Leonard Kleinrock Professor Leonard Kleinrock is Distinguished Professor of Computer Science at UCLA and a father of the Internet. Kleinrock developed the mathematical theory of packet networks, the technology underpinning the Internet, while a graduate student at MIT between 1960 and 1962.

He wrote the first paper and published the first book on the subject; he also directed the transmission of the first message ever to pass over the Internet. In September 1969, the Internet was born in his laboratory when his Host computer at UCLA became the first node of the Internet.

He was listed by the *Los Angeles Times* in 1999 as among the "50 People Who Most Influenced Business This Century". Kleinrock received the 2007 National Medal of Science, the highest honor for achievement in science bestowed by the President of the United States. The Medal was awarded "*for fundamental contributions to the mathematical theory of modern data networks, for the functional specification of packet*



switching which is the foundation of the Internet Technology, for mentoring generations of students and for leading the commercialization of technologies that have transformed the world."

Leonard Kleinrock received his Ph.D. from MIT in 1963 and has served as a Professor of Computer Science at UCLA since then, serving as Chairman of the department from 1991-1995. He was the first President and Co-founder of Linkabit Corporation, the cofounder of Nomadix, Inc., and Founder and Chairman of TTI/Vanguard, an advanced technology forum organization. He has published over 250 papers and authored six books on a wide array of subjects, including packet switching networks, packet radio networks, local area networks, broadband networks, gigabit networks, nomadic computing, performance evaluation, and peer-to-peer networks. During his tenure at UCLA, Dr. Kleinrock has supervised the research for 47 Ph.D. students and numerous M.S. students. These former students now form a core group of the world's most advanced networking experts.

A great deal of Kleinrock's historic and ongoing work has been conducted with support from the Department of Defense and the National Science Foundation.