

itself or can be provided with the corresponding information by an external server (not shown in the drawing). The mobile terminal **100** of FIGS. **1** to **5** may be configured to operate within a communication system which transmits data via frames or packets, including both wireless, wired or satellite-based communication systems. Such communication systems utilize different air interfaces and/or physical layers.

[0065] Examples of such air interfaces utilized by the communication systems include frequency division multiple access (FDMA), time division multiple access (TDMA), code division multiple access (CDMA), universal mobile telecommunications system (UMTS), the long term evolution (LTE) of the UMTS, and the global system for mobile communications (GSM). By way of non-limiting example only, further description will relate to a CDMA communication system, but such teachings apply equally to other system types.

[0066] Referring to FIG. **6**, the terminal **100** sets an area on the touchscreen to correspond to a user's touch action to the touchscreen **[S610]**. In this case, the area may mean an inner area of a looped curve drawn on the touchscreen. Even if a curve is drawn on the touchscreen instead of the looped curve, the terminal **100** analogizes a looped curve most similar to the drawn curve and is then able to recognize an inner area of the analogized looped curve as the set area. The memory **160** can store information on a looped curve most similar to a curve.

[0067] When a point on the touchscreen is touched, the mobile terminal **100** recognizes an inner area of a circle, which has a predetermined radius centering on the touched point, as the set area. In this case, the radius of the circle can be set proportional to a touch time of the prescribed point, a touch pressure of the prescribed point or the like, for example.

[0068] The mobile terminal **100** zooms in a portion of the image displayed on the touchscreen to correspond to the area setting action **[S620]**. The mobile terminal **100** displays the portion of the image displayed on the touchscreen, which was zoomed in by the zoom-in step **S620**, on the touchscreen **[S630]**. In the zoom-in step **S620**, the mobile terminal **100** is able to perform a zoom-in action with reference to a specific point corresponding to the set area in the image displayed on the touchscreen. In this case, the part corresponding to the set area may be an image or part of an image displayed within the set area.

[0069] For instance, the mobile terminal **100** is able to perform the zoom-in action with reference to a random point of the image corresponding to the set area, and more particularly, to a center point. In particular, in the drawings shown in FIGS. **7** to **10**, a reference point of the image zoom-in is the center point of the set area. It should be understood that a reference point of an image zoom-in or zoom-out can be any point within the set area (not shown in the drawings).

[0070] The mobile terminal **100** is able to zoom in a part corresponding to the set area in the image displayed on the touchscreen into a whole image. For this, a process for zooming in an image to correspond to an area setting action for the touchscreen is explained with reference to FIG. **7** in aspect of an image configuration as follows. In FIG. **7**, assume that a map, on which a moving route of the mobile terminal **100** is marked, is displayed as a result of driving the position-location module **115**.

[0071] Referring to FIG. **7**, a user draws a circle **711** formed clockwise on the touchscreen using a pointer **715**. In this case, the mobile terminal **100** may set an area of the image to an inner area of the circle drawn by the user. The mobile terminal

100 may then be able to recognize a first rectangle **712**, which is inscribed in the circle **711** to have a diameter of the circle **711** as a diagonal length, and a second rectangle **713** which is circumscribed to the circle **711** to have a diameter of the circle **711** as a side length. Referring to FIG. **7(a)**, any figure forming a looped curve is possible for the area setting as well as the circle **711**.

[0072] In one embodiment, the mobile terminal **100** is able to zoom in a part of the image displayed which corresponds to the first rectangle **712**, into a whole image [See FIG. **7(b)**]. In this case, the mobile terminal **100** may then perform a zoom-in action with reference to a center **711-1** of the circle **711**. The mobile terminal **100** is able to zoom in a part of the image displayed in FIG. **7(a)**, which corresponds to the second rectangle **713**, into a whole image as show in FIG. **7(c)**. In this case, the mobile terminal **100** may perform a zoom-in action with reference to a center **711-1** of the circle **711** as well.

[0073] Occasionally, the part corresponding to the first rectangle **712** or the second rectangle **713** can be zoomed in into a partial image instead of the whole image. In this case, a presence or non-presence of setting the partial image and a size of the partial image can be set by a user or the mobile terminal **100**. The mobile terminal **100** is able to zoom in a specific part of an image displayed on the touchscreen to a zoom-in extent in proportion to a continuous repetition count of the area setting action. In this case, the zoom-in extent can include a zoom-in scale using a reduced scale of a map. For instance, if the reduced scale is changed into 1:25,000 from 1:50,000, the zoom-in scale is doubled.

[0074] In one embodiment, a process for zooming in an image to correspond to an area setting action for the touchscreen is explained with reference to FIG. **8** in aspect of an image configuration as follows. In FIG. **8**, assume that a map, on which a moving route of the terminal **100** is marked, is displayed as a result of driving the position-location module **115**.

[0075] Referring to FIG. **8**, a user draws a circle **811** formed clockwise on the touchscreen using a pointer **813**. In this case, the mobile terminal **100** recognizes a center **811-1** of the circle **811** and a count of actions for setting the circle **811**. In case that the circle **811** is drawn 'once' in the state (a), the mobile terminal **100** may zoom in a specific part of the image displayed in the state (a) centering on the center **811-1** of the circle **811** to a zoom-in extent corresponding to 'one time' of the area setting action (See FIG. **8(b)**).

[0076] In case that the circle **811** is drawn 'twice' along a same trace in FIG. **8(a)**, the mobile terminal **100** may zooms in a specific part of the image centering on the center **811-1** of the circle **811** to a zoom-in extent corresponding to 'two times' of the area setting action (See FIG. **8(c)**). Accordingly, the mobile terminal **100** is able to display an image zoomed in to the zoom-in extent corresponding to the area setting action 'two times' faster than if it would do it one zoom-in step at a time. Step by step, if the area setting action is completed, the mobile terminal **100** may first display an image zoomed in by a zoom-in extent corresponding to the area setting action 'one time'. Subsequently, if the area setting action is completed 'two times', the mobile terminal **100** is able to display an image zoomed in to a zoom-in extent corresponding to the area setting action zoomed-in 'two times'.

[0077] In this case, the zoom-in extent per the area setting action count can be previously stored in the memory **160**. And, the zoom-in extent per the area setting action count can be set by a user or the mobile terminal **100**. The zoom-in