support for Key Press event on mandatory elements | 10.3.7 | O | |
| XHTMLMP-EVENT-C-028 | Support for Key Press event on all specified elements | 10.3.7 | O | |
| XHTMLMP-EVENT-C-029 | Key Down event | 10.3.8 | O | XHTMLMP-EVENT-C-030 |
| XHTMLMP-EVENT-C-030 | Support for Key Down event on mandatory elements | 10.3.8 | O | |
| XHTMLMP-EVENT-C-031 | Support for Key Down event on all specified elements | 10.3.8 | O | |
| XHTMLMP-EVENT-C-032 | Key Up event | 10.3.9 | O | XHTMLMP-EVENT-C-033 |
| XHTMLMP-EVENT-C-033 | Support for Key Up event on mandatory elements | 10.3.9 | O | |
| XHTMLMP-EVENT-C-034 | Support for Key Up event on all specified elements | 10.3.9 | O | |
| XHTMLMP-EVENT-C-035 | Submit event | 10.3.10 | O | XHTMLMP-EVENT-C-036 |
| XHTMLMP-EVENT-C-036 | Support for Submit event on form element | 10.3.10 | O | |
| XHTMLMP-EVENT-C-037 | Reset event | 10.3.11 | O | XHTMLMP-EVENT-C-038 |
| XHTMLMP-EVENT-C-038 | Support for Reset event on form element | 10.3.11 | O | |
| XHTMLMP-EVENT-C-039 | Select event | 10.3.12 | O | XHTMLMP-EVENT-C-040 |
| XHTMLMP-EVENT-C-040 | Support for Select event on input, textarea elements | 10.3.12 | O | |
| XHTMLMP-EVENT-C-041 | Change event | 10.3.13 | O | XHTMLMP-EVENT-C-042 |
| XHTMLMP-EVENT-C-042 | Support for Change event on input, select, textarea elements | 10.3.13 | O | |
| XHTMLMP-EVENT-C-043 | Support for single event handler per element per event | 10.4 | O | |
| XHTMLMP-EVENT-C-044 | Registration | 10.4 | O | |
| XHTMLMP-EVENT-C-045 | Attempt to modify the value causes deregistration | 10.4 | O | |
| XHTMLMP-EVENT-C-046 | Support for cancellable events | 10.5 | O | |

The object Element

| Item | Function | Reference | Status | Requirement |
|----------------------|--|------------|--------|-------------|
| XHTMLMP-OBJECT-C-001 | Support for object element | 11.1 | M | |
| XHTMLMP-OBJECT-C-002 | Conform to generic rules for rendering the object element ([HTML4], section 13.3) | 11.1 | M | |
| XHTMLMP-OBJECT-C-003 | Support for 'data' attribute as the location of the object's data | 11.2 | M | |
| XHTMLMP-OBJECT-C-004 | Support for 'classid' attribute as the location of the object's implementation | 11.3 | M | |
| XHTMLMP-OBJECT-C-005 | The 'classid' attribute takes precedence over 'data' attribute when both are specified | 11.1 | M | |
| XHTMLMP-OBJECT-C-006 | Pass parameters defined with | 11.2, 11.3 | M | |

| Item | Function | Reference | Status | Requirement |
|----------------------|---|-----------|--------|-------------|
| | param element to local app | | | |
| XHTMLMP-OBJECT-C-007 | Use of PUSH Application ID to identify the location application | 11.3 | M | |
| XHTMLMP-OBJECT-C-008 | Support for declared objects ('declare' attribute) | 11.4 | M | |

Navigation Optimizations

| Item | Function | Reference | Status | Requirement |
|----------------------|--|-----------|--------|-------------|
| XHTMLMP-NAVOPT-C-001 | Presentation hint indicating presence of an access key for an element | 12.1 | O | |
| XHTMLMP-NAVOPT-C-002 | Use of the 'title' attribute of the anchor element as the link title when presenting page's links in a navigation menu | 12.2 | O | |
| XHTMLMP-NAVOPT-C-003 | Provide user access to linked resources defined by the link element, e.g. through a navigation menu | 12.3 | O | |
| XHTMLMP-NAVOPT-C-004 | Preloading of linked resources | 12.3 | O | |

Text Input Modes

| Item | Function | Reference | Status | Requirement |
|-------------------------|---|-----------|--------|---|
| XHTMLMP-INPUTMODE-C-001 | Support for Text Input Modes module | 13 | O | XHTMLMP-INPUTMODE-C-002 AND XHTMLMP-INPUTMODE-C-003 AND XHTMLMP-INPUTMODE-C-004 |
| XHTMLMP-INPUTMODE-C-002 | Support for 'inputmode' attribute on input element | 13.2 | O | |
| XHTMLMP-INPUTMODE-C-003 | Support for 'inputmode' attribute on textarea element | 13.2 | O | |
| XHTMLMP-INPUTMODE-C-004 | Support for TextInputModes attribute data type | 13.2 | O | |

Appendix B. Change History

(Informative)

B.1 Approved Version History

| Reference | Date | Description |
|-----------|------|-------------|
| n/a | n/a | n/a |

B.2 Draft/Candidate Version History

| Document Identifier | Date | Sections | Description |
|--|-------------|---|---|
| Draft Version OMA-XHTMLMP-V1_2 | 24 Jul 2004 | 5, 10.5, 11, 12, 13 | Incorporates input to committee: OMA-MAE-2004-0010R01-XHTML-Enhancements OMA-MAE-2004-0058R02-CR_XHTML-MP-Object-inclusion OMA-MAE-2004-0076-CR_XHTML-MP-Cancelling-Events OMA-MAE-2004-0077-CR_XHTML-MP-Text-Input-Modes |
| | 8 Nov 2004 | 2.1, 2.2, App A, App B | Fixed normative and informative references. Added Static Conformance Requirements (SCR). Fixed document change history. |
| | 14 Dec 2004 | 5 7.1 7.2 8 9.1 9.2.1.3 11.1 11.3 App A | Clarified XHTMLMP 1.2 conforming document. Appendix B changed to Appendix C. Added SCR Change "headers" to "header fields" Text added re style and WCSS to hang SCRs on. Duplicates WAESpec. New section added to merge duplicate normative text re script support from previous 9.2.1.3 and 9.0. Text from 9.2.1.3 clarified, SCRs added and others modified Removed Make enumerated list rather than concatenated text. Minor tweak to text to clarify Clarified text re PUSH App ID XHTMLMP-XHTMLDC-C-001 Add new XHTMLMP-DOC-C-002, revise C-001, renumber C-003 and align SCR text with 7.2 Add two new SCRs XHTMLMP-SCRIPT-C-004 & 5 and renumber existing -004 and -005 to add script and noscript requirements. Added XHTMLMP-SCRIPT-C-008 for feature in 9.2.1.3 Added new XHTMLMP-SCRIPT-C-004 and XHTMLMP-SCRIPT-C-005 and renamed -004 & -005 to -006 & -007 respectively Add 2 new XHTMLMP-EVENT-C-044 and -045, rename -044 to -046. Changed duplicate XHTMLMP-OBJECT-C-005 to XHTMLMP-OBJECT-C-006 and changed previous XHTMLMP-OBJECT-C-006 to XHTMLMP-OBJECT-C-008, added XHTMLMP-OBJECT-C-007. XHTMLMP-XHTMLUA-C-001 wording modified Fixed reference to [IOPPROC] |
| | 19 Dec 2004 | App A | Fixed "O" for option in XHTMLMP-SCRIPT-C-008 |
| | 21 Dec 2004 | 5 | Added text to clarify the file upload feature |
| | 22 Dec 2004 | All | Accept changes |
| Candidate Version OMA-TS-XHTMLMP-V1_2 | 18 Jan 2005 | n/a | Status changed to Candidate by TP TP ref #OMA-TP-2004-0459-Browsing-2_3-for-candidate-approval |

Appendix C. XHTML Mobile Profile 1.2 Document Type Definition (Normative)

A ZIP archive of the DTD for XHTML Mobile Profile 1.2 is located at:

<http://www.openmobilealliance.org/tech/DTD/xhtml-mobile12.zip>

It includes the DTD driver file (xhtml-mobile12.dtd) and a “flat” version of the DTD (xhtml-mobile12-flat.dtd).

The driver file for the XHTML Mobile Profile 1.2 DTD is located at:

<http://www.openmobilealliance.org/tech/DTD/xhtml-mobile12.dtd>

This file depends on the XHTML module implementations defined in [XHTMLMod].

The “flat” version of the DTD for XHTML Mobile Profile 1.2 is located at:

<http://www.openmobilealliance.org/tech/DTD/xhtml-mobile12-flat.dtd>