



Interactive Info Center

XHTML Gigaset Profile 2.0

User Agent Specification

Version 1.0.6

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1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of the Document

The purpose of this document is to describe the implementation of the XHTML-Gigaset Profile for the Interactive Info Center in the different Gigaset systems.

1.2 Validity of the document

This document is valid for the user interface of the Interactive Info Center.

2 XHTML Reference

2.1 Overview

The XHTML-GP (XHTML Gigaset Profile) defines a subset of the standardized XHTML-MP (XHTML Mobile Profile).

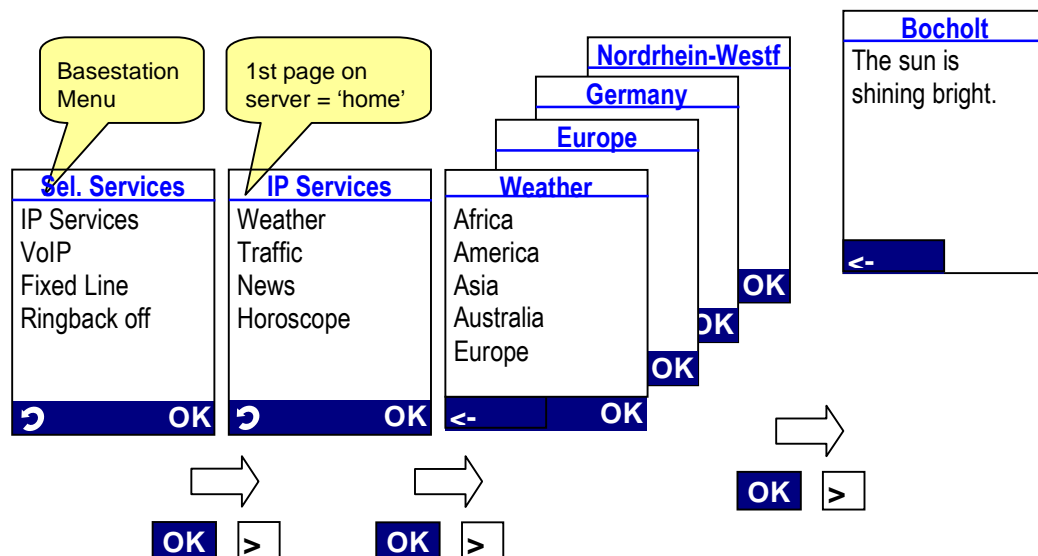
2.2 General principles

2.2.1 Basics

The general user interface principles of the device are defined by the corresponding user interface specification of the handset and the basestation. This document describes only the behaviour related to the interpretation of XHTML-GP pages.

2.2.2 Navigation

Navigating forwards:



Navigating backwards:

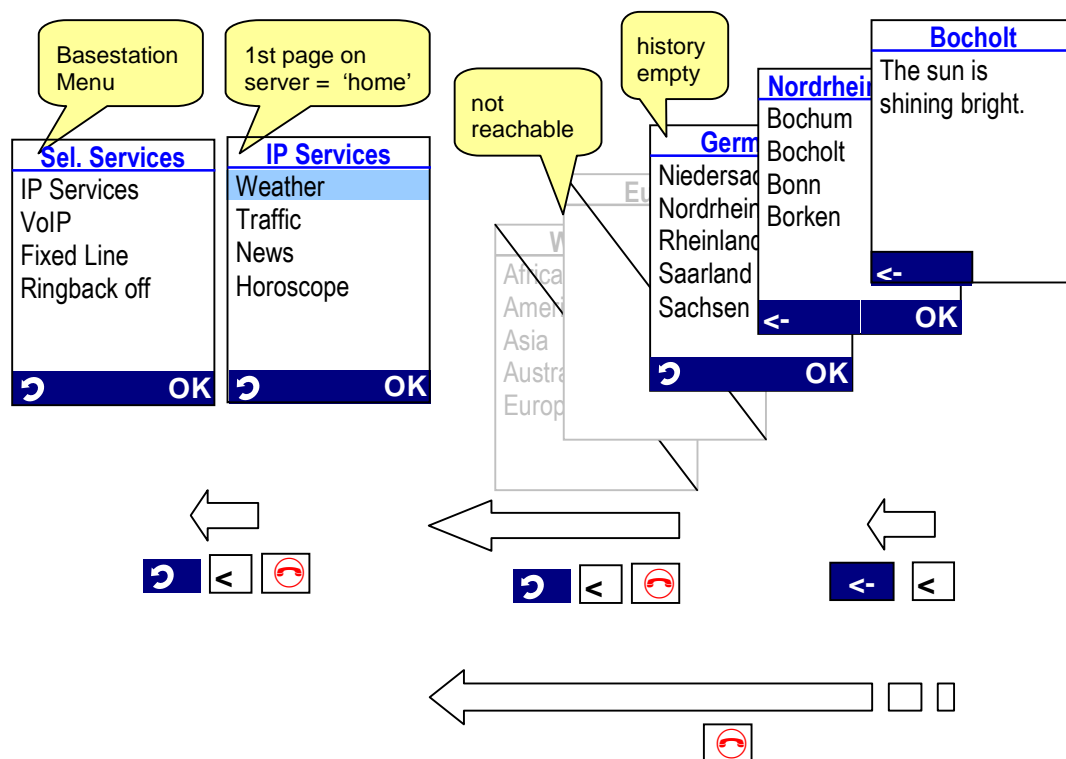
Every visited link is stored in a history list. This list works as a LIFO list (Last In – First Out). When the list is full, the oldest empty will be removed in order to get space for a new entry.

The End-Key always jumps to the “home page” from any link.

If a previous page is available in the history, both, the left navikey as well as the left softkey, jump to the previous page.

If the previous page is not available (due to lack of memory), the left SK changes to indicate the “broken” history. In this case both, the left navikey as well as the left softkey, jump to the “home page”.

Example with # of history entries = 2:



2.3 Info Displays

When the first tag inside the body is a `<p>` tag, the display type is set to “Information Display”. The content of this display type is scrollable without using the wrap around principle.

`<title>`

Due to presentation on handset display (same as menu header) only one line of text can be used, longer title text longer will be right-cutted. The headline is always presented in the first visible display line, it is not scrollable.

If the title is empty, no headline is displayed.

Example 1

Title as headline
This page has a title that is shown as a headline. It is bold, centered and divided by a horizontal line.
Back

```
<head>
  <title>Title as headline</title>
</head>
<body>
  <p>This page has a title that is shown as...</p>
</body>
```

Example 2

This is a page that has an empty title and so no headline is displayed, no bold, not centered, no vertical line, just plain text.
Back

```
<head>
  <title></title>
</head>
<body>
  <p>This is a page that has an empty...</p>
</body>
```

Example 3

Very long headl...
Headlines that are too long for one line will be cutted at the right end, 3 dots will show this abbreviation.
Back

```
<head>
  <title>Very long headline, will be cut...</title>
</head>
<body>
  <p>Headlines that are too long for one ...</p>
</body>
```

<p>

Paragraphs start in general in a new display line. If the text is too long for the line, it will be wrapped to the next line.

No extra space is added between two paragraphs.

Example 4

Long words
Long words like this
supercalifragilisticexpialidocious will be wrapped, no syllable division.
Back

```
<body>
  <p>Long words like this
supercalifragilisticexpialidocious will be
wrapped, no syllable division.</p>
</body>
```

Example 5

Alignments
Left aligned is default.
Centered is also possible.
And even right aligned text works.
Back

```
<body>
<p>Left aligned is default.</p>
<p style="text-align:center">Centered is also
possible.</p>
<p style="text-align:right">And even right
aligned text works.</p>
</body>
```

Example 6

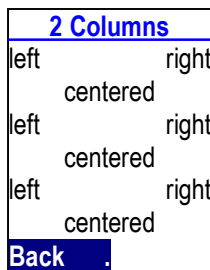
Bold
All paragraphs can be shown with a bold font.
Default setting is non bold.
Back

```
<body>
<p style="font-weight:bold">All paragraphs can be
shown with a bold font.</p>
<p>Default setting is non bold.</p>
</body>
```


Columns can be designed with the use of the `float` attribute. A two columns layout can be designed by using two subsequent paragraphs according to the following rules:

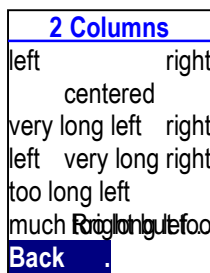
- The first paragraph contains the attribute `style="float:left"`; it will be presented left aligned in one new single line. If the text is too long for the line, it will be cut at the right end. No line break is added after this paragraph.
- The second paragraph contains the attribute `style="float:right"`; it will be presented right aligned. If the text is too long for the line, it will be cut at the right end. A line break is added after this paragraph.
- The columns have no borders, if the texts in the columns are too long, they will overlap each other (see Example 8).
- Collision avoidance: If a paragraph contains the attribute `style="float:..."`, any `style="text-align:..."` attribute is ignored.
- The values of the parameter `width` are ignored. This parameter is may be specified optionally for compatibility reasons with other browsers.

Example 7



```
<body>
  <p style="float:left; width:50%;">left</p>
  <p style="float:right; width:49%;
text-align:right">right</p>
  <p style="text-align:center">centered</p>
  ...
</body>
```

Example 8

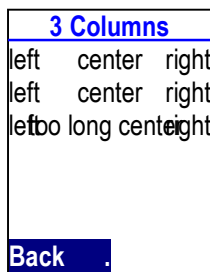


```
<body>
  ...
  <p style="float:left; width:50%;">much too long
text left</p>
  <p style="float:right; width:49%;
text-align:right">Right but too long</p>
</body>
```

A three columns layout could be designed with these rules

- The first paragraph contains the attribute `style="float:left"`; it will be presented left aligned in one new single line. If the text is too long for the line, it will be cut at the right end. No line break is added after this paragraph.
- The second paragraph, that contains the attribute `style="margin:..."`, will be presented centred. If the text is too long for the line, it will be cut at the right end. No line break is added.
- The third paragraph contains the attribute `style="float:right"`; it will be presented right aligned. If the text is too long for the line, it will be cut at the right end. A line break is added after this paragraph.
- The columns have no borders, if the texts in the columns are too long, they will overlap each other
- Collision avoidance: If a paragraph contains one of the attributes `style="float:..."` or `style="margin:..."`, any `style="text-align:..."` attribute is ignored.

Example 9



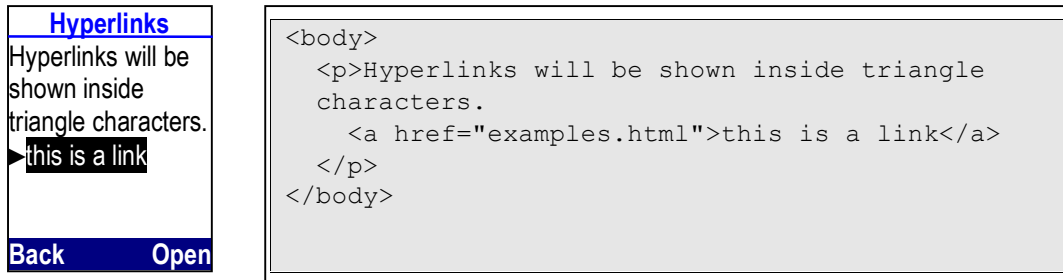
```
<body>
  <p style="float:left; width:50%;">left</p>
  <p style="margin:20%; text-align:center">center</p>
  <p style="float:right; width:49%; text-align:right">right</p>
  ...
</body>
```

<a>

The presence of an <a> tag is indicated by a preceeding triangle character with a width of 5 pixels. Selected links are presented inverted.

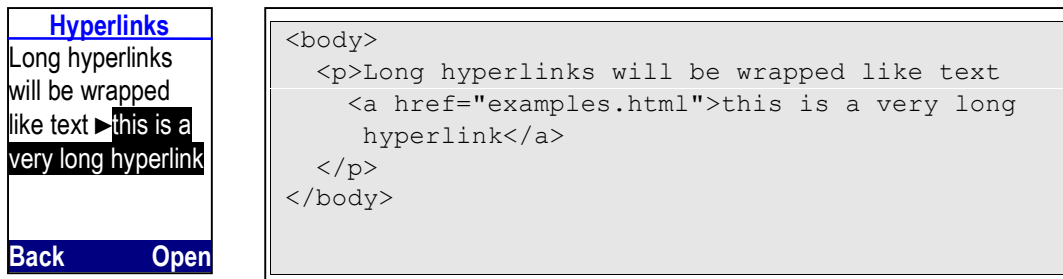
A link might always start in a new line if this simplifies implementation.

Example 10



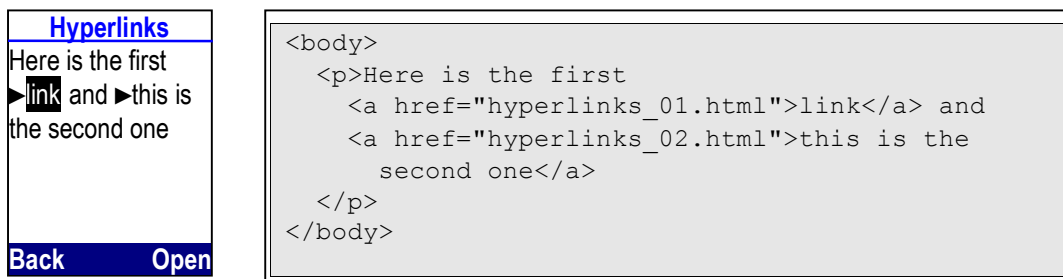
A link is always presented completely, i.e. when scrolling over a link that is longer than one line, the scrolling is continued until the complete link is visible. If the link exceeds the number of available display lines, only the first part of the link is presented.

Example 11



If more than one links are visible, the page content is not scrolled up/down, until the first/last visible link is selected.

Example 12



Telephony functions: If the `<a>` tag refers to a `wtai` URL, the page will be presented as follows:

If the link refers to the function “make call” (`wtai://wp/mc`), the user can establish a call to the number directly by pressing

- the right softkey
- the SEND key

Activating the telephony function “make call” ends the current session, i.e. the user will not return to the original page.

Example 13

Make a Call

To make a call, just press the right softkey or the send key.

▶ 02871 91-2526

Back **Call**

```
<body>
  <p>To make a call, just press the right softkey
    or the send key.
    <a href="wtai://wp/mc;02871912526">
      02871 91-2526</a>
    </p>
</body>
```

If the link refers to the function “add to phonebook” (`wtai://wp/ap`), the user can add the number to the adressbook of the handset by pressing the right softkey.

The user can also establish a call by pressing the SEND key.

Example 14

Add to Directory

To copy the number to the directory, press the right softkey.

▶ 02871 91-2526

Back **CopyToDir**

```
<body>
  <p>To copy the number to the directory, press
    the right softkey.
    <a href="wtai://wp/ap;02871912526">
      02871 91-2526</a>
    </p>
</body>
```

2.4 Menus and Lists

When the first tag inside the body is a `` tag, the display type is set to “Menu Display”.

``

Lists are presented as scrollable menus, where a selection bar indicates an item as selected and a horizontal bar presents the end of the list. When scrolling to the end of the list, a special tone is played. Scrolling down once more selects the first item again (wrap around).

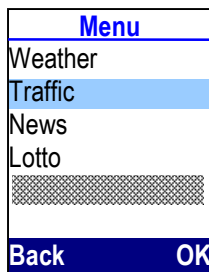
``

List elements that contain hyperlinks are presented as selectable entries. Items without hyperlinks are not selectable.

All list elements occupy the same number of display lines. The list element that occupies the most display lines determines the number of display lines for each element in the whole list.

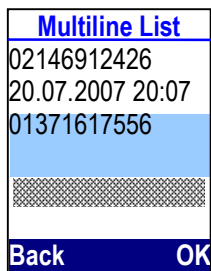
Long texts inside list elements are cut on the right side, no word wrapping.

Example 15



```
<body>
  <ul>
    <li><a href="weater.html">Weather</a></li>
    <li><a href="traffic.html">Traffic</a></li>
    <li><a href="news.html">News</a></li>
    <li><a href="lotto.html">Lotto</a></li>
  </ul>
</body>
```

Example 16



```
<body>
  <ul>
    <li><a href="...">02146912426<br/>
      20.07.2007 20:07</a></li>
    <li><a href="...">01371617556</a></li>
  </ul>
</body>
```

Example 17

Multiline List		
02871912526		
11.07.07	14:17	
08972246231		
05965531		
10.07.07	19:16	
Back		OK

```
<body>
<ul>
  <li><a href="#"><p>02146912426</p>
    <p style="float:left;width:50%;">20.07.2007</p>
    <p style="float:right;width:25%;
      text-align:right">20:07</p>
  </a></li>
  <li>...</li>
</ul></body>
```

2.5 Forms

When the first tag inside the body is a `<form>` tag, the display type is set to “Multifield Editor”.

`<form>`

Only one form on one page is supported.

Inside a form, the following combinations are supported:

- mix of text, editfields, and selection lists plus one submit button
- mix of text and checkboxes plus one submit button
- mix of text and one group of radiobuttons plus one submit button
- one textarea element plus one submit button
- text only plus one submit button

`<input>`

Editfields

Editfields (`type="text"` or `type="password"`) are always preceded and followed by a linebreak.

The font used in editors is always the “normal” font, even if the surrounding paragraph is defined as “bold”.

Editfields of `type="password"` are interpreted as `type="text"` (phone does not cache any inputs).

Example 18

Edit
Name: James
ZIP code: 456
Back Search

```
<body>
  <form method="get" action="edit_result.html">
    <p>Name:<input type="text" name="name"
      maxlength="32" /></p>
    <p>ZIP code:<input type="text" inputmode=
      "digits" name="zip" maxlength="5" /></p>
    <input type="submit" value="Search" />
  </form></body>
```

Checkboxes

The navikeys up and down are used to set the focus to the checkbox, the right softkey is used to change, i.e. to toggle, the value of the checkbox.

A checkbox is always presented right aligned. A checkbox is always followed by a line break.

If a form contains a checkbox, the submit button is presented on the left softkey.

A checkbox must not be mixed with editfields, radiobuttons or selection lists.

Checkboxes allow n-of-m-selections.

Example 19

Checkbox	
Check 1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Check 2	<input type="checkbox"/>
Check 3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Send	OK

```
<body>
  <form method="get" action="checkbox_result.html">
    <p>Check 1<input type="checkbox" name="C1"
      checked="checked"/>
      Check 2<input type="checkbox" name="C2" />
      Check 3<input type="checkbox" name="C3"
        checked="checked"/></p>
    <input type="submit" value="Send" />
  </form>
</body>
```

Radiobuttons

Radiobuttons have the same behavior and appearance as checkboxes. Radiobuttons allow 1-of-n-selections only.

Example 20

Radiobutton	
Radio 1	<input type="radio"/>
Radio 2	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Radio 3	<input type="radio"/>
Send	OK

```
<body>
  <form method="get" action="radio_result.html">
    <p>Radio 1<input type="radio" name="r1" value="1"/>
      Radio 2<input type="radio" name="r1" value="2"
        checked="checked" />
      Radio 3<input type="radio" name="r1" value="3"/>
    </p>
    <input type="submit" value="Send" />
  </form>
</body>
```


Submit button

The submit button (`type="submit"`) is presented by the right softkey, only one submit button is supported inside a form. The maximum text length is limited to the softkey width, if the text is too long, it will be cutted on the righthandside. The left softkey is reserved for context sensitive usage (e.g. "backspace", "escape", etc.)

Example 21

<div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding-bottom: 2px;">Submitbutton</div> <p>Just press the button below!</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; padding-top: 5px;">BackI solemnly swear that I am up to no good</div>	<pre><body> <form method="get" action="submit_result.html"> <p>Just press the button below!</p> <input type="submit" value= "I solemnly swear that I am up to no good" /> </form> </body></pre>
--	---

<select> / <option>

The navikeys up and down are used to set the focus to the selection list, the navikeys left and right are used to select an option, i.e. to change the value of the selection list.

The option field is presented in a separated line inside a pair of triangles.

Long texts inside option elements are cut on the right side, no word wrapping.

Example 22

<div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding-bottom: 2px;">Option</div> <p>Select:</p> <div style="text-align: center; padding: 5px 0;">◀b▶</div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; padding-top: 5px;">BackSubmit</div>	<pre><body> <form method="get" action="select_result.html"> <p>Select: <select name="s1"> <option value="1">a</option> <option value="2" selected="selected">b</option> <option value="3">c</option></select></p> <input type="submit" value="Submit" /> </form> </body></pre>
--	--

<textarea>

The textarea is presented as a fullscreen editor, i.e. the editor is displayed over the whole display. A textarea must not be mixed with any other elements than one submit button, which is presented on the right softkey.

Textarea	
I solemnly swear that I am up to	
Back	Send

```
<body>
  <form action="textarea.htm">
    <textarea name="input"></textarea>
    <input type="submit" value="Send" />
  </form>
</body>
```

3 HTTP reference

3.1 Digest Authentication

In case of a digest authentication (the server responds with the “401” response code providing the authentication realm and a randomly-generated, single-use value called a [nonce](#)), the following two scenarios are possible:

- the Interactive Info Center already has a credential set stored on the device

If the requesting server is known by the Interactive Info Center, it might already know a valid credential set. In this case, the authentication process is performed automatically and completely hidden from the user.

- no credential set is available on the Interactive Info Center

If the requesting server is unknown, the Interactive Info Center presents the authentication realm (typically a description of the computer or system being accessed) to the user and prompts for a user name and password. The user may decide to cancel at this point.

4 Device Capabilities

4.1 Handsets

4.1.1 Display Capabilities

The Gigaset handsets provide a graphical display and uses a proportional font, therefore the number of characters per line varies depending on the characters used. Bold characters (bold font) are of the same width as normal characters.

	Product name ¹	SL37S45C47	SL55S67	S67IP		
1	Lines	6	128	59		
2	Pixels per line	8	128	59		
3	Pixels per softkey	8	128	59		

¹ as specified in User Agent String

4.1.2 Fonts and Character sets

	Product name ¹	SL37S45C47	SL55S67	S67IP		
1	Normal Fonts	14	14	14		
2	Bold Fonts	14	14	14		
3	Character sets ISO 8859-...	-1	-1	-1		

¹ as specified in User Agent String

4.1.3 Form capabilities

	Product name ¹	SL37S45C47	SL55S67	S67IP		
1	<input type="text"> range for attribute maxlength	1..32	1..32	1..32		
2	<input type="submit"> max. no. of chars for attribute	8	8	8		

	value					
3	Max. sum for rows 1 + 2	< 39	< 39	< 39		

¹ as specified in User Agent String

4.2 Basestations

	Product name ¹	C450IP C455IP	S670IP S675IP			
1	Max. page size					
2	# of history entries					
3	Max. length of <p> tag					

Annex

A. Fonts

A.1. Latin-1 / Western Europe, ISO 8859-1

Table 1: Latin-1, first half

Character	Hex code	Width		Character	Hex code	Width
	0x20	5		P	0x50	7
!	0x21	6		Q	0x51	7
"	0x22	5		R	0x52	7
#	0x23	7		S	0x53	7
\$	0x24	7		T	0x54	9
%	0x25	10		U	0x55	7
&	0x26	10		V	0x56	8
'	0x27	5		W	0x57	10
(0x28	5		X	0x58	8
)	0x29	5		Y	0x59	8
*	0x2A	7		Z	0x5A	7
+	0x2B	7		[0x5B	5
,	0x2C	5		\	0x5C	7
-	0x2D	7]	0x5D	5
.	0x2E	5		^	0x5E	7
/	0x2F	7		_	0x5F	6
0	0x30	7		`	0x60	6
1	0x31	7		a	0x61	7
2	0x32	7		b	0x62	7
3	0x33	7		c	0x63	7
4	0x34	7		d	0x64	7
5	0x35	7		e	0x65	7
6	0x36	7		f	0x66	6
7	0x37	7		g	0x67	7
8	0x38	7		h	0x68	7
9	0x39	7		i	0x69	4
:	0x3A	5		j	0x6A	5
;	0x3B	5		k	0x6B	7
<	0x3C	5		l	0x6C	3
=	0x3D	7		m	0x6D	11
>	0x3E	5		n	0x6E	7
?	0x3F	7		o	0x6F	7
@	0x40	9		p	0x70	7
A	0x41	7		q	0x71	7
B	0x42	7		r	0x72	6
C	0x43	7		s	0x73	7
D	0x44	7		t	0x74	6
E	0x45	6		u	0x75	7
F	0x46	6		v	0x76	8
G	0x47	7		w	0x77	10
H	0x48	7		x	0x78	7
I	0x49	3		y	0x79	7
J	0x4A	6		z	0x7A	6
K	0x4B	8		{	0x7B	6
L	0x4C	6			0x7C	4
M	0x4D	10		}	0x7D	6

N	0x4E	8	~	0x7E	7
O	0x4F	7			

Table 2: Latin-1, second half

Character	Hex code	Width	Character	Hex code	Width
			Ð	0xD0	7
í	0xA1	6	Ñ	0xD1	8
¢	0xA2	6	Ò	0xD2	7
£	0xA3	7	Ó	0xD3	7
¤	0xA4	7	Ô	0xD4	7
¥	0xA5	8	Õ	0xD5	7
¦	0xA6	3	Ö	0xD6	7
§	0xA7	7	×	0xD7	8
¨	0xA8	7	Ø	0xD8	8
©	0xA9	10	Ù	0xD9	7
ª	0xAA	6	Ú	0xDA	7
«	0xAB	7	Û	0xDB	7
¬	0xAC	6	Ü	0xDC	7
	0xAD	7	Ý	0xDD	8
®	0xAE	10	Þ	0xDE	7
¯	0xAF	5	ß	0xDF	7
°	0xB0	6	à	0xE0	7
±	0xB1	7	á	0xE1	7
²	0xB2	6	â	0xE2	7
³	0xB3	6	ã	0xE3	7
´	0xB4	7	ä	0xE4	7
µ	0xB5	7	å	0xE5	7
¶	0xB6	10	æ	0xE6	12
·	0xB7	4	ç	0xE7	7
¸	0xB8	4	è	0xE8	7
¹	0xB9	6	é	0xE9	7
º	0xBA	7	ê	0xEA	7
»	0xBB	7	ë	0xEB	7
¼	0xBC	8	ì	0xEC	4
½	0xBD	8	í	0xED	4
¾	0xBE	8	î	0xEE	4
¿	0xBF	7	ï	0xEF	4
À	0xC0	7	ð	0xF0	7
Á	0xC1	7	ñ	0xF1	7
Â	0xC2	7	ò	0xF2	7
Ã	0xC3	7	ó	0xF3	7
Ä	0xC4	7	ô	0xF4	7
Å	0xC5	7	õ	0xF5	7
Æ	0xC6	11	ö	0xF6	7
Ç	0xC7	7	÷	0xF7	7
È	0xC8	6	ø	0xF8	7
É	0xC9	6	ù	0xF9	7
Ê	0xCA	6	ú	0xFA	7
Ë	0xCB	6	û	0xFB	7
Ì	0xCC	3	ü	0xFC	7
Í	0xCD	3	ý	0xFD	7
Î	0xCE	3	þ	0xFE	7
Ï	0xCF	3	ÿ	0xFF	7

B. Bibliography

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