



XHTML Tag Library Reference

Openwave™ Usability Interface, Java Edition 1.0 Beta

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About This Book

This book provides reference information for the Openwave Usability Interface (OUI), Java Edition 1.0 Beta, XHTML Tag Library. The OUI XHTML Tag Library gives you access to OUI features through a tag interface based on XHTML Mobile Profile (XHTML-MP).

About OUI

OUI is a developer library for creating applications that you host on a content application server. You can use it to create WML services using a Java-based high-level interface. At run-time, this high-level library exports content optimized for browser type depending on the actual handset requesting content.

In its first beta release, OUI delivers WML optimized for a number of WAP browsers: Nokia's WAP 1.1 browser, text-based and graphical versions of the Openwave Mobile Browser (4.x and 5.x), as well as generic WAP browsers.

Although it will be a while before devices that support XHTML-MP ship in large quantities, Openwave supports developers who want to try out this new technology. The OUI XHTML tag library offers a way for you to start programming applications using XHTML tags, while still having access to the powerful automated usability features of OUI. The XHTML tag library is a superset of XHTML Basic as defined by the WAP Forum with the extended usability tags defined by OUI.

For more information about OUI, including how to start writing OUI applications, see the OUI *Getting Started* book.

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 Java Server Pages.
- You should be familiar with HTML. The XHTML markup language has roots in HTML and is similar in syntax.
- You should be familiar with XML, because XHTML is an XML-based markup language.

Related Documentation

OUI comes with the following documentation:

- *Installation and Integration* describes how to install and configure OUI and the Java server and development software required to host and develop OUI applications.
- *Getting Started* describes OUI and how to use it.
- The *Object Model Reference* describes the details about the Java implementation for each OUI object.
- The *WML Tag Library Reference* describes each WML tag library tag and attribute.
- The *XHTML Tag Library Reference* (this book) describes each XHTML Mobile Profile tag library tag and attribute.

The Openwave SDK comes with documentation for XHTML-MP, WML and WML script, and related topics. For a complete list of documentation, see:

<http://developer.openwave.com>

Technical Support

The best resource for up-to-date information on using OUI is the Openwave Developer site:

<http://developer.openwave.com>

In addition to the downloadable OUI, this site contains a variety of useful resources, including Frequently Asked Questions, bug reporting, technical support, and an interactive developer forum.

Other Resources

WAP

- WAP Forum: <http://www.wapforum.com>
- WML Pulse Europe: <http://wmlpulse-europe.openwave.com>
- WAP FAQs: <http://www.allnetdevices.com/faq/>
- WML Forum: <http://groups.yahoo.com/group/wmlprogramming>
- WMLScript.com: <http://www.wmlscript.com>
- WirelessDeveloper.com: <http://www.wirelessdeveloper.com>
- WirelessDevNet.com: <http://www.wirelessdevnet.com>

Java

- Allaire JRun: <http://www.jrun.com/>
- Jakarta Tomcat: <http://jakarta.apache.org/>
- Resin-CMP: <http://www.caucho.com>
- SUN JSP: <http://java.sun.com/products/jsp>
- SUN Servlets: <http://java.sun.com/products/servlet>

Style and Typographical Conventions

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.

<oui:a>

Description

The `<oui:a>` tag encapsulates the XHTML `<a>` element, which defines a hyperlink.

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>
```

Syntax

```
<oui:a>link content...</oui:a>
```

Attributes

Name	Required	rtexprvalue	Description
id	No	true	Specifies the element name
clazz	No	true	Specifies the element class name
title	No	true	Specifies the element title.
style	No	true	Specifies the CSS style properties for the element
xml_lang	No	true	Specifies the natural language for the element and its contents
href	No	true	Sets the value of the link destination
charset	No	true	Sets the character encoding of the page to which the link points
type	No	true	MIME type. Gives a hint about the content type of the content to which the link points
hreflang	No	true	Sets the base language of the page to which the link points
rel	No	true	next Defines a link relationship from the current document to the linked document
rev	No	true	next Defines a link relationship from the linked document to the current document
accesskey	No	true	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.
tabindex	No	true	Position in tabbing order

Example

See <oui:rendering_directive> for an example.

<oui:additional_format>

Description

The <oui:additional_format> tag allows you to specify a different input format for a particular browser, family of browsers, gateway, or browser version. This is useful for devices that do not provide adequate feedback to the user about the format for an input field.

Syntax

```
<oui:additional_format format="format or mask"  
  useragent="useragent or browser"  
  agentfamily="family of browsers"  
  gateway_vendor="vendor"  
  version="browser version" />
```

Attributes

Name	Required	rtexprvalue	Description
id	No	true	Specifies the element name
classvalue	No	true	Specifies the element class name
useragent	No	true	A string to identify the browser being used. This string is compared to the contents of one of the headers from an HTTP request called HTTP_USER_AGENT. For example the user agent header includes the string "UP.Browser" for Openwave browsers while it includes the string "Nokia" for Nokia browsers.
agentfamily	No	true	UPText UPGUI Nokia MSIE5 Generic Identifies the family of the browser being used.
gateway_vendor	No	true	Openwave Nokia CMG Identifies the vendor of the gateway.
version	No	true	Identifies the browser version.
format	No	true	Specifies a data format that the user entry must match.
special	No	true	allopenwave allnokia Specifies whether the handset is using a Openwave browser with an Openwave Gateway or a Nokia browser with a Nokia Gateway. This is a short version for specifying a list of conditions checking for the browser and gateway combination.

Example

The following example shows how to use the <oui:additional_format> tag:

```
<%@ taglib uri="/WEB-INF/tld/xhtmloui.tld" prefix="oui" %>
<oui:html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
  <oui:head>
    <oui:title>Addtln Format</oui:title>
  <oui:body id="formatsample">
    <oui:p>
      Phone no:
      <oui:input type="text" name="phoneno" value=""
        format="AAAAAAA">
        <oui:additional_format agentfamily="UPText"
          format="\2\0\2\-\NNNNNNN" />
        <oui:additional_format agentfamily="UPGUI"
          format="\(\2\0\2\)NNN\-\NNNN" />
        <oui:additional_format agentfamily="Nokia"
          format="NNNNNNN" />
        <oui:additional_format agentfamily="MSIE"
          format="NNN\XNNNNNNN" />
      </oui:input>
    </oui:p>
  </oui:body>
</oui:html>
```

<oui:appendix>

Description

The <oui:appendix> tag is used to encapsulate any text or input field that the developer would like to append to a menu. It can only be used within a <oui:combo_menu> tag. See <combo_menu> for more information.

Syntax

```
<oui:appendix title="label">  
    any valid combination of text, <oui:br/>, <oui:p>,  
    and <oui:input> tags  
</oui:appendix>
```

Attributes

Name	Required	rexprvalue	Description
title	No	true	Title of the appendix card and the last menu item on text-based browsers.

Example

See <oui:combo_menu> for an example.

<oui:b>

The <oui:b> tag encapsulated the XHTML element, which defines content displayed in a bold style.

Syntax

```
<oui:b>content</oui:b>
```

Attributes

Name	Required	rtexprvalue	Description
id	No	true	Specifies the element name
clazz	No	true	Specifies the element class name
style	No	true	Specifies the CSS style properties for the element
xml_lang	No	true	Specifies the natural language for the element and its contents

<oui:big>

The <oui:big> tag encapsulates the XHTML element, which defines content that is displayed in a larger font.

Syntax

```
<oui:big>content</oui:big>
```

Attributes

Name	Required	rtexprvalue	Description
id	No	true	Specifies the element name
clazz	No	true	Specifies the element class name
style	No	true	Specifies the CSS style properties for the element
xml_lang	No	true	Specifies the natural language for the element and its contents

<oui:body>

Description

The <oui:body> tag is mapped to the WML <card> element. The tags and content contained in this element are used to create the displayed page.

Syntax

```
<oui:html>
  <oui:head>
    <oui:title>
      document title
    </oui:title>
  </oui:head>
  <oui:body>
    <oui:p>
      content goes here
    ...
  </oui:p>
</oui:body>
</oui:html>
```

Attributes

Name	Required	rtexprvalue	Description
id	No	true	Specifies the element name
clazz	No	true	Specifies the element class name
style	No	true	Specifies the CSS style properties for the element
xml_lang	No	true	Specifies the natural language for the element and its contents

Example

The <oui:body> tag is shown in all examples in this chapter.

<oui:body_pager>

Description

The <oui:body_pager> tag splits a long text and builds an ordered list of concatenated pages. This tag ensures that larger amounts of text are sent to devices that are capable of handling larger volumes of text. Similarly, smaller amounts of text are sent to devices that are only capable of handling smaller volumes of text. Therefore, by using the <body_pager> tag, you can optimize the rendering for each phone.

Syntax

```
<oui:body_pager url_link_exit="URL"  
  char_set="character set"  
  chunk_size="bytes"  
  text_link_forward="label"  
  text_link_exit="label"  
  ttl="milliseconds">  
  content and text  
</oui:body_pager>
```

Attributes

Name	Required	rtexprvalue	Description
id	No	true	Specifies the element name
classvalue	No	true	Specifies the element class name
char_set	No	true	Specifies the character set to be used for the WML code.
chunk_size	No	true	Sets the size (in bytes) for each chunk of text. Default is 420 bytes.
title	No	true	Sets the card title.
text_link_forward	No	true	Sets the label for the primary softkey that is used to link to the next page. The default is "Next".
text_link_exit	No	true	Sets the label for the secondary softkey used to exit from the BodyPager. The default is "Exit".
url_link_exit	Yes	true	Sets the URL to open when the user exits BodyPager.
ttl	No	true	Sets the time to live (TTL) or the length of time (in 1/10 of a second) that a device keeps the deck in cache/memory.

Example

The following example shows how to use the <body_pager> tag:

```
<%@ taglib uri="/WEB-INF/tld/xhtmlloui.tld" prefix="oui" %>
<oui:body_pager char_set="iso-8859-1"
    chunk_size="100"
    title="Tiger Woods"
    text_link_forward="Skip"
    text_link_exit="Done"
    url_link_exit="http://www.openwave.com/">

<oui:bp_header>
    <oui:p>Golf News Flash!</oui:p>
</oui:bp_header>

LYTHAM St. Annes, England(AP) - Those who wondered whether
Tiger Woods could stay out of the 196 bunkers that dot the
links course of Royal Lytham and St. Annes didn't have to
wait long.

By the fourth hole Thursday at the British Open, he found
his first.

He wound up in five of them during a round of even-par 71
that left him six strokes behind Colin Montgomerie, his
largest first-round deficit in four years at the British
Open.

And bunkers were the least of his concerns.

Woods stretched his arm out to the right and yelled "Fore!"
on three occasions. He failed to birdie any of the par 5s,
two of them with the wind at his back. The putts that fell
on command when he was winning four straight majors seemed
to defy gravity.

<oui:bp_percentage post_text="%" pre_text="Less" />

<oui:bp_footer>
    <oui:p>Brought to you by Openwave.</oui:p>
</oui:bp_footer>

</oui:body_pager>
```

<oui:bp_chunk>

Description

The <oui:bp_chunk> tag adds a chunk to the <oui:body_pager>. A chunk is simply a string of text or characters. The chunk size is configurable, but it has a default size of 420 bytes. A page, on the other hand, is a collection of one or more chunks. In the context of body_pagers, you can think of a page as synonymous to a card. By default, a page is set to contain a maximum of two chunks per page for Nokia browsers while three chunks per page for Openwave browsers.

This tag allows developers to manually split a long text instead of allowing the <oui:body_pager> to sensibly split the text into separate chunks.

Syntax

```
<oui:bp_chunk>  
  . . . any valid combination of text and <oui:br/>  
</oui:bp_chunk>
```

Attributes

No attributes.

Example

The following example shows how to use the <bp_chunk> tag.

```
<%@ taglib uri="/WEB-INF/tld/xhtmloui.tld" prefix="oui" %>
<oui:body_pager title="Tiger Woods"
                text_link_forward="Skip"
                text_link_exit="Done"
                url_link_exit="http://www.openwave.com" >

    <oui:bp_header>
        <oui:p>Golf News Flash!</oui:p>
    </oui:bp_header>

    <oui:bp_chunk>
        LYTHAM St. Annes, England(AP) - Those who wondered
        whether Tiger Woods could stay out of the 196 bunkers
        that dot the links course of Royal Lytham and St. Annes
        didn't have to wait long. By the fourth hole Thursday
        at the British Open, he found his first.
    </oui:bp_chunk>

    <oui:bp_chunk>
        He wound up in five of them during a round of even-par
        71 that left him six strokes behind Colin Montgomerie,
        his largest first-round deficit in four years at the
        British Open.
    </oui:bp_chunk>

    <oui:bp_chunk>
        And bunkers were the least of his concerns.
    </oui:bp_chunk>

    <oui:bp_chunk>
        Woods stretched his arm out to the right and yelled
        "Fore!" on three occasions. He failed to birdie any of
        the par 5s, two of them with the wind at his back. The
        putts that fell on command when he was winning four
        straight majors seemed to defy gravity.
    </oui:bp_chunk>

    <oui:bp_percentage post_text="%" pre_text="Less" />

    <oui:bp_footer>
        <oui:p>Brought to you by Openwave.</oui:p>
    </oui:bp_footer>
</oui:body_pager>
```

<oui:bp_footer>

Description

The <oui:bp_footer> tag adds a footer to the <oui:body_pager>. The contents of the <oui:bp_footer> will appear at the end of every page generated by the <oui:body_pager>.

Syntax

```
<oui:bp_footer>  
    any valid combination of text, <oui:br>, <oui:img>,  
    and <oui:input>  
</oui:bp_footer>
```

Attributes

No attributes.

Example

See <oui:body_pager> for an example.

<oui:bp_header>

Description

The <oui:bp_header> tag adds a header to the <oui:body_pager>. The contents of the <oui:bp_header> will appear at the beginning of every page generated by the <oui:body_pager>.

Syntax

```
<oui:bp_header>  
    any valid combination of text, <oui:br>, <oui:img>,  
    and <oui:input>  
</oui:bp_header>
```

Attributes

No attributes.

Example

See <oui:body_pager> for an example.

<bp_percentage>

Description

The <oui:bp_percentage> tag adds a percentage value (“75” for example) at the end of every page before any footer of the <oui:body_pager>. By default, there is no percentage value at the end of every page.

Syntax

```
<oui:bp_percentage pre_text="text" post_text="text" />
```

Attributes

Name	Required	rexprvalue	Description
pre_text	No	true	
post_text	No	true	

Example

See <oui:body_pager> for an example.

<oui:br>

Description

The <oui:br> tag adds a line break to the display.

Syntax

```
content...<oui:br/>content...
```

Attributes

Name	Required	rtexprvalue	Description
id	No	true	Specifies the element name
clazz	No	true	Specifies the element class name
title	No	true	Specifies the element title.
style	No	true	Specifies the CSS style properties for the element

Example

See <oui:rendering_directive> for an example.

<oui:button>

Description

The <oui:button> tag adds a navigation button for the graphical Mobile Browser that acts independently of all other navigation patterns. You can also present an image within a button. On text-based browsers, the button is rendered as a hyperlink. The same is true for the graphical Mobile Browser when the extensions are disabled.

You should use the <button> tag as little as possible. The alternative is to use <oui:menu> and card paths (<oui:primary_path>, <oui:secondary_path>, <oui:side_path> for example).

Syntax

```
<oui:button href="URL" label="text" upguipic="URL of the image" />
```

Attributes

Name	Required	rexprvalue	Description
id	No	true	Specifies the element name
classvalue	No	true	Specifies the element class name
href	No	true	Sets the URL to open when the button is pressed.
label	No	true	Sets the text to appear on the button (for graphical Mobile Browser) or the label representing the link (for text-based browsers).
upguipic	No	true	Sets the image to be shown within the button instead of the button label (for graphical Mobile Browser).
upgui_localsrc	No	true	

Example

The following example shows how to use the <oui:button> tag:

```
<%@ taglib uri="/WEB-INF/tld/xhtmloui.tld" prefix="oui" %>
<oui:html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
  <oui:head>
    <oui:title>Button Exmample</oui:title>
  </oui:head>
  <oui:body id="buttonsample">
    <oui:p>
      This is a button:
      <oui:button href="www.openwave.com"
        label="OPWV Home" upguipic="opwvlogo.wbmp" />
    </oui:p>
  </oui:body>
</oui:html>
```

<oui:combo_menu>

Description

The <oui:combo_menu> combines a menu and appendix.

The <oui:combo_menu> tag combines the <oui:menu> and <oui:appendix> tags. It allows you to build advanced user interfaces on GUI browsers, while ensuring that older browsers can degrade gracefully.

Syntax

```
<oui:combo_menu>
  <oui:menu>
    menu content (see <menu>)
  </oui:menu>
  <oui:appendix>
    appendix content (see <oui:appendix>)
  </oui:appendix>
</oui:combo_menu>
```

Attributes

No attributes.

Example

The following example shows how to use the <oui:combo_menu> tag:

```
<%@ taglib uri="/WEB-INF/tld/xhtmlloui.tld" prefix="oui" %>
<oui:html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
  <oui:head>
    <oui:title>Portal</oui:title>
  </oui:head>
  <oui:body>
    <oui:combo_menu>
      <oui:menu>
        <oui:menu_item href="ema.jsp" text="Email"
          icon="envelope1" />
        <oui:menu_item href="fin.jsp" text="Finance"
          icon="graph1" />
        <oui:menu_item href="ent.jsp" text="Entertainment"
          icon="videocam" />
        <oui:menu_item href="spo.jsp" text="Sports"
          icon="football" />
        <oui:menu_item href="new.jsp"
          text="News & weather" icon="partcloudy" />
        <oui:menu_item href="tra.jsp" text="Travel"
          icon="plane" />
        <oui:menu_item href="sho.jsp" text="Shopping"
          icon="dollarsign" />
        <oui:menu_item href="oth.jsp" text="Other"
          icon="folder1" />
      </oui:menu>
      <oui:appendix title="Search">
        <oui:form action="search.jsp">
          Search for:
          <oui:input type="text" name="keyword" value=""
            title="keyword" />
          <oui:input type="submit" name="submit"
            value="Submit" />
        </oui:form>
      </oui:appendix>
    </oui:combo_menu>
  </oui:body>
</oui:html>
```

<oui:condition>

Description

The <oui:condition> tag specifies a condition which evaluates to true or false. It's synonymous to an IF statement on most programming languages. It can only be used inside a <oui:conditionlist> tag.

Syntax

```
<oui:condition useragent="browser"  
  agentfamily="family of browser"  
  gateway_vendor="vendor"  
  version="gateway version" />
```

Attributes

Name	Required	rtexprvalue	Description
id	No	true	Specifies the element name
classvalue	No	true	Specifies the element class name
useragent	No	true	A string to identify the browser being used. This string is compared to the contents of one of the headers from an HTTP request called HTTP_USER_AGENT. For example the user agent header includes the string "UP.Browser" for Openwave browsers while it includes the string "Nokia" for Nokia browsers.
agentfamily	No	true	UPText UPGUI Nokia MSIE5 Generic Identifies the family of the browser being used.
gatewayvendor	No	true	Openwave Nokia CMG Identifies the vendor of the gateway.
version	No	true	Identifies the browser version.
special	No	true	allopenwave allnokia Specifies whether the handset is using a Openwave browser with an Openwave Gateway or a Nokia browser with a Nokia Gateway. This is a short version for specifying a list of conditions checking for the browser and gateway combination.

Example

See <oui:conditionlist> for an example.

<oui:conditionlist>

Description

The <oui:conditionlist> tag is used to group and evaluate one or more <oui:condition> tags.

Syntax

```
<oui:conditionlist logic="and/or">  
  <oui:condition/>  
  <oui:condition/>  
  ...  
</oui:conditionlist>
```

Attributes

Name	Required	rexprvalue	Description
id	No	true	Specifies the element name
classvalue	No	true	Specifies the element class name
logic	No	true	and or Defines the logic to be applied on all the conditions. If it is not explicitly specified, the default logic is "and".

Example

The following example shows how to use the <oui:conditionlist> tag to distinguish an “all-openwave” handset from other handsets.

```
<%@ taglib uri="/WEB-INF/tld/xhtmloui.tld" prefix="oui" %>
<oui:html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
  <oui:head>
    <oui:title>Conditional Tags</oui:title>
  </oui:head>
  <oui:body id="condtag">
    <oui:p align="left">
      Openwave Detector activated...
      <oui:if>
        <oui:conditionlist logic="AND">
          <oui:condition gateway_vendor="openwave" />
          <oui:conditionlist logic="OR">
            <oui:condition agentfamily="upgui" />
            <oui:condition agentfamily="uptext" />
          </oui:conditionlist>
        </oui:conditionlist>
        <oui:then>
          You have an Openwave browser and
          you are going through an Openwave gateway
        </oui:then>
        <oui:else>
          Either you browser or you gateway are not
          Openwave. It may be both.
        </oui:else>
      </oui:if>
    </oui:p>
  </oui:body>
</oui:html>
```

<oui:else>

Description

The <oui:else> tag specifies a branching of code based on the evaluation of a condition or a set of conditions specified by <oui:condition> or <oui:conditionlist> tags. It is synonymous to the else keyword in most programming language. If the condition(s) evaluates to FALSE, the content of the <oui:else> tag will be rendered. This tag can only be used inside an <oui:if> tag or <oui:if_not> tag.

Syntax

```
<oui:if>
  condition(s)
  <oui:then>
    any valid combination of OUI tags
  <oui:then>
  <oui:else>
    any valid combination of OUI tags
  </oui:else>
</oui:if>
```

or

```
<oui:if_not>
  condition(s)
  <oui:then>
    any valid combination of OUI tags
  <oui:then>
  <oui:else>
    any valid combination of OUI tags
  </oui:else>
</oui:if_not>
```

where condition(s) are specified by <oui:condition> or <oui:conditionlist> tags.

Attributes

Name	Required	rtexprvalue	Description
id	No	true	Specifies the element name
classvalue	No	true	Specifies the element class name

Example

See the <oui:conditionlist> tag for an example.

<oui:form>

Description

The <oui:form> tag is used to create a form containing radio buttons, checkboxes, input fields, text, and buttons.

Syntax

```
<oui:form action="URL of form processing program"
          method="method_type">
  any combination of <oui:select>, <oui:label>, <oui:option>,
  and <oui:textarea> tags and content
</oui:form>
```

Attributes

Name	Required	rtexprvalue	Description
id	No	true	Specifies the element name
clazz	No	true	Specifies the element class name
title	No	true	Specifies the element title.
style	No	true	Specifies the CSS style properties for the element
xml_lang	No	true	Specifies the natural language for the element and its contents
action	Yes	true	Specifies the URL where the data is sent when the user submits the form.
method	No	true	The MIME type used to encode the content of the form.
enctype	No	true	get post The HTTP method of passing the data to the web server.

Example

The following example shows how to use the <oui:form> tag:

```
<%@ taglib uri="/WEB-INF/tld/xhtmlloui.tld" prefix="oui" %>
<oui:html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
  <oui:head>
    <oui:title>Login</oui:title>
  </oui:head>
  <oui:body>
    <oui:form action="http://somesite.com/adduser"
      method="post">
      Enter Username:
      <oui:input type="text" name="username"
        title="User Name:" />
      Enter Password:
      <oui:input type="password" name="password"
        title="Password:" />
      <oui:primary_path href="#login" short_label="Enter" />
      <oui:secondary_path href="#cancel"
        short_label="Cancel" />
    </oui:form>
  </oui:body>
</oui:html>
```

<oui:head>

Description

The <oui:head> tag encapsulates the XHTML <head> element. The <oui:head> tag contains tags that describe the document. Tags that can be included in the <oui:head> tag are <oui:base>, <oui:link>, <oui:prefetch>, <oui:meta>, and <oui:title>.

Syntax

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

Attributes

Name	Required	rtexprvalue	Description
xml_lang	No	true	Specifies the natural language for the element and its contents
profile	No	true	Space separated list of URLs containing meta data information about the document.

<oui:hr>

Description

The <oui:hr> tag encapsulates the XHTML <hr> element, which displays a horizontal rule.

Syntax

```
<oui:hr>content...</oui:hr>
```

Attributes

Name	Required	rtexprvalue	Description
id	No	true	Specifies the element name
clazz	No	true	Specifies the element class name
title	No	true	Specifies the element title.
style	No	true	Specifies the CSS style properties for the element
xml_lang	No	true	Specifies the natural language for the element and its contents

<oui:html>

Description

The <oui:html> tag is mapped to the WML <wml> element. It defines the start and end of a WML deck.

Syntax

```
<oui:html>
  <oui:head>
    <oui:title>
      document title
    </oui:title>
  </oui:head>
  <oui:body>
    <oui:p>
      content goes here
    ...
  </oui:p>
</oui:body>
</oui:html>
```

Attributes

Name	Required	rtexprvalue	Description
version	No	true	Identifies the HTML DTD version used in the document.
xml_lang	No	true	Specifies the natural language for the element and its contents
xmlns	No	true	Identifies the XML namespace
xmlns_wml	No	true	Identifies the WML XML namespace

<oui:if>

Description

The <oui:if> tag is a conditional tag that can be used to specify that specified code will only be rendered if certain conditions are satisfied.

Syntax

Simple syntax:

```
<oui:if [simplecondition="value"]>
  content
</oui:if>
```

where:

- **simplecondition**—useragent="useragent or browser", agentfamily="family of browsers", gateway_vendor="vendor", version="browser version"
- **content**—A valid combination of text or OUI tags

Complex syntax:

```
<oui:if>
  condition or condition list
  <oui:then>
    content
  </oui:then>
  <oui:else>
    content
  </oui:else>
</oui:if>
```

where:

- **condition**—<oui:condition [simplecondition="value"]>
- **condition list**—<oui:condition_list logic="logic operator">, condition or condition list, <oui:condition_list>

Attributes

Name	Required	rtexprvalue	Description
useragent	No	true	A string to identify the browser being used. This string is compared to the contents of one of the headers from an HTTP request called HTTP_USER_AGENT. For example the user agent header includes the string "UP.Browser" for Openwave browsers while it includes the string "Nokia" for Nokia browsers.
agentfamily	No	true	UPText UPGUI Nokia MSIE5 Generic Identifies the family of the browser being used.
agentsubfamily	No	true	UPGUI UPText Alcatel Nokia Nokia 9110 Generic MSIE5 Identifies a more particular family of browser being used.
gateway_vendor	No	true	Openwave Nokia CMG Identifies the vendor of the gateway.
version	No	true	Specifies the browser version
special	No	true	allopenwave allnokia Specifies whether the handset is using a Openwave browser with an Openwave Gateway or a Nokia browser with a Nokia Gateway. This is a short version for specifying a list of conditions checking for the browser and gateway combination.

Example

See the <oui:conditionlist> tag for an example.

<oui:if_not>

Description

The <oui:if_not> tag is a conditional tag that can be used to specify that specified code will only be rendered if certain conditions are NOT satisfied.

Syntax

Simple syntax:

```
<oui:if_not [simplecondition="value"]>
  content
</oui:if_not>
```

where:

- **simplecondition**—useragent="useragent or browser", agentfamily="family of browsers", gateway_vendor="vendor", version="browser version"
- **content**—A valid combination of text or OUI tags

Complex syntax:

```
<oui:if_not>
  condition or condition list
  <oui:then>
    content
  </oui:then>
  <oui:else>
    content
  </oui:else>
</oui:if_not>
```

where:

- **condition**—<oui:condition [simplecondition="value"]>
- **condition list**—<oui:condition_list logic="logic operator">, condition or condition list, <oui:condition_list>

Attributes

Name	Required	rteprvalue	Description
useragent	No	true	A string to identify the browser being used. This string is compared to the contents of one of the headers from an HTTP request called HTTP_USER_AGENT. For example the user agent header includes the string "UP.Browser" for Openwave browsers while it includes the string "Nokia" for Nokia browsers.
agentfamily	No	true	UPText UPGUI Nokia MSIE5 Generic Identifies the family of the browser being used.
agentsubfamily	No	true	UPGUI UPText Alcatel Nokia Nokia 9110 Generic MSIE5 Identifies a more particular family of browser being used.
gateway_vendor	No	true	Openwave Nokia CMG Identifies the vendor of the gateway.
version	No	true	Specifies the browser version
special	No	true	allopenwave allnokia Specifies whether the handset is using a Openwave browser with an Openwave Gateway or a Nokia browser with a Nokia Gateway. This is a short version for specifying a list of conditions checking for the browser and gateway combination.

Example

The following example shows how to use the <oui:if_not> tag to distinguish an “all-openwave” handset from other handsets.

```
<%@ taglib uri="/WEB-INF/tld/xhtmlloui.tld" prefix="oui" %>
<oui:html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
  <oui:head>
    <oui:title>Conditional Tags</oui:title>
  </oui:head>
  <oui:body id="condtag">
    <oui:p align="left">
      Openwave Detector activated...
      <oui:if_not>
        <oui:conditionlist logic="OR">
          <oui:condition gateway_vendor="openwave" />
          <oui:conditionlist logic="OR">
            <oui:condition agentfamily="upgui" />
            <oui:condition agentfamily="uptext" />
          </oui:conditionlist>
        </oui:conditionlist>
        <oui:then>
          Either you browser or you gateway are not
          Openwave. It may be both.
        </oui:then>
        <oui:else>
          You have an Openwave browser and
          you are going through an Openwave gateway
        </oui:else>
      </oui:if_not>
    </oui:p>
  </oui:body>
</oui:html>
```

<oui:img>

Description

The <oui:img> tag encapsulates the XHTML element and allows you to specify different image types for different classes of devices. This means that you can produce multiple versions of an image and serve the image in the appropriate type to the requesting device. For example, you can serve an image in WBMP format to Nokia and text-based browsers, while serving the same image in PNG format to the Openwave Graphical Mobile Browser.

NOTE Not all Openwave Graphical Mobile Browser phones support PNG format images.

Syntax

```
<oui:img src="image_URL" alt="alternative text"/>
<oui:img localsrc="icon_name_or_number"
    alt="alternative_text" />
```

Attributes

Name	Required	rtexprvalue	Description
id	No	true	Specifies the element name
clazz	No	true	Specifies the element class name
title	No	true	Specifies the element title.
style	No	true	Specifies the CSS style properties for the element
xml_lang	No	true	Specifies the natural language for the element and its contents
src	No	true	The URL of the image to insert into the document.
alt	Yes	true	Alternate text displayed if the image can't be found.
longdesc	No	true	A URL for a document that contains a long description of the image (for text-only browsers).
height	No	true	Forced image height in pixels.
width	No	true	Forced image width in pixels.
vspace	No	true	Specifies the amount of white space to be inserted above and below the image. If specified as a percentage value, the space is based on the available vertical space, and not on the natural size of the image.
hspace	No	true	Specifies the amount of space to the left and right of the image. The default is zero.
align	No	true	top middle bottom Specifies the alignment of the image relative to the current line of text.

Figure 1-1. Predefined Openwave icons

	1. exclamation1		51. heart		101. book3		151. envelope2
	2. exclamation2		52. martini		102. book4		152. wrench
	3. question1		53. bud		103. document2		153. outbox
	4. question2		54. trademark		104. scissors		154. inbox
	5. lefttri1		55. multiply		105. day		155. phone2
	6. righttri1		56. document1		106. ticket		156. factory
	7. lefttri2		57. hourglass1		107. cloud		157. ruler1
	8. righttri2		58. hourglass2		108. envelope1		158. ruler2
	9. littlesquare1		59. floppy1		109. check		159. graph2
	10. littlesquare2		60. snowflake		110. videocam		160. meal2
	11. isymbol		61. cross1		111. camcorder		161. phone3
	12. wineglass		62. cross2		112. house		162. plug
	13. speaker		63. rightarrow1		113. flower		163. family
	14. dollarsign		64. leftarrow1		114. knife		164. link
	15. moon1		65. mug		115. vidtape		165. package
	16. bolt		66. divide		116. glasses		166. fax
	17. medsquare1		67. calendar		117. roundarrow1		167. partlycloudy
	18. medsquare2		68. smileyface		118. roundarrow2		168. plane
	19. littlediamond1		69. star2		119. magnifyglass		169. boat
	20. littlediamond2		70. rightarrow2		120. key		170. dice
	21. bigsquare1		71. leftarrow2		121. note1		171. newspaper
	22. bigsquare2		72. gem		122. note2		172. train
	23. littlecircle1		73. checkmark1		123. boltnut		173. blankfull
	24. littlecircle2		74. dog		124. shoe		174. blankhalf
	25. wristwatch		75. star3		125. car		175. blankquarter
	26. plus		76. sparkle		126. floppy2		500. pdlogo
	27. minus		77. lightbulb		127. chart		501. lockcertificate
	28. star1		78. bird		128. graph1		502. caps
	29. uparrow1		79. folder1		129. mailbox		503. lower
	30. downarrow1		80. head1		130. flashlight		504. number
	31. circleslash		81. copyright		131. rolocard		505. symbols
	32. downtri1		82. registered		132. check2		506. accept
	33. uptri1		83. briefcase		133. leaf		507. checkbox
	34. downtri2		84. folder2		134. hound		508. edit
	35. uptri2		85. phone1		135. battery		509. radio
	36. bigdiamond1		86. voiceballoon		136. scroll		510. view
	37. bigdiamond2		87. creditcard		137. thumbtack		511. back
	38. biggestsquare1		88. uptri3		138. lockkey		512. bookmarks
	39. biggestsquare2		89. downtri3		139. dollar		513. exit
	40. bigcircle1		90. usa		140. lefthand		514. home
	41. bigcircle2		91. note3		141. righthand		515. inbox1
	42. uparrow2		92. clipboard		142. tablet		516. mark
	43. downarrow2		93. cup		143. paperclip		517. personal
	44. sun		94. camera1		144. present		518. reload
	45. baseball		95. rain		145. tag		
	46. clock		96. football		146. meal1		
	47. moon2		97. book1		147. books		
	48. bell		98. stopsign		148. truck		
	49. pushpin		99. trafficlight		149. pencil		
	50. smallface		100. book2		150. uplogo		

9 pixels high and 13 and 15 pixels wide. © copyright 2000, Phone.com

Example

The following examples show how to use the <oui:img> tag:

```
<%@ taglib uri="/WEB-INF/tld/xhtmloui.tld" prefix="oui" %>
<oui:html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
  <oui:head>
    <oui:title>Icons</oui:title>
  </oui:head>
  <oui:body>
    <oui:img alt="moon2" localsrc="moon2"/> -
    <oui:img alt="star2" localsrc="star2"/><br/>
    <oui:img alt="day" localsrc="day"/> -
    <oui:img alt="scissors" localsrc="scissors"/><br/>
    <oui:img alt="creditcard" localsrc="creditcard"/> -
    <oui:img alt="110" localsrc="110"/><br/>
    <oui:img alt="85" localsrc="85"/> -
    <oui:img alt="moon1" localsrc="moon1"/>
  </oui:body>
</oui:html>
```

```
<%@ taglib uri="/WEB-INF/tld/xhtmloui.tld" prefix="oui" %>
<oui:html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
  <oui:head>
    <oui:title>img Tag</oui:title>
  </oui:head>
  <oui:body>
    <oui:p style="text-align: center">gif image<oui:br/>
    <oui:img src="logo.gif" alt="gif logo"/>
    </oui:p>
  </oui:body>
</oui:html>
```

<oui:input>

Description

The <oui:input> tag encapsulates the XHTML <input> element, which defines a field in which the user can input data. The <oui:input> tag is contained in the <oui:form> tag.

Syntax

```
<oui:input attributes/>
```

Attributes

Name	Required	rtexprvalue	Description
id	No	true	Specifies the element name
clazz	No	true	Specifies the element class name
title	No	true	Specifies element title.
style	No	true	Specifies the CSS style properties for the element
xml_lang	No	true	Specifies the natural language for the element and its contents
type	No	true	text password Specifies how the device should display text the user enters. Specifying type="text" causes the text to be visible. Specifying type="password" causes the text to be masked (for example, replaced by "*" characters). Note that the password mode is not encrypted so you should not rely on it for securing critical data.
name	Yes	true	Required. The name of the variable in which the device stores the text entered by the user. When the device displays the <oui:input> element, the value in the specified variable appears in the entry field.

value	No	true	<p>Specifies the value of the variable named in the name attribute. When the element is displayed and the variable named in the name attribute is not set, the name variable is assigned the value specified in the value attribute. If the name variable already contains a value, the value attribute is ignored.</p> <p>If the value attribute specifies a value that does not conform to the input mask specified by the format attribute, the user agent ignores the value attribute.</p>
size	No	true	Specifies the width of the input field
maxlength	No	true	Specifies the maximum number of characters the user can enter in the field
src	No	true	The URL of an image. Use it with type="image".
tabindex	No	true	Sets the position in the tabbing order
emptyok	No	true	<p>true false</p> <p>Specifies whether the user can leave the field blank,</p>
format	No	true	Specifies a data format that the user entry must match (see Specifying a Format Mask below). If you omit this attribute, the device assumes *M (default uppercase first character followed by up to maxlength number of mixed case alphabetic and numeric characters).
accesskey	No	true	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.

Specifying a Format Mask

You can specify the following values for the format attribute:

Table 1-1. <input> tag format masks

Tag	Description
A	Any symbolic or uppercase alphabetic character (no numbers).
a	Any symbolic or lowercase alphabetic character (no numbers).
N	Any numeric character (no symbols or alphabetic characters).
X	Any symbolic, numeric, or uppercase alphabetic character (cannot be changed to lowercase).
x	Any symbolic, numeric, or lowercase alphabetic character (cannot be changed to uppercase).
M	Any symbolic, numeric, or uppercase alphabetic character (can be changed to lowercase). For multiple character input, defaults to uppercase first character.
m	Any symbolic, numeric, or lowercase alphabetic character (can be changed to uppercase). For multiple character input, defaults to lowercase first character.

- To limit the number of characters users can enter, specify a single digit number before the character tag. For example, `format="3X"` lets the user enter a maximum of three symbolic, numeric, or uppercase alphabetic characters.
- To let users enter an unlimited number of characters, specify an asterisk (*) before the character tag. For example, `format="*a"` lets the user enter any number of symbolic or lowercase alphabetic characters.

Example

The following example shows how to use the <oui:input> tag:

```
<%@ taglib uri="/WEB-INF/tld/xhtmloui.tld" prefix="oui" %>
<oui:html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
  <oui:head>
    <oui:title>Wash. D.C. Phone</oui:title>
  </oui:head>
  <oui:body id="formatsample">
    <oui:p>
      Phone no:
      <oui:input type="text" name="phoneno" value=""
        format="AAAAAAA">
      <oui:additional_format agentfamily="UPText"
        format="\2\0\2\ -NNNNNNN" />
      <oui:additional_format agentfamily="UPGUI"
        format="\(\2\0\2\)NNN\ -NNNN" />
      <oui:additional_format agentfamily="Nokia"
        format="NNNNNNNN" />
      <oui:additional_format agentfamily="MSIE"
        format="NNN\XNNNNNNNN" />
    </oui:input>
  </oui:p>
  <oui:primary_path href="#process" short_label="OK" />
  <oui:secondary_path href="#exit"
    short_label="Cancel" />
</oui:body>
</oui:html>
```

<oui:li>

Description

The <oui:li> tag encapsulates the XHTML element, which defines an item in a list.

Syntax

```
<oui:ol>
  <oui:li>list item</oui:li>
  <oui:li>list item</oui:li>
  ...
  <oui:li>list item</oui:li>
</oui:ol>

<oui:ul>
  <oui:li>list item</oui:li>
  <oui:li>list item</oui:li>
  ...
  <oui:li>list item</oui:li>
</oui:ul>
```

Attributes

Name	Required	rtexprvalue	Description
id	No	true	Specifies the element name
clazz	No	true	Specifies the element class name
title	No	true	Specifies the element title.
style	No	true	Specifies the CSS style properties for the element
xml_lang	No	true	Specifies the natural language for the element and its contents

Example

See the <oui:ul> and <oui:ol> tags for examples.

<oui:menu>

Description

The <oui:menu> tag implements a menu as hyperlinks on Nokia phones and as a numbered list on Openwave text-based browsers.

Syntax

```
<oui:menu>  
  One or more menu items  
</oui:menu>
```

Attributes

Name	Required	rtextvalue	Description
id	No	true	Specifies the element name
classvalue	No	true	Specifies the element class name

Example

See the <oui:menu_item> tag for an example.

<oui:menu_item>

Description

The <oui:menu_item> tag specifies a particular choice for a selection denoted by <oui:menu> or <oui:task_menu> tags.

Syntax

```
<oui:menu>
  <oui:menu_item title="label"
    href="url"
    icon="icon"
    text="text" >
    content or task
  </oui:menu_item>
  ...
</oui:menu>
```

or

```
<oui:task_menu>
  <oui:menu_item title="label"
    href="url"
    icon="icon"
    text="text" >
    content or task
  </oui:menu_item>
  ...
</oui:task_menu>
```


Attributes

Name	Required	rtexprvalue	Description
id	No	true	Specifies the element name
classvalue	No	true	Specifies the element class name
title	No	true	A label that identifies the option. The Mobile Browser uses the title as the ACCEPT key label when the user selects the option. To ensure compatibility on a wide range of devices, <i>label</i> should be a maximum of five characters.
href	No	true	Specifies the URL to open if the user selects the option.
icon	No	true	Specifies the name of a known icon to be displayed to the left of the option. If the device cannot find the icon in ROM (Read Only Memory), it attempts to retrieve it from the UP.Link Server. (see Figure 1-1 of the tag for a list of icon names).
text	No	true	The device displays this text to represent the selection item.

Example

The following example shows how to use the <oui:menu_item> tag:

```
<%@ taglib uri="/WEB-INF/tld/xhtmlloui.tld" prefix="oui" %>
<oui:html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" >
  <oui:head>
    <oui:title>Calendar App</oui:title>
  </oui:head>
  <oui:body>
    <oui:p>
      <oui:menu>
        <oui:menu_item href="sample_task.jsp"
          title="Today" text="Today (July 11)" />
        <oui:menu_item href="#this_week_view"
          title="Week" text="Week (9-13)" />
        <oui:menu_item href="#month_view"
          title="Month" text="Month (July)" />
        <oui:menu_item href="sample_task.jsp"
          title="Tomorrow"
          text="Tomorrow (July 12)" />
        <oui:menu_item href="sample_task.jsp"
          title="Friday" text="Friday (July 13)" />
        <oui:menu_item href="sample_task.jsp"
          title="Next" text="Next Appoint" icon="clock"/>
        <oui:menu_item href="search_date.jsp"
          title="Search" text="Pick a date..." />
      </oui:menu>
    </oui:p>
  </oui:body>
</oui:html>
```

<oui:method>

Description

The <oui:method> tag specifies a particular rendering strategy to be enforced on a particular context (such as <oui:body_pager>, <oui:menu>, or <oui:form>) specified by the <oui:rendering_directive>.

Syntax

See <oui:rendering_directive> for the syntax.

Attributes

Name	Required	rexprvalue	Description
id	No	true	Specifies the element name
classvalue	No	true	Specifies the element class name
name	No	true	Specifies the feature to be enforced on the context. See <oui:rendering_directive> for the valid values.

Example

See <oui:rendering_directive> for an example.

<oui:ol>

Description

The <oui:ol> tag encapsulates the XHTML element, which creates an ordered (numbered) list.

Syntax

```
<oui:ol>
  <oui:li>list item</oui:li>
  <oui:li>list item</oui:li>
  ...
  <oui:li>list item</oui:li>
</oui:ol>
```

Attributes

Name	Required	rtexprvalue	Description
id	No	true	Specifies the element name
clazz	No	true	Specifies the element class name
title	No	true	Specifies the element title.
style	No	true	Specifies the CSS style properties for the element
xml_lang	No	true	Specifies the natural language for the element and its contents

Example

The following example shows how to use the <oui:menu_item> tag:

```
<%@ taglib uri="/WEB-INF/tld/xhtmloui.tld" prefix="oui" %>
<oui:html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
  <oui:head>
    <oui:title>Ordered List</oui:title>
  </oui:head>
  <oui:body>
    <oui:p>
      <ol>
        <li>wedge</li>
        <li>valance</li>
        <li>camber</li>
        <li>track bar</li>
      </ol>
    </oui:p>
  </oui:body>
</oui:html>
```

<oui:option>

Description

The <oui:option> tag encapsulates the XHTML <option> element, which defines an item in a drop-down list. The <oui:option> tag is contained in the <oui:select> tag.

Syntax

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

Attributes

Name	Required	rtexprvalue	Description
id	No	true	Specifies the element name
clazz	No	true	Specifies the element class name
title	No	true	Specifies the element title.
style	No	true	Specifies the CSS style properties for the element
xml_lang	No	true	Specifies the natural language for the element and its contents
selected	No	true	
value	No	true	

Example

The following example shows how to use the <oui:option> tag:

```
<%@ taglib uri="/WEB-INF/tld/xhtmlloui.tld" prefix="oui" %>
<oui:html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
  <oui:head>
    <oui:title>Option</oui:title>
  </oui:head>
  <oui:body>
    <oui:form action="http://somesite.com/prog"
      method="post">
      <oui:label for="city">select, option example</label>
      <oui:select name="city">
        <oui:option label="Los Angeles" value="la">
          Los Angeles</option>
        <oui:option label="San Francisco" value="sf">
          San Francisco</option>
        <oui:option label="Las Vegas" value="lv">
          Las Vegas</option>
        <oui:option label="Reno" value="rn">Reno</option>
      </oui:select>
    </oui:form>
  </oui:body>
</oui:html>
```

<oui:p>

Description

The <oui:p> tag encapsulates the XHTML <p> element, which defines a paragraph.

Syntax

```
<oui:p>content...</oui:p>
```

Attributes

Name	Required	rtexprvalue	Description
id	No	true	Specifies the element name
clazz	No	true	Specifies the element class name
title	No	true	Specifies the element title.
style	No	true	Specifies the CSS style properties for the element
xml_lang	No	true	Specifies the natural language for the element and its contents
align	No	true	Sets horizontal alignment for the paragraph

<oui:param>

Description

The <oui:param> tag specifies a parameter to a <oui:method> tag. See <oui:rendering_directive> for more information.

Syntax

See <oui:rendering_directive> for the syntax.

Attributes

Name	Required	rexprvalue	Description
id	No	true	Specifies the element name
name	Yes	true	Specifies the variable name.
value	No	true	Specifies the value of the variable specified in the name attribute.
valuetype	No	true	
type	No	true	

Example

See the <oui:rendering_directive> tag for an example.

<oui:prefetch>

Description

The <oui:prefetch> tag preloads one or more documents to diminish latency for those telephones that support the feature. It encapsulates the XHTML <link> element by allowing developers to take advantage of this feature for phones that support preloading while not breaking the code on phones that do not support the feature.

NOTE The <oui:prefetch> tag must be contained in the <oui:head> tag.

Syntax

```
<oui:html>
  <oui:head>
    <oui:prefetch href="URL" />
  </oui:head>
  ...
</oui:html>
```

Attributes

Name	Required	rtexprvalue	Description
id	No	true	Specifies the element name
classvalue	No	true	Specifies the element class name
href	No	true	Specifies the URL to be preloaded.

<oui:primary_path>

Description

The <oui:primary_path> tag is the main card activity that most users will want to take most of the time. It abstracts how navigation can be optimally implemented across different devices. The <oui:primary_path> renders to the primary soft key on Openwave browsers while it renders as the first link on Nokia browsers.

NOTE You can only have one primary path on a card.

Syntax

Simple case using a simple URL:

```
<oui:primary_path href="URL"
  short_label="Softkey Label"
  long_label="Hyperlink text">
```

Complex case using a task:

```
<oui:primary_path short_label="Softkey Label"
  long_label="Hyperlink text">
  task (<oui:caller>, <oui:prev>, <oui:noop>, <oui:go>, or
  <oui:refresh>)
</oui:primary_path>
```

Attributes

Name	Required	rtexprvalue	Description
id	No	true	Specifies the element name
classvalue	No	true	Specifies the element class name
href	No	true	Specifies the URL to open when the user chooses the primary soft key (or the first link for Nokia browsers).
long_label	No	true	Specifies the long label for the URL.
short_label	No	true	Specifies the short label for the URL.

Example

See the <oui:form> tag for an example.

<oui:raw_mode>

Description

The <oui:raw_mode> tag specifies that the content of the tag should be rendered as written. Ideally, OUI contains all you need to build good wireless applications. There may be cases, however, in which you need to use parts of XHTML in ways that are not natively supported by the OUI XHTML Tag Library. The <raw_mode> tag allows you to specify XHTML that is to be rendered without OUI translation.

Syntax

```
<oui:raw_mode element="OUI element">  
    any valid combination of XHTML tags (no OUI tags)  
</oui:raw_mode>
```

Attributes

No attributes.

Example

```
<%@ taglib uri="/WEB-INF/tld/xhtmlloui.tld" prefix="oui" %>  
<oui:html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" >  
    <oui:head>  
        <oui:title>Raw Mode</oui:title>  
    </oui:head>  
    <oui:body>  
        <oui:raw_mode>  
            <p>  
                 -  
                <br/>  
                 -  
                <br/>  
                 -  
                <br/>  
                 -  
                  
            </p>  
        </oui:raw_mode>  
    </oui:body>  
</oui:html>
```

<oui:rendering_directive>

Description

The <oui:rendering_directive> functions like a compiler option. Directives tell OUI to divert from its default behavior in some specific cases when rendering the static XHTML for the browser.

Attributes

Name	Required	rtexprvalue	Description
apply_to	Yes	true	body_pager Specifies context to which the directive should be applied.

Syntax

Simple Case: No Parameters

```
<oui:rendering_directive apply_to="WAOM Object Name">
    <oui:method name="directive name" />
</oui:rendering_directive>
```

Table 1-2. <rendering_directive> tag objects and directives

WAOM Object Name	Directive Name
body_pager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> enforce_title: Puts the title in the body of the card if the device does not support the title attribute of the <card> element. enforce_navigation_with_links: Enforces all navigation to be rendered using <anchor> tags regardless of the device.

Complex case: Parameters to rendering directive required

```
<oui:rendering_directive apply_to="WAOM Object Name">
  <oui:method name="directive name" >
    <oui:param name="parameter name"
      value="parameter value" />
  </oui:method>
</oui:rendering_directive>
```

Table 1-3. <rendering_directive> tag objects and directives

WAOM Object Name	Directive Name	Parameter(s)	Parameter Value
<oui:form>	enforce_logical_back	backURL	URL to be opened when the user navigates to the card in a backward direction.

Example

The following examples show how to use the <oui:rendering_directive> tag:

```
<%@ taglib uri="/WEB-INF/tld/xhtmlloui.tld" prefix="oui" %>
<oui:html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
  <oui:head>
    <oui:title>Ren Directive</oui:title>
  </oui:head>
  <oui:body>
    <oui:rendering_directive apply_to="card">
      <oui:method name="enforce_title" />
    </oui:rendering_directive>
    <oui:p>
      8 Ladybrook Square
      Ladybrook Square
      Hemsel
      Nottinghamshire
      GY52 7UL
    <oui:br/>
    <oui:a href="map.jsp?id=32647287328"
      title="map">See map</oui:a>
    </oui:p>
    <oui:p>
      Tel:(01452)9344615582<br/>
      Fax:(01452)2355810158<br/>
      info@openwave.com
      <oui:primary_path href="top.jsp" short_label="Main"
        long_label="Back to main page" />
    </oui:p>
  </oui:body>
</oui:html>
```

<oui:secondary_path>

Description

The <oui:secondary_path> tag encapsulates a semi-main path activity of the card. These are activities that many users (but not the majority) perform often. It abstracts how navigation can be optimally implemented across different devices. The <secondary_path> tag renders to the secondary soft key on Openwave browsers while it renders as a link on Nokia browsers.

Syntax

Simple case: simple URL

```
<oui:secondary_path href="URL"
  short_label="Softkey Label"
  long_label="Hyperlink text">
```

Attributes

Name	Required	rtexprvalue	Description
href	No	true	Specifies the URL to open when the user chooses the secondary soft key for Openwave browsers or hyperlink for Nokia browsers.
long_label	No	true	Specifies the long label for the link.
short_label	No	true	Specifies the short label for the link.

Example

See the <oui:form> tag and the <oui:input> tag for examples.

<oui:select>

Description

The <oui:select> tag encapsulates the XHTML <select> element, which defines a drop-down menu. The <oui:option> tags contained in the <oui:select> tag provide the choices in the menu.

Syntax

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

Attributes

Name	Required	rtexprvalue	Description
id	No	true	Specifies the element name
clazz	No	true	Specifies the element class name
title	No	true	Specifies the element title.
style	No	true	Specifies the CSS style properties for the element
xml_lang	No	true	Specifies the natural language for the element and its contents
name	No	true	List name
size	No	true	Specifies the number of visible items in the list.
multiple	No	true	false true Specifies whether multiple items can be selected
tabindex	No	true	Position in tabbing order.

Example

See the <oui:option> tag for an example.

<oui:side_path>

Description

The <oui:side_path> tag specifies an activity used occasionally by most users. It abstracts how navigation can be optimally implemented across different devices. The <oui:side_path> tag renders to the secondary soft key on Openwave browsers while it renders as a link in the “Options” menu on Nokia browsers.

Syntax

```
<oui:side_path href="URL"  
              short_label="Softkey Label"  
              long_label="Hyperlink text">
```

Attributes

Name	Required	rtexprvalue	Description
id	No	true	Specifies the element name
classvalue	No	true	Specifies the element class name
href	No	true	Specifies the URL to open when the user chooses the secondary soft key for Openwave browsers or the link from the “Options” menu for Nokia browsers.
long_label	No	true	Specifies the long label for the link.
short_label	No	true	Specifies the short label for the link.

Example

The following example shows how to use the <oui:side_path> tag:

```
<%@ taglib uri="/WEB-INF/tld/xhtmloui.tld" prefix="oui" %>
<oui:html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
  <oui:head>
    <oui:title>Side Path</oui:title>
  </oui:head>
  <oui:body>
    <oui:p>
      Side paths are for activities you hardly ever
      do when using a mobile application
      <oui:primary_path href="pp.jsp"
        short_label="PPath" />
      <oui:secondary_path href="sp.jsp"
        short_label="SPath" />
      <oui:side_path href="sidep.jsp"
        short_label="SidePath" />
    </oui:p>
  </oui:body>
</oui:html>
```

<oui:small>

The <oui:small> tag encapsulates the XHTML <small> element, which defines content that is displayed in a smaller font.

Syntax

```
<oui:small>content...</oui:small>
```

Attributes

Name	Required	rtexprvalue	Description
id	No	true	Specifies the element name
clazz	No	true	Specifies the element class name
title	No	true	Specifies the element title.
style	No	true	Specifies the CSS style properties for the element
xml_lang	No	true	Specifies the natural language for the element and its contents

<oui:strong>

The <oui:strong> tag encapsulates the XHTML element, which defines content that is displayed in a smaller font.

Syntax

```
<oui:strong>content...</oui:strong>
```

Attributes

Name	Required	rtexprvalue	Description
id	No	true	Specifies the element name
clazz	No	true	Specifies the element class name
title	No	true	Specifies the element title.
style	No	true	Specifies the CSS style properties for the element
xml_lang	No	true	Specifies the natural language for the element and its contents

<oui:table>

Description

The <oui:table> tag encapsulates the XHTML <table> element and is useful for building tables without breaking the rendering on phones that do not support tables. There are three ways of interpreting the meaning of information laid out in a table: Row logic, column logic, and matrix logic. OUI fully supports tables of the first two types and attempts to display tables with matrix logic.

Syntax

```
<oui:table logic="logic" columns="number of columns">
  <oui:tr>
    <oui:td>cell 1.1 </oui:td>
    <oui:td>cell 1.2</oui:td>
  </oui:tr>
  ...
  <oui:tr>
    <oui:td>cell 2.1</oui:td>
    <oui:td>cell 2.2</oui:td>
  </oui:tr>
</oui:table>
```

In the syntax for this tag, the value of the `columns` attribute must match effective number of columns. The `logic` attribute can be `row`, `column`, or `matrix`.

Attributes

Name	Required	rtexprvalue	Description
<code>id</code>	No	true	Specifies the element name
<code>clazz</code>	No	true	Specifies the element class name
<code>title</code>	No	true	Specifies the element title.
<code>style</code>	No	true	Specifies the CSS style properties for the element
<code>xml_lang</code>	No	true	Specifies the natural language for the element and its contents
<code>summary</code>	No	true	A short description of the table.

Example

The following example shows how to use the <oui:table> tag:

```
<%@ taglib uri="/WEB-INF/tld/xhtmlloui.tld" prefix="oui" %>
<oui:html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" >
  <oui:head>
    <oui:title>NWC Standings</oui:title>
  </oui:head>
  <oui:body>
    <oui:p align="center">
      1985 NASCAR Winston Cup Standings
    </oui:p>
    <oui:p align="left">
      <oui:table>
        <oui:tr>
          <oui:th>Driver</oui:th>
          <oui:th>Points</oui:th>
        </oui:tr>
        <oui:tr>
          <oui:td>1.Darrell Waltrip</oui:td>
          <oui:td>4292</oui:td>
        </oui:tr>
        <oui:tr>
          <oui:td>2.Bill Elliot</oui:td>
          <oui:td>4191</oui:td>
        </oui:tr>
        <oui:tr>
          <oui:td>3.Harry Gant</oui:td>
          <oui:td>4033</oui:td>
        </oui:tr>
        <oui:tr>
          <oui:td>4.Neil Bonnett</oui:td>
          <oui:td>3902</oui:td>
        </oui:tr>
        <oui:tr>
          <oui:td>5.Geoff Bodine</oui:td>
          <oui:td>3862</oui:td>
        </oui:tr>
      </oui:table>
    </oui:p>
  </oui:body>
</oui:html>
```

<oui:task_menu>

Description

The <oui:task_menu> tag specifies a set of menu options associated with the secondary softkey or the OPTIONS key. When the user selects the secondary softkey or OPTIONS key, a popup appears above the key on graphical mobile browsers showing the menu. On the Nokia and text-based browsers, the menu is shown in another card. This mechanism replaces the traditional way of supporting multiple paths on text-based browsers.

On Openwave browsers, the task menu options can be selected by either pressing the key accelerator associated with the item in the popup, or by using the up/down navigation to highlight one of the options and then pressing the primary softkey or the ACCEPT key.

Syntax

```
<oui:task_menu short_label="Softkey Label"
  long_label="Hyperlink Text">
  <oui:menu_item href="URL" text="Menu Item Text"/>
  <oui:menu_item href="URL" text="Menu Item Text"/>
  ...
  <oui:menu_item href="URL" text="Menu Item Text"/>
</oui:task_menu>
```

Attributes

Name	Required	rtexprvalue	Description
id	No	true	Specifies the element name
clazz	No	true	Specifies the element class name
title	No	true	Specifies the element title.
style	No	true	Specifies the CSS style properties for the element
xml_lang	No	true	Specifies the natural language for the element and its contents
short_label	No	true	Specifies the short label for the link.
long_label	No	true	Specifies the long label for the link.

Example

The following example shows how to use the <oui:task_menu> tag:

```
<%@ taglib uri="/WEB-INF/tld/xhtmloui.tld" prefix="oui" %>
<oui:html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
  <oui:head>
    <oui:title>Email Inbox</oui:title>
  </oui:head>
  <oui:body>
    <oui:p>
      <oui:menu>
        <oui:menu_item href="ema.jsp?344b53"
          title="View"
          text="Fred:Lunch" />
        <oui:menu_item href="ema.jsp?345a29"
          title="View" text="Joan:Bugs Have Been Fixed!" />
        <oui:menu_item href="ema.jsp?345a49"
          title="View"
          text="George:RE:Expenses in 4th quarter" />
        <oui:menu_item href="ema.jsp?345a45"
          title="View"
          text="Phil:Urgent Issue " />
        <oui:menu_item href="ema.jsp?345a59"
          title="View"
          text="Betty:2pm Design Meeting" />
      </oui:menu>
    </oui:p>
    <oui:task_menu short_label="Menu"
      long_label="Show Menu">
      <oui:menu_item href="#compose" text="Compose New"/>
      <oui:menu_item href="#viewfldr"
        text="View Folders"/>
      <oui:menu_item href="#newfldr"
        text="Create New Folder"/>
      <oui:menu_item href="#signout" text="Sign Out"/>
    </oui:task_menu>
  </oui:body>
</oui:html>
```


<oui:td>

Description

The <oui:td> tag encapsulates the XHTML <td> element, which defines a cell in a table.

Syntax

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

Attributes

Name	Required	rtexprvalue	Description
id	No	true	Specifies the element name
clazz	No	true	Specifies the element class name
title	No	true	Specifies the element title.
style	No	true	Specifies the CSS style properties for the element
xml_lang	No	true	Specifies the natural language for the element and its contents
abbr	No	true	Abbreviated version of the content in the cell
axis	No	true	
headers	No	true	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.
scope	No	true	col row Specifies the cells for which the <td> element provides header information. This attribute is a simpler alternative to using headers.
rowspan	No	true	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.
colspans	No	true	Sets the umber of columns this cell must cover. If the value is 0, this column spans from this column to the last column in the table.
align	No	true	left center right Sets horizontal alignment for content in the cell.
valign	No	true	top middle bottom baseline Sets vertical alignment for content in the cell.

Example

See the <oui:table> tag for an example.

<oui:textarea>

Description

The <oui:textarea> tag is mapped to the <oui:input> tag. It defines a text input field and is contained in the <oui:form> tag.

Syntax

```
<oui:textarea>content</oui:textarea>
```

Attributes

Name	Required	rtexprvalue	Description
id	No	true	Specifies the element name
clazz	No	true	Specifies the element class name
title	No	true	Specifies the element title.
style	No	true	Specifies the CSS style properties for the element
xml_lang	No	true	Specifies the natural language for the element and its contents
name	true	true	Text area name
rows	true	true	Sets the text area height in rows
cols	true	true	Sets the text area width in characters
tabindex	No	true	Position in tabbing order
accesskey	No	true	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.

Example

The following example shows how to use the <oui:textarea> tag:

```
<%@ taglib uri="/WEB-INF/tld/xhtmloui.tld" prefix="oui" %>
<oui:html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
  <oui:head>
    <oui:title>Email Inbox</oui:title>
  </oui:head>
  <oui:body>
    <oui:form action="http://somesite.com/process"
      method="post">
      <oui:textarea cols="10" rows="3" name="symptoms">
        List symptoms here...
      </oui:textarea>
    </oui:form>
  </oui:body>
</oui:html>
```

<oui:th>

Description

The <oui:th> tag encapsulates the XHTML <th> element, which defines a heading cell in a table.

Syntax

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

Attributes

Name	Required	rtexprvalue	Description
id	No	true	Specifies the element name
clazz	No	true	Specifies the element class name
title	No	true	Specifies the element title.
style	No	true	Specifies the CSS style properties for the element
xml_lang	No	true	Specifies the natural language for the element and its contents
abbr	No	true	Abbreviated version of the content in the cell
axis	No	true	
headers	No	true	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.
scope	No	true	col row Specifies the cells for which the <td> element provides header information. This attribute is a simpler alternative to using headers.
rowspan	No	true	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.
colspans	No	true	Sets the umber of columns this cell must cover. If the value is 0, this column spans from this column to the last column in the table.
align	No	true	left center right Sets horizontal alignment for content in the cell.
valign	No	true	top middle bottom baseline Sets vertical alignment for content in the cell.

Example

See the <oui:table> tag for an example.

<oui:then>

Description

The <oui:then> tag specifies the code that should be rendered if the conditions defined in the <oui:condition> or <oui:conditionlist> tags are satisfied.

Syntax

```
<oui:if>
  conditions (<oui:condition> or <oui:condition_list>)
  <oui:then>
    any valid combination of OUI tags
  <oui:then>
  <oui:else>
    any valid combination of OUI tags
  </oui:else>
</oui:if>
```

or

```
<oui:if_not>
  conditions (<oui:condition> or <oui:condition_list>)
  <oui:then>
    any valid combination of OUI tags
  </oui:then>
  <oui:else>
    any valid combination of OUI tags
  </oui:else>
</oui:if_not>
```

Attributes

Name	Required	rtexprvalue	Description
id	No	true	Specifies the element name
classvalue	No	true	Specifies the element class name

Example

See the <oui:conditionlist> tag for an example.

<oui:title>

Description

The <oui:title> tag encapsulates the XHTML <title> element and provides a document title that is displayed at the top of the document in the browser's title area. This tag is contained in the <oui:head> tag.

Syntax

```
<oui:head>
  <oui:title>Document Title</oui:title>
</oui:head>
```

Attributes

Name	Required	rtexprvalue	Description
xml_lang	No	true	Specifies the natural language for the element and its contents

<oui:tr>

Description

The <oui:tr> tag encapsulates the XHTML <tr> element, which defines a row in a table.

Syntax

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

Attributes

Name	Required	rtexprvalue	Description
id	No	true	Specifies the element name
clazz	No	true	Specifies the element class name
title	No	true	Specifies the element title.
style	No	true	Specifies the CSS style properties for the element
xml_lang	No	true	Specifies the natural language for the element and its contents
align	No	true	left center right Sets horizontal alignment for the row.
valign	No	true	top middle bottom baseline Sets vertical alignment for the row.

Example

See the <oui:table> tag for an example.

<oui:u>

Description

The <oui:u> tag is mapped to the WML <u> element, which defines underlined text.

Syntax

```
<oui:u>content...</oui:u>
```

Attributes

Name	Required	rexprvalue	Description
id	No	true	Specifies the element name
clazz	No	true	Specifies the element class name
title	No	true	Specifies the element title.
style	No	true	Specifies the CSS style properties for the element
xml_lang	No	true	Specifies the natural language for the element and its contents

<oui:ul>

Description

The <oui:ul> tag encapsulates the XHTML element, which defines an unordered list.

Syntax

```
<oui:ul>
  <oui:li>list item</oui:li>
  <oui:li>list item</oui:li>
  ...
  <oui:li>list item</oui:li>
</oui:ul>
```

Attributes

Name	Required	rtexprvalue	Description
id	No	true	Specifies the element name
clazz	No	true	Specifies the element class name
title	No	true	Specifies the element title.
style	No	true	Specifies the CSS style properties for the element
xml_lang	No	true	Specifies the natural language for the element and its contents

Example

The following example shows how to use the <oui:textarea> tag:

```
<%@ taglib uri="/WEB-INF/tld/xhtmlloui.tld" prefix="oui" %>
<oui:html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
  <oui:head>
    <oui:title>Unordered List</oui:title>
  </oui:head>
  <oui:body>
    <oui:ul>
      <oui:li>Grand Canyon</oui:li>
      <oui:li>Yosemite</oui:li>
      <oui:li>Yellowstone</oui:li>
      <oui:li>Denali</oui:li>
    </oui:ul>
  </oui:body>
</oui:html>
```

<oui:var>

Description

The <oui:var> tag maps to the XHTML <i> element, which displays text in italics.

Syntax

```
<oui:var>content...</oui:var>
```

Attributes

Name	Required	rtexprvalue	Description
id	No	true	Specifies the element name
clazz	No	true	Specifies the element class name
title	No	true	Specifies the element title.
style	No	true	Specifies the CSS style properties for the element
xml_lang	No	true	Specifies the natural language for the element and its contents