score. So that the video can be appropriately divided into a specified number of parts, the pairs of frames may be ordered according to the associated scores. Pairs of frames for which the associated scores do not reliably represent a potential dividing point, for example scores below a certain threshold value, may be ignored. This threshold value may be fixed or may be adapted to the video being divided. Alternatively or additionally, there may be a maximum number of potential dividing points and hence a maximum number of parts into which the video can be divided. The maximum number of parts may be pre-set, for example at a number between 10 and 100 depending upon the capabilities of the terminal **100**. The number may also be changeable by the user.

[0045] Information relating to the potential dividing points of the video may be stored in memory **112** or **114**. An image corresponding to the frame after the potential dividing point, e.g. the second of the pair of frames, may also be stored together with the information. This image may then be used as a key frame **155** (see FIG. **5**). Alternatively, the terminal **100** may generate such an image when it is needed.

[0046] If the content is a set of images, then the dividing module **134** may divide the set of images in various different ways.

[0047] For example, the set of images may be divided based upon the visual content of the images. The set of images may be divided in such a way that each part or sub-set of images contains similar images, for example images having similar backgrounds and/or foregrounds. The dividing may be performed in any suitable way. For example, the dividing module **134** may analyse the image data and determine one or more parameters associated with each image. Cluster analysis may then be performed using a suitable algorithm. The cluster analysis may be performed in order to generate a series of 'divisions', wherein the set of images is divided into a different number of sub-sets in each division. The first division may consist of two sub-sets, the second division may consist of three sub-sets, and so on.

[0048] Alternatively or additionally, the set of images may be divided based upon characteristics of the images other than their visual content. For example, the set of images may be divided based upon one or more tags such as keywords, geographical location, date, time and/or name. Alternatively or additionally, the set of images may be divided based upon the folders into which the images have been placed. The dividing may be performed in any suitable way. For example, the set of images may be ordered in dependence upon the characteristics being used to divide them. If the characteristics include text, e.g. keywords, then the images may be ordered alphabetically by keyword. If the characteristics include numbers or times and dates, then they may be ordered numerically or temporally. The ordered set of images may then be divided appropriately. The dividing module **132** may generate a series of 'divisions', wherein the set of images is divided into a different number of sub-sets in each division. For example, a first division may consist of a first sub-set of images tagged with a keyword beginning with one of the letters 'A' to 'M' and a second sub-set of images tagged with a keyword beginning with one of the letters 'N' to 'Z'. A second division may consist of three subsets corresponding respectively to 'A to 'I', to 'R', 'S' to 'Z'. As another example, a first division may consist of two subsets corresponding respectively to images dated 'today' and 'earlier', a second division may consist of three subsets corresponding respectively to 'today', 'this month' and 'earlier', and so on.

[0049] In such cases, information relating to the divisions of the set of images may be stored in memory **112** or **114**. Images associated with each of the sub-sets may also be stored together with the information. These images may then be used as key images **155** (see FIG. **5**). If the images are ordered in some way, then each key image **155** is preferably the first image in each sub-set.

[0050] In some embodiments, the set of images may be divided based upon one characteristic and then another, e.g. based upon keyword and then time and date.

[0051] If the set of images is to be divided based upon both their visual content and their time and/or date, then this may be performed in a similar manner to dividing a video, as described above.

[0052] An example method of operation of the terminal **100** will now be described with reference to the flow chart of FIG. **4**. The steps of this figure may be performed by one or more of the software applications **128**, **130**, **131**, **132** and modules **133**, **134** shown in FIGS. **2** and **3**.

[0053] The operation of FIG. **4** will be described with some reference to FIGS. **5***a* to **5***d*, and afterwards FIGS. **5***a* to **5***d* will be described with reference to FIG. **4**.

[0054] At step S**1**, the operation starts. As described above, this is preferably in response to the user having selected an option to edit a selected video or a selected set of images in the camera application **130**, gallery application **131** or other application(s) **132**. In the following, the selected content will be referred to as 'the content'.

[0055] In some embodiments, the terminal **100** may provide the user with an option to select a part of the content to be viewed and/or edited, for example to select a particular start and end time of the video.

[0056] At step S**2**, an icon **151** associated with the content is displayed. The icon **151** is included in the screenshot **150** shown in FIG. **5***a*. The screenshot **150** also includes buttons labelled 'exit' **152** and 'options' **153**, which will be described below.

[0057] At step S**3**, the dividing module **134** optionally starts to analyse the content in order to determine the potential dividing points or divisions as described above. Thus, this information may already be available for carrying out some of the following steps.

[0058] If the content is such that it can be divided in various different ways, then the terminal **100** may provide the user with an option to select a particular way in which the content is to be divided. In this case, the dividing module **134** may function accordingly.

[0059] At step S**4**, the terminal **100** determines whether the user has started to perform an input in relation to the icon **151**. This input is preferably a touch input on the display **102** and, in particular, a sliding input beginning on the icon **151**. In other words, the input is preferably an input to 'drag' the icon **151** across the display **102**.

[0060] At step S**5**, in response to determining that the user has started to perform the input in relation to the icon **151**, the terminal **100** causes the icon **151** to start to move across the display **102** in accordance with the input.

[0061] The movement of the icon **151** is preferably constrained such that it can only occur along a specified path. For example, the specified path may include a sequence of line segments, each of which is parallel to the top edge of the display **102** (e.g., 'horizontal') and is offset from a previous line segment in a direction perpendicular to the top edge of the display **102**. In order for the icon **151** to be moved from a line