further disclosure will primarily relate to a slide-type mobile terminal. However, such teachings apply equally to other types of terminals.

[0050] FIG. **2** is a perspective view of a front side of a mobile terminal **100** according to one embodiment. In FIG. **2**, the mobile terminal **100** is shown having a first body **200** configured to slideably cooperate with a second body **205**. The user input unit (described in FIG. **1**) is implemented using function keys **210** and keypad **215**. The function keys **210** are associated with the first body **200**, and the keypad **215** is associated with the second body **205**. The keypad includes various keys (e.g., numbers, characters, and symbols) to enable a user to place a call, prepare a text or multimedia message, and otherwise operate the mobile terminal **100**.

[0051] The first body **200** slides relative to second body **205** between open and closed positions. In a closed position, the first body **200** is positioned over the second body **205** in such a manner that the keypad **215** is substantially or completely obscured by the first body **200**. In the open position, the user has access to the keypad **215**, as well as the display **151** and function keys **210**. The function keys **210** are convenient to a user for entering commands such as start, stop and scroll.

[0052] The mobile terminal **100** is operable in either a standby mode (e.g., able to receive a call or message, receive and respond to network control signaling), or an active call mode. Typically, the mobile terminal **100** functions in a standby mode when in the closed position, and an active mode when in the open position. This mode configuration may be changed as required or desired.

[0053] The first body **200** is shown formed from a first case **220** and a second case **225**, and the second body **205** is shown formed from a first case **230** and a second case **235**. The first and second cases are usually formed from a suitably ridge material such as injection molded plastic, or formed using metallic material such as stainless steel (STS) and titanium (Ti).

[0054] If desired, one or more intermediate cases may be provided between the first and second cases of one or both of the first and second bodies **200**, **205**. The first and second bodies **200**, **205** are typically sized to receive electronic components necessary to support operation of the mobile terminal **100**. The first body **200** is shown having a camera **121** and audio output unit **152**, which is configured as a speaker, positioned relative to the display **151**. If desired, the camera **121** may be constructed in such a manner that it can be selectively positioned (e.g., rotated, swiveled, etc.) relative to first body **200**.

[0055] The function keys **210** are positioned adjacent to a lower side of the display **151**. The display **151** is shown implemented as an LCD or OLED. Recall that the display may also be configured as a touchscreen having an underlying touchpad which generates signals responsive to user contact (e.g., finger, stylus, etc.) with the touchscreen.

[0056] Second body **205** is shown having a microphone **122** positioned adjacent to keypad **215**, and side keys **245**, which are one type of a user input unit, positioned along the side of second body **205**. Preferably, the side keys **245** may be configured as hot keys, such that the side keys are associated with a particular function of the mobile terminal **100**. An interface unit **170** is shown positioned adjacent to the side keys **245**, and a power supply **190** in a form of a battery is located on a lower portion of the second body **205**.

[0057] FIG. **3** is a rear view of the mobile terminal **100** shown in FIG. **2**. FIG. **3** shows the second body **205** having a camera **121**, and an associated flash **250** and mirror **255**. The flash **250** operates in conjunction with the camera **121** of the second body **205**. The mirror **255** is useful for assisting a user to position camera **121** in a self-portrait mode. The camera **121** of the second body **205** faces a direction which is opposite to a direction faced by camera **121** of the first body **200** (FIG. **2**). Each of the cameras **121** of the first **200** and second **205** bodies may have the same or different capabilities.

[0058] In an embodiment, the camera **121** of the first body **200** operates with a relatively lower resolution than the camera **121** of the second body **205**. Such an arrangement works well during a video conference, for example, in which reverse link bandwidth capabilities may be limited. The relatively higher resolution of the camera **121** of the second body **205** (FIG. **3**) is useful for obtaining higher quality pictures for later use or for communicating to others.

[0059] The second body **205** also includes an audio output module **152** configured as a speaker, and which is located on an upper side of the second body **205**. If desired, the audio output modules of the first and second bodies **200**, **205**, may cooperate to provide stereo output. Moreover, either or both of these audio output modules may be configured to operate as a speakerphone.

[0060] A broadcast signal receiving antenna **260** is shown located at an upper end of the second body **205**. Antenna **260** functions in cooperation with the broadcast receiving module **111** (see FIG. **1**). If desired, the antenna **260** may be fixed or configured to retract into the second body **205**. The rear side of the first body **200** includes slide module **265**, which slideably couples with a corresponding slide module located on the front side of the second body **205**.

[0061] It is understood that the illustrated arrangement of the various components of the first and second bodies **200**, **205**, may be modified as required or desired. In general, some or all of the components of one body may alternatively be implemented on the other body. In addition, the location and relative positioning of such components are not critical to many embodiments, and as such, the components may be positioned at locations which differ from those shown by the representative figures.

[0062] Referring to FIG. **4** or FIG. **5**, vehicle navigation system shown in can be detachably provided to a vehicle. Moreover, the mobile phone type terminal **100** shown in FIG. **2** or FIG. **3** can be detachably provided to a vehicle to fully play a role as a vehicle navigation system. Operational relations between the respective elements for implementing a screen size controlling function are explained with reference to FIG. **1** below.

[0063] In one embodiment, a the controller **180** determines an area of the display **151** that corresponds to a user's touching the screen. The controller **180** causes a zoom function to be applied to a portion of an image displayed on a touchscreen by way of zooming in or zooming out. For example, the image displayed on the touchscreen may contain a map image, on which a route based on position information and a position on the route are displayed, an image for displaying such information as a photo or a text, and the like. Accordingly, the touchscreen may display an entire image as a result of a zoom-out operation and a portion of the image as a result of a zoom-in operation.

[0064] In one embodiment, the alarm output module **153** is able to output vibration as a feedback of the zoom-in or zoom-out action. The mobile terminal **100** is able to generate information necessary for performing a specific function by