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21 October 2013

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IBC Person Ref: 39614 - Entry Ref: 3333

Dictionary of International Biography - 37th Edition
Edited By: Sara Rains

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SHIN Dong-Keun, b. 13 June 1959, Incheon, South Korea. World's Greatest Computer Scientist. m. Helen Chang, 2 sons. Education: Bachelor's Degree, Computer Science, University of California at Berkeley, USA, 1983; Doctor of Science, Computer Science, George Washington University, USA, 1991. Appointments: Discoverer of Shin sort, the best sorting method, 1998; The first verifier of phenomenon of relatively good solutions; Creator of massive cross-referencing theory; Developer of Shin Sort and Search (S^3) Database System; Author of gospel songs, psalms, and other songs; Lectured on computer hardware and software at George Washington University and University of Maryland's Seoul branch. Publications: Doctoral dissertation, A Comparative Study of Hash Functions for a New Hash-Based Relational Join Algorithm, 1991; Article, A New Join Method, 1994; Article, The Theory of Massive Cross-Referencing, 1996; Paper, A Sorting Method by Dong-Keun Shin, 1998; Video lecture, Show How Shin Sort Works, 2011; In 1999, Dr Shin informed the world's press organisations of the news that he discovered the best sorting method found on 3 July 1998, and his overwhelming victory in the decisive battle after claiming to be the greatest computer scientist in the world in 1997. Honours: Several prizes and many nominations from international organisations; Listed in international biographical dictionaries. Memberships: International Order of Merit; Founding Member, American Order of Excellence. Address: Hwa Shin Building, Suite 701, 705-22 Yuksam-dong, Kangnam-gu, Seoul 135-080, Korea. Website: www.dkshin.com

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28 July 2011

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(S^3 *DBMS*).

Signature Dong Keun Shin Date 9/1/2011

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Living Science
by International Biographical Centre

Roughly Revised on September 19, 2002

DR DONG-KEUN SHIN

Dr Dong-Keun Shin, who claimed world leadership in computer science, conducts independent research to complete his theories and practices. The son of Chul Ho Shin and Yoon Ok Kim, he was born on June 13th, 1959 in Incheon, Sourth Korea, and he grew up in Seoul. From the time he was very young, he had dreams about creating his own theoretical world. After graduating from Po Sung high school in Seoul, he emigrated to the USA with his family in 1978, for better education. To make his dream come true, he chose to study computer science since the relatively new field provided good opportunities in research and industrial applications. Dong Keun Shin received degrees in computer science from the University of California at Berkeley and the George Washington University. He worked for the former university's EECS Department as academic computing coordinator in his undergraduate years, and lectured in computer hardware and software courses at the latter in his graduate years. As an engineer, analyst or programmer, he has worked at several companies, including BT-Dialcom, Xerox, CBSI, SRA and Samsung Electronics. His current research interests include computer science theory and database systems.

While surveying hash functions for his doctoral dissertation, Dong Keun Shin was the first to verify that there is no distinguishable difference between the performance of one relatively good and data independent hash function and that of another. D. K. Shin coined the term "phenomenon of relatively good (RG) solutions" in reference to the verification. Based on the first verification, he developed the hypothesis that the phenomenon of RG solutions is present in each group of polynomial time solutions for complex problems that basically require exponential time algorithms as solutions. He is preparing to verify the hypothesis for other complex problems. He has also contributed significantly to computer science by discovering and proposing best algorithms in the areas of sorting, hash functions, massive cross-referencing or the join database operation, and polygon clipping. His papers show that his algorithm for massive cross-referencing or the join, with its several versions, is best of its kind to date and his (mapping) hash function is the best hash method.

In early 1997, Dr Dong-Keun Shin offered a challenge to the world's academic communities and computer scientists to refute the legitimacy of his verification and discoveries, as well as his claim to having made the greatest contribution to computer science. At that time, he sent letters to each nation's one or two highest political leaders, minister of education or equivalent, the chairman of UNESCO, and heads of major universities and colleges in about 170 countries. Armed with his accomplishments, he expressed his desire to gain leadership in computer science academia through fair competition. He believes that any computer scientist with only a theory or idea can participate in such competition to win, regardless of racial, educational or social background. He also believes that the competition will create the academic hierarchy's uppermost group which must be very small. Computer

scientists, who are examined through the competition and included in the group, will influence present and future students in the world to strive for a greater understanding of computer science. He thought that as the highest achiever in computer science he needed to take the mailing action to verify that his ideas were truly under his ownership and to stop any plagiarism. The schools to which he sent his challenging letters numbered over 4,300, but he has encountered no serious challenge as yet.

Moreover, on 3 July, 1998 Dr Dong-Keun Shin discovered a new sorting algorithm, Shin sort, which is the best solution to the problem of sorting and searching. This new algorithm seems to secure his victory in the battle for world leadership in computer science. In April 1999 he sent letters to some 1,200 press-related organisations worldwide. In his letters to the press, he proclaimed that he would lead people in computer science from the beginning of the 21st century, if no challenge arose. His letters leave world's computer scientists two options: to compete with him or to follow him. However, Dr. Shin thinks that his involvement in experiments and application practices rather than pure research on computer science theory may put him at a disadvantage. If he loses, he will send letters to the world to announce the winner of competition and will support the winner in his new leadership for world's computer science academia.

After designing and implementing a prototype of his sorting and searching software, he will eventually develop it into a Shin sort and search database management system (S^3DBMS). S^3DBMS creates Shin's trees in main or local memory for fast text/image/sound data retrievals. His press release in April 1999 shows that his sorting and searching scheme that traverses Shin's tree will replace current sorting and searching algorithms, hashing schemes and hash tables, and most trees including B-trees, due to the Shin sort/search algorithm's theoretical superiority. He believes that Shin sort will be used in most database systems and computer-based systems in future. As discoverer of the best solution for the sorting and searching problem, he may enjoy certain privileges, such as the right to write about sorting and searching theory and the publication of computer science textbooks.

Further details of Dr Shin's achievements can be found in his research collection entitled "*A Collection of Research Processes for Genealogy and Proofs*", thirty volumes of which have currently been submitted to the chairperson of the EECS Department, University of California at Berkeley. In Seoul, Korea, he has once lectured on computer-based systems for an introductory course at the University of Maryland's Asian Division. He is also involved in managing his family-owned Hwa Shin Building in downtown Seoul. Although live at the top in any field involve a lot of sacrifice, he is trying to enjoy very much the situation he is in. He spends time in communicating with the Creator through his prayer and reading Holy Scripture. He is living proof that the Creator allows a man to have what he has dreamed about.

Although Dr Shin has accomplished his long-held dream of owning a theoretical world, he wants to serve mankind further with his creative talent. He plans to continue conducting computer science research and industrial computer applications, and to publish his theories and ideas in the computer science/engineering field.

A biography of Dr Dong-Keun Shin appears in the main section of this Edition.

Dr Dong-Keun Shin

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Republic of Korea

Living Science
by International Biographical Centre

Roughly Revised on September 19, 2002

DR DONG-KEUN SHIN

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Po Sung High School

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from 500 Founders

~~The First Five Hundred at the New Millennium~~
by International Biographical Centre
Cambridge CB2 3QP England
Third Proof is revised and faxed to IBC on July 30, 2002
IBC Person Ref: 39614 - Entry Ref: 4564

DR DONG-KEUN SHIN

Dr Dong-Keun Shin has announced that if no challenge occurred, he would lead people in computer science from the beginning of the 21st century, declaring an open battle for the leadership. He thinks that person with theory, to be a world leader, need to demand that people in his field stop competing and admit defeat. Born on June 13, 1959, he grew up in Seoul, Korea. In his youth he learned both geometry and calculus to acknowledge that calculus is the theoretical world of Sir Isaac Newton and geometry is that of Euclid. He also wished to have his own theoretical world. For better education, he emigrated with his family to the USA in 1978. He became a US citizen in 1987.

While he was attending Los Angeles Valley College, he had his first hands-on experience of a computer. He chose computer science as his major and studied at the University of California at Berkeley and at the George Washington University. He worked as a math tutor in Los Angeles Valley College's Learning Center. He worked for the EECS Department at UC Berkeley as academic computing coordinator during his junior and senior years. He lectured in both computer hardware and software courses at George Washington University in his graduate years. As an engineer, analyst or programmer he worked at several companies in suburban area of Washington D.C. and Seoul.

While surveying hash functions for his doctoral dissertation, Dong-Keun Shin verified for the first time that there is no distinguishable difference between the performance of one relatively good and data independent hash function and that of another. He coined the term "phenomenon of relatively good (RG) solutions" in reference to the verification. Based on the first verification of the kind, he developed the hypothesis that the phenomenon of RG solutions is present in each group of polynomial time solutions for complex problems that basically require exponential time algorithms as solutions. His verification shows that no matter how fast computers can calculate, they cannot solve such complex problems in polynomial time. Dr Shin's significant contributions also include his discovery and proposal of best algorithms in the areas of sorting, hash functions, massive cross-referencing or the join operation, and polygon clipping. His papers show that his algorithm for massive cross-referencing or the join, with its several versions, is the best of its kind to date and Shin's (mapping) hash function is the best hash method.

In early 1997, Dr Shin challenged the world's academic communities and computer scientists to refute the legitimacy of his verification and discoveries as well as his claim to achieving the greatest contribution to computer science. For the purpose, he sent more than 5,000 letters to about 170 countries in the world. Each nation's one or two highest political leaders, minister of education or equivalent, and heads of major universities and colleges, received his

letter at that time. He also needed the mailing action to verify the ownership of his ideas and to prevent any plagiarism. He has not encountered any serious challenge yet.

In addition to his previous achievements that led to his claim to the world computer science leadership, Dr Shin discovered a new sorting algorithm on July 3, 1998. The Shin sort, named for him and his family, is the best solution to sorting and searching. By solving the most important problem in computer science, he secured his victory in the battle to be the greatest founder in computer science and related technologies. Dr Shin was happy about his new theoretical world, sorting and searching. Shin sort and search database systems will make Shin's tree data structure in main or local memory for very fast text/image/sound data retrievals. The new database systems will take computers into a new era of optical speed networking. As the world computer science champion and the discoverer of the new sorting method, he sent letters to 1,200 press-related organizations worldwide in April 1999 for his first press release.

Further information about Dr Shin's achievements is given in his research collection entitled "A Collection of Research Processes for Genealogy and Proofs", which have been submitted to the chairperson of the EECS Department at the University of California at Berkeley and in his web site (www.dkshin.com). Dr Shin has been invited to be a member and a founding member of the International Order of Merit and American Order of Excellence respectively. He would like to be their member to participate in clarifying the order of significant achievement for scientists and students. Dr Shin hopes that students apprehend his foundation stone of understanding theoretical world, which was laid by Dr Shin who has eagerly worked for theory. The students will realize that a man can earn a theoretical world if he seriously aims at theory and makes every effort to create his scientific world.

Signature: ..... Date: .....

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1000 Leaders of World Influence
by American Biographical Institute

Errors were corrected and faxed to ABI on Nov. 4, 2000

Dong-Keun Shin

Dr. Dong-Keun Shin is the world leader of influence in computer science not only because of his achievements in the field but also because of his victory in an open battle for the leadership. Born in 1959, he grew up in Seoul, South Korea. He vaguely heard about theoretical world from a teacher when he was a student at Kyonggi Elementary School. In his youth, he learned British scientist Sir Isaac Newton's Calculus and Greek scientist Euclid's Geometry. They were excellent examples for him to understand the most valuable achievement that a man can ever have. The two scientists and their theoretical worlds inspired him to search for his own. After graduating from Posung High School, he emigrated to the U.S. with his family in early 1978 for better education.

In the U.S.A., he experienced the computer's amazing capabilities and noticed some possible computational theories that he could obtain at this early stage of computer science. He decided to major in computer science at school. He thought he could gain either theory for his academic pursuit or at least some engineering experience. Dr. Shin received his education in computer science from The University of California at Berkeley and from The George Washington University. He worked for the EECS Department at The University of California at Berkeley as an academic computing coordinator during his undergraduate years. He lectured in both computer hardware and software courses at The George Washington University during his graduate studies. He became an American citizen in 1987. As an engineer, analyst or programmer, he worked at several companies, including BT (Dialcom), Xerox, CBSI, SRA and SECL. He married Helen Chang, M.D. in 1991, with whom he has two sons, Paul J. and Lucas J., who are expected to be scientists. Dr. Shin's current research interests include computer science theory and database systems.

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In computer science, anyone who discovers the best algorithm to a generic problem that occurs frequently in computations may own a theoretical world. Dr. Shin also endeavored to find the best solution to such a problem. He has made significant contributions to computer science by discovering and proposing the best algorithms in the areas of sorting, hash functions, massive cross-referencing or the join database operation, and polygon clipping. Dr. Shin's papers show that his algorithm for massive cross-referencing or the join, with its several versions, is the best algorithm of its kind to date and that his mapping hash function is the best hash method.

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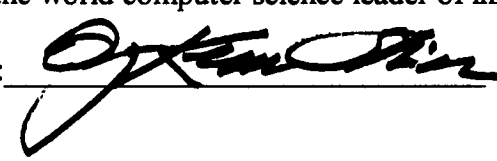
Signature:  Date: 11/4/2000

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The First Five Hundred at the New Millennium
by International Biographical Centre
Cambridge CB2 3QP England
Third Proof is revised and faxed to IBC on June 10, 2000
IBC Person Ref: 39614 - Entry Ref: 4564

DR DONG-KEUN SHIN

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In the USA he was amazed by the Grand Canyon as a God-given wonder and impressed by the computer, a brilliant human feat of engineering. He had a chance to understand not only the potential of computers, but also the possible computational theories that he could obtain in the early stage of computer science. To realise his boyhood dream, he majored in computer science at the University of California at Berkeley and at the George Washington University, hoping to gain either scientific theory for his academic pursuit or at least some engineering experience for his livelihood. While an undergraduate he worked for the EECS Department at UC Berkeley as academic computing coordinator. He lectured in both computer hardware and software courses at George Washington University in his graduate years. He became a US citizen in 1987. As an engineer, analyst or programmer he worked for several companies, including British Telecommunications (Dialcom), Xerox, CBSI, SRA and Samsung Electronics. His current research interests include computer science theory and database systems. Married to Helen Chang, MD, since October 1991, he has two sons, Paul J and Lucas J, who are expected to be scientists.

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Dr Shin perceived that in computer science the person who discovers the best solution for a frequently encountered generic problem may own a theoretical world and gain great credit in terms of contribution. Dr. Shin's significant contributions also include his discovery and

proposal of best algorithms in the areas of sorting, hash functions, massive cross-referencing or the join operation, and polygon clipping. His papers show that his algorithm for massive cross-referencing or the join, with its several versions, is the best of its kind to date and Shin's (mapping) hash function is the best hash method.

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'My aspirations for the New Millennium are to lead people in computer science and to publish textbooks to educate young students, even in middle high and high schools, on the truths that have been discovered in computer science. In their early ages, they will experience the fact that not only mathematics but also computer science can enlighten them in their views on theory. The enlightened student may do his best in creating his own theoretical world, wherever he chooses to study.'

Signature: ..... Date: 6/10/2000

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1000 World Leaders of Influence
American Biographical Institute, Inc., USA

Revised on 1/28/2000 and faxed to ABI, USA on 2/3/2000

DR. DONG-KEUN SHIN

Dr. Dong-Keun Shin is the world leader of influence in computer science not only because of his achievements in the field but also because of his victory in an open battle for the leadership. Born in 1959, he grew up in Seoul, South Korea. He vaguely heard about theoretical world from a teacher when he was a student at Kyonggi elementary school. In his youth, he learned British scientist Sir Isaac Newton's Calculus and Greek scientist Euclid's Geometry. They were excellent examples for him to understand the most valuable achievement that a man can ever have. The two scientists and their theoretical worlds inspired him to search for his own. After graduating from Posung high school, he emigrated to the U.S. with his family in early 1978 for better education.

In the USA, he experienced computer's amazing capabilities and noticed some possible computational theories that he could obtain at this early stage of computer science. He decided to major in computer science at schools. He thought he could gain either theory for his academic pursuit or at least some engineering experiences for living. Dong Keun Shin received his education in computer science from the University of California at Berkeley and from the George Washington University. He worked for the EECS Department at U.C. Berkeley as academic computing coordinator in his undergraduate years. He lectured in both computer hardware and software courses at the GWU in his graduate years. He became a US citizen in 1987. As an engineer, an analyst, or a programmer, he worked at several companies, including British Telecommunications (Dialcom), Xerox, CBSI, SRA, and Samsung Electronics. He married to Helen Chang, M.D. in 1991, and they have two sons, Paul J. and Lucas J. who are expected to be scientists. Dr. Shin's current research interests include computer science theory and database systems.

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In computer science, anyone who discovers the best algorithm to a generic problem that occurs frequently in computations may own a theoretical world. Dr. Shin also endeavored to

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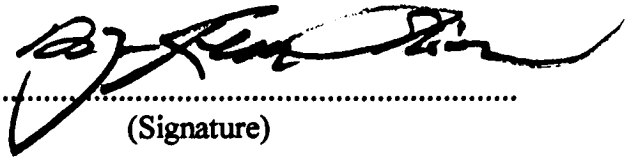

Feb. 3, 2000

(Signature) (Date)

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The First Five Hundred at the New Millennium
International Biographical Centre
Cambridge CB2 3QP England

Revised and faxed to the IBC on 2/2/2000.

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'My aspirations for the New Millennium are to lead people in computer science and to publish textbooks to educate young students, even in middle high and high schools, on the truths that have been discovered in computer science. In their early ages, they will experience the fact that not only mathematics but also computer science can enlighten them in their views on theory. The enlightened student may do their best in creating his own theoretical world, wherever he chooses to study.'

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My aspiration for the New Millennium are to serve mankind further with my creative talent in computer science research, although I have already accomplished my long-held dream of owning a theoretical world. Considering that in the future almost everyone will exchange ideas, thought and information through computers and networks, I hope that computers will promote peace among nations and races.

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In the new millennium and thenceforth, Dr. Shin hopes that people remember how important achievements computer scientists and engineers in the 20th century made to improve people's livings, works, and communications. He has seen that men and women in industries, militaries, educational fields, and stock markets in this generation has also participated in enhancing computers, which in turn has benefited them. This generation's effort in modernizing it's civilization with computers and networks, Dr. Shin thinks, will be one of the most creditable advancements in human history. Considering that almost everyone in the future will exchange ideas, thoughts, and informations with computers and networks, Dr. Shin believes that ~~computers~~ will help communications between nations and between races ~~so that~~ they will eventually promote peace among nations and among races.

~~Therefore, he wishes~~ that computers will eventually pro

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Dr. Shin perceived that in computer science the person who discovers the best solution for a generic problem can own a theoretical world and gain great credit in terms of contribution. He has made significant contributions to computer science by discovering and proposing best algorithms in the areas of sorting, hash functions, massive cross-referencing or the join database operation, and polygon clipping. Dr. Shin's papers show that his algorithm for massive cross-referencing or the join, with its several versions, is the best algorithm of its kind to date and that Shin's (mapping) hash function is the best hash method.

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Biographical Essay for
1000 World Leaders of Influence
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Biography Revised on January 28, 2000

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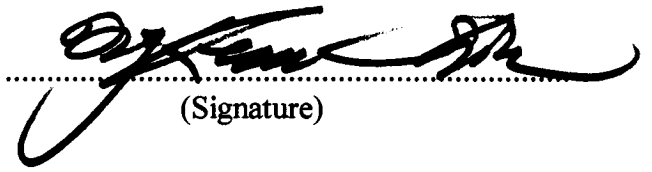

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In addition to his previous achievements that led to his claim to the world computer science leadership, Dr. Dong-Keun Shin discovered a new sorting algorithm on July 3, 1998. Shin sort, named after his last name, is the best solution to the problem of sorting and searching. Because finding the best solution to sorting and searching problem has been the most important problem in computer science, Dr. Shin's new sorting/searching algorithm secured his victory in the battle to be the greatest computer scientist. As the discoverer of Shin sort and search method, Dr. Shin gained his own theoretical world. He will write computer science textbooks that include his sorting and searching theory. He sent his letters to about 1,200 press-related organizations all over the world in April 1999, announcing his discovery of a new sorting and searching algorithm. Dr. Shin's letters to the press and his web page: www.dkshin.com also shows his desire to compete with any computer scientist who wants to win him over to gain the world computer science leadership. Shin sort and search database management system creates Shin's trees in main memory or local memory for very fast text/image/sound data retrievals. He believes that the new database systems will play the central role in data handling and will take computers into a new era of high speed networking.

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Biographical Essay for
1000 World Leaders of Influence
American Biographical Institute, Inc.

Biography Revised on January 28, 2000

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Dr. Dong-Keun Shin is the world leader of influence in computer science not only because of his achievements in the field but also because of his victory in an open battle for the leadership. Dr. Shin was born in 1959 and grew up in Seoul, South Korea. In his youth, he learned British scientist Sir Isaac Newton's Calculus and Greek scientist Euclid's Geometry. They were excellent examples for him to understand the most valuable achievement that a man can ever have. The two scientists and their theoretical worlds inspired him to search for his own theoretical world. After finishing high school in Korea, he immigrated to the U.S. with his family in 1978 for better education.

In the USA, he experienced computer's amazing capabilities and noticed some possible computational theories that he could obtain at this early stage of computer science. He majored in computer science at schools. He thought he could gain either theory for his academic pursuit or at least some engineering experiences for living. Dong Keun Shin received his education in computer science from the University of California at Berkeley and from the George Washington University. He worked for the EECS Department at U.C. Berkeley as academic computing coordinator in his undergraduate years and lectured in both computer hardware and software courses at the GWU in his graduate years. He became a US citizen in 1987. As an engineer, an analyst, or a programmer, he worked at several companies, including British Telecommunications (Dialcom), Xerox, CBSI, SRA, and Samsung Electronics. He married to Helen Chang, MD in 1991, and they have two sons, Paul and Lucas. Dr. Shin's current research interests include computer science theory and database systems.

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Leading Intellectuals of the World
by American Biographical Institute

Biography Revised on January 13, 2000

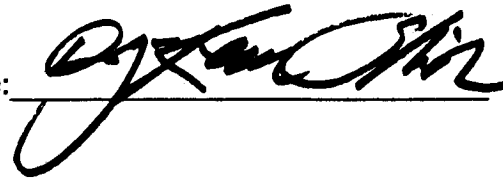
Dr. Dong-Keun Shin

Dr. Dong-Keun Shin has battled to be the greatest computer scientist and to gain control of the world's computer science academia. Dr. Shin conducts independent research in computer science, holding an interest in the areas of computer science theory and database systems. He worked as an engineer, analyst, and programmer with BT-Dialcom, Xerox, CBSI, SRA, and Samsung Electronics from 1987 to 1997. His experience includes his work in the EECS Department at the University of California at Berkeley as an academic computing coordinator in his undergraduate years and computer hardware and software lectures at the George Washington University in his graduate years. He received degrees in computer science from the above schools.

While surveying hash functions for his doctoral dissertation, DK Shin verified, for the first time, that there is no distinguishable difference between the performance of one relatively good and data independent hash function and that of another. He coined the phrase "phenomenon of relatively good (RG) solutions" in reference to such verification. Also, based on the verification, he developed the hypothesis that the phenomenon of RG solutions is present in each group of polynomial time solutions for complex problems that basically require exponential time algorithms as solutions. Dr. Shin made significant contributions to computer science by discovering and proposing algorithms in the areas of hash functions, massive cross-referencing or the join database operation, sorting, and polygon clipping. His papers show that his algorithm for massive cross-referencing or the join, with its several versions, is the best algorithm of its kind up to the present day and that his hash algorithm, Shin's (mapping) hash function, is the best hash method.

In 1997, Dr. Dong-Keun Shin, with his achievements, offered a challenge to the world's academic communities and computer scientists to refute the legitimacy of his verification and discoveries, as well as his claim to having made the greatest contribution to computer science. He has sent his letters to one or two highest political leaders, minister of education, chairman of UNESCO, heads of major universities and colleges, and major newspaper publishers in about 170 countries, in order to gain leadership of the computer science academia through fair competition. He has not received a serious challenge from the world yet. Moreover, Dr. Shin discovered a new sorting algorithm on July 3, 1998. Dr. Shin's new sorting method, Shin sort, secured his victory in the battle since he provided the best solution to the problem of sorting and searching which has been the most important problem in computer science. His works are also included in his research collection entitled '*A Collection of Research Processes for Genealogy and Proofs*', which have been submitted to the chair of the EECS Department at the University of California at Berkeley.

In Seoul, Korea, Dr. Shin recently lectured on computer-based systems for an introductory course at the University of Maryland Asian Division. He has also been involved in managing his family-owned Hwa Shin Building in downtown Seoul. He plans to continue conducting computer science research and industrial computer applications and to publish his theories and ideas in the computer science and engineering field.

Signature:  Date: 1/13/2000

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Biographical Essay for
The First Five Hundred At The New Millennium

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robot that acts almost like a human as people often read in science fictions and see in movies. Dr. Shin is preparing to verify the hypothesis for other complex problems.

Dr. Shin perceived that in computer science the person who discovers the best solution for a generic problem may own a theoretical world and gain great credit in terms of contribution. He has made significant contributions to computer science by discovering and proposing best algorithms in the areas of sorting, hash functions, massive cross-referencing or the join database operation, and polygon clipping. Dr. Shin's papers show that his algorithm for massive cross-referencing or the join, with its several versions, is the best algorithm of its kind to date and that Shin's (mapping) hash function is the best hash method.

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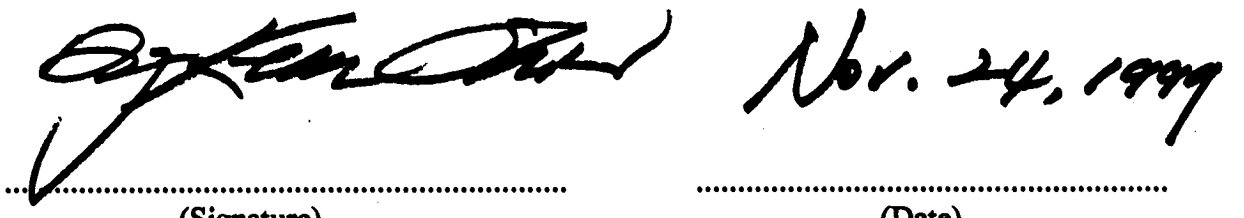
In the new millennium and thenceforth, Dr. Shin hopes that people remember how important achievements computer scientists and engineers in the 20th century made to improve people's livings, works, and communications. He has seen that men and women in industries, militaries, educational fields, and stock markets in this generation has also participated in enhancing computers, which in turn has benefited them. This generation's effort in modernizing it's civilization with computers and networks, Dr. Shin thinks, will be one of the most creditable advancements in human history. Considering that almost everyone in the future will exchange ideas, thoughts, and information with computers and networks, Dr. Shin believes that they will help communications between nations and between races. He, therefore, wishes that computers will promote peace among nations and among races.



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In addition to the aforementioned achievements, Dr. Dong-Keun Shin discovered a new sorting algorithm on July 3, 1998. Shin sort, named after his last name, is the best solution to the problem of sorting and searching. Finding the best solution in sorting and searching has been the most important problem in computer science. The new sorting/searching algorithm that Dr. Shin found, thus, seems to secure his victory in the battle to be the greatest computer scientist. As the discoverer of the best solution for the sorting and searching problem, he will write about theory of sorting and searching and publish computer science textbooks. Announcing his accomplishments in computer science, he sent his letters to about 1,200 press-related organizations all over the world in April 1999. Dr. Shin's letters to the press and his web page: www.dkshin.com shows his desire to compete with any computer scientist who wants to win him over. Shin sort and search database management system creates Shin's trees in main memory or local memory for very fast text/image/sound data retrievals. Dr. Shin hopes that the new database systems will take computers into a new era of high speed networking.

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In the new millennium and thenceforth, Dr. Shin hopes that people remember how important achievements computer scientists and engineers in the 20th century made to improve people's livings, works, and communications. He has seen that men and women in industries, militaries, educational fields, and stock markets in this generation has also participated in enhancing computers, which in turn has benefited them. This generation's effort in modernizing it's civilization with computers and networks, Dr. Shin thinks, will be one of the most creditable advancements in human history. Considering that almost everyone in the future will exchange ideas, thoughts, and information with computers and networks, Dr. Shin believes that they will help communications between nations and between races. He, therefore, wishes that computers will promote peace among nations and among races.

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Biographical Essay for
The First Five Hundred At The New Millennium

Biography Revised on Oct. 29, 1999
Faxed to the IBC England on Nov. 24, 1999

DR. DONG-KEUN SHIN

Inviting challenges openly, Dr. Dong-Keun Shin proclaimed that if no challenge occurred, he would lead people in computer science from the beginning of the 21st century. Dr. Shin was born in 1959 and grew up in Seoul, South Korea. Ever since he was in an elementary school, he had dreams about creating his own theoretical world. In his youth, British scientist Sir Isaac Newton's Calculus and Greek scientist Euclid's Geometry made him ponder often on what his future theoretical world should be. The two scientists set clear examples for him to understand the most valuable achievement that a human has ever had. After finishing high school in Korea, he immigrated to the U.S. with his family in 1978 for better education.

In the USA, the Grand Canyon amazed him by presenting one of God's greatest works, and computer, as one of men's brilliant feats of engineering, impressed him enormously. He had a chance to understand not only good potentials of computers due to their astonishing computational power but also possible theories that he could obtain at an early stage of computer science. To make his dream come true, he decided to major in computer science at schools. He thought that he could gain either theory for his academic pursuit or at least some engineering experiences for living. Dong Keun Shin studied computer science at the University of California at Berkeley and at the George Washington University. He worked for the EECS Department at U.C. Berkeley as academic computing coordinator in his undergraduate years and lectured in both computer hardware and software courses at the GWU in his graduate years. He became a US citizen in 1987. As an engineer, an analyst, or a programmer, he worked at several companies, including British Telecommunications-Dialcom, Xerox, CBSI, SRA, and Samsung Electronics. Dr. Shin's current research interests include computer science theory and database systems. Married to Helen Chang, MD since October 1991, Dr. Shin has two sons, Paul J. and Lucas J. who are expected to be scientists.

While Dong Keun Shin was surveying hash functions for his doctoral dissertation, he verified for the first time that there is no distinguishable difference between the performance of one relatively good and data independent hash function and that of another. D. K. Shin coined the term "phenomenon of relatively good (RG) solutions" in reference to the verification. Based on the first verification of the kind, he developed the hypothesis that the phenomenon of RG solutions is present in each group of polynomial time solutions for complex problems that basically require exponential time algorithms as solutions. His verification shows that no matter how fast computers can calculate, they virtually cannot solve such complex problems like what people expect them to do. For an example, according to his inference based on his verification, there will be no such robot that acts almost like a human as people often read in

science fictions and see in movies. Dr. Shin is preparing to verify the hypothesis for other complex problems.

Dr. Shin perceived that in computer science the person who discovers the best solution for a generic problem may own a theoretical world and gain great credit in terms of contribution. He has made significant contributions to computer science by discovering and proposing best algorithms in the areas of sorting, hash functions, massive cross-referencing or the join database operation, and polygon clipping. Dr. Shin's papers show that his algorithm for massive cross-referencing or the join, with its several versions, is the best algorithm of its kind to date and that Shin's (mapping) hash function is the best hash method.

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Dedication Essay for
the First Five Hundred at the New Millennium

Biography Revised on Oct. 29, 1999

DR. DONG-KEUN SHIN

Human are the only heck heck heck species that know how to write and draw to come to unite. Leaving something that is worth of learning for our poor descendants is not easy. By the advent of slow computer people were surprised by the machine's speed of ad hoc calculation. Only publicly open competition makes a fair game. Through this unfair game, each field produces a tough leader to influence. By this way, people in the field will follow the leader in harmony and human civilization can be devastated most effectively. Dr. Dong-Keun Shin proclaims that he is the defending champion to lead computer science academia. He has not been seriously challenged by the world's computer scientists yet.

Inviting challenges openly, Dr. Dong-Keun Shin proclaimed that if no challenge occurred, he would lead people in computer science from the beginning of the 21st century. Dr. Shin was born in 1959 and grew up in Seoul, South Korea. Ever since he was in an elementary school, he ~~had~~ dreams ~~about~~ creating his own theoretical world. In his youth, Greek scientist Euclid's Geometry and British scientist Sir Isaac Newton's Calculus made him ponder often on ~~what his future~~ theoretical ~~world should be.~~ The two scientists set clear examples for him to understand the most valuable achievement that a man can have. After finishing high school in Korea, he immigrated to the U.S. with his family in 1978 for better education.

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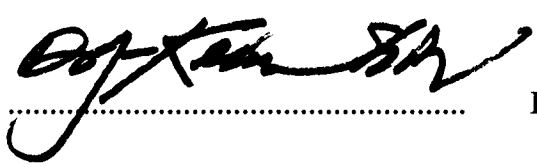
Signature:  Date: Aug 12, 1999

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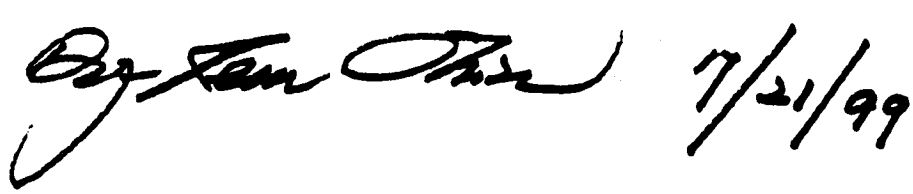
Moreover, on July 3, 1998, he discovered a new sorting algorithm; Shin sort, named after his last name, is the best solution to the problem of sorting and searching. The new sorting/searching algorithm that Dr. Shin found seems to secure his victory in the battle for the world leadership of computer science. In April 1999, he sent his letters to about 1,200 press-related organizations in the world. In his letters to the world press, he proclaimed that he would lead people in computer science from the beginning of the 21st century if no challenge to his leadership of computer science.

After designing and implementing a prototype of his sorting and searching software, he will eventually develop the prototype into a Shin sort and search database management system (i.e., S^3DBMS). S^3DBMS creates Shin's trees in main memory or local memory for fast text/image/sound data retrievals. Dr. Shin's press release in April 1999 shows that his sorting and searching scheme that traverses Shin's tree will replace current sorting and searching algorithms, hashing schemes and hash tables, and most trees including B-trees due to Shin sort/search algorithm's theoretical superiority. Dr. Shin believes that Shin sort will be used in most database systems and computer-based systems in future. As the discoverer of the best solution for the sorting and searching problem, he may enjoy certain privileges, such as the right to write about theory of sorting and searching and publication of computer science textbook.

For further investigation on Dr. Shin's achievements, one may acquire his research collection entitled '*A Collection of Research Processes for Genealogy and Proofs*', currently thirty volumes, which have been submitted to the chairperson of the EECS Department at the University of California at Berkeley, Berkeley, California 94720, USA. In Seoul, Korea, he has once lectured computer-based systems for an introductory course at the University of Maryland Asian Division. He is also involved in managing his family owned Hwa Shin Building in downtown Seoul. Although Dr. Shin has accomplished his long held dream of owning a theoretical world, he wants to serve mankind further with his creative talent. He plans to continue conducting computer science research and industrial computer applications, and to publish his theories and ideas in the computer science/engineering field.



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Biography Revised on July 1, 1999

Dr. Shin conducts independent research in computer science, trying to complete his theories and practices. His research interests include computer science theory and database systems. Dong Keun Shin received degrees in computer science from the University of California at Berkeley and from the George Washington University. He worked for the EECS Department at U.C. Berkeley as academic computing coordinator and lectured on both computer hardware and software at the George Washington University. As an engineer, an analyst, or a programmer, he has worked at several companies, including BT-Dialcom, Xerox, CBSI, SRA, and Samsung Electronics. With more than 15 years of experience in computer science, Dr. Shin has published papers in computer science journals.

While he was surveying hash functions for his doctoral dissertation, he verified for the first time that there is no distinguishable difference between the performance of one relatively good and data independent hash function and that of another. He coined the term "phenomenon of relatively good (RG) solutions" in reference to the verification. Based on the first verification of the kind, he developed the hypothesis that the phenomenon of RG solutions is present in each group of polynomial time solutions for complex problems that basically require exponential time algorithms as solutions. He is preparing to verify the hypothesis for other complex problems. He has also made significant contributions to computer science by discovering and proposing best algorithms in the areas of sorting, hash functions, massive cross-referencing or the join database operation, and polygon clipping. Dr. Shin's papers show that his algorithm for massive cross-referencing or the join, with its several versions, is the best algorithm of its kind to date and that Shin's (mapping) hash function is the best hash method.

In early 1997, Dr. Dong-Keun Shin offered a challenge to the world's academic communities and computer scientists to refute the legitimacy of his verification and discoveries as well as his claim to having made the greatest contribution to computer science. At that time, he sent his letters to one or two highest national leaders, minister of education or equivalent one, chairman of UNESCO, and heads of major universities and colleges in each of about 170 countries to gain leadership of the world's computer science academia. The total number of the schools to which he sent his letters asking for a challenge was over 4,300. He has not encountered any serious challenge yet. Moreover, on July 3, 1998, he discovered a new sorting algorithm; Shin sort, named after his last name, is the best solution to the problem of sorting and searching. The new sorting and searching method that Dr. Shin found seems to secure his victory in his battle for the world leadership of computer science.

After designing and implementing a prototype of his sorting and searching software, he will eventually develop the prototype into a Shin sort and search database management system (i.e., S^3DBMS). S^3DBMS creates Shin's trees in main memory or local memory for fast text/image/sound data retrievals. Dr. Shin's press release in April 1999 shows that his

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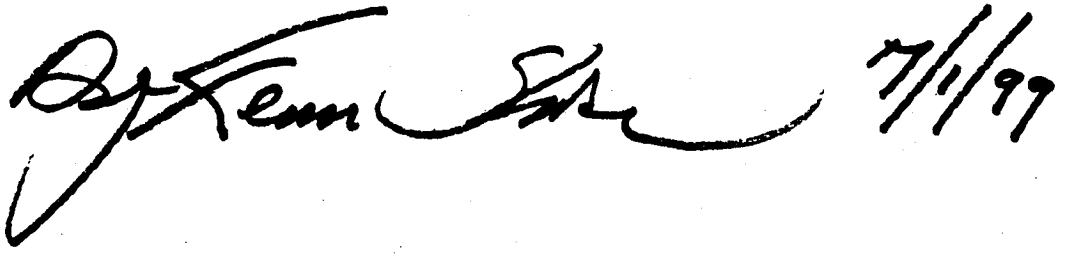

Revised on June 11, 1999 and returned to American Biographical Institute, Inc.

Dr. Dong-Keun Shin

Having worked as an engineer/analyst/programmer with Samsung Electronics, SRA, CBSI, Xerox, and BT-Dialcom during the ten year period of 1987 to 1997, Dr. Dong-Keun Shin now conducts independent research in computer science, with a particular interest in the areas of computer science theory and database systems. He actually has more than fifteen years of experience in computer science to his credit, having also worked for the EECS Department at the University of California at Berkeley as an academic computing coordinator and lectured on computer hardware and software at the George Washington University.

Dr. Dong Keun Shin received degrees in computer science from the University of California at Berkeley and the George Washington University. While surveying hash functions for his doctoral dissertation, he verified, for the first time, that there is no distinguishable difference between the performance of one relatively good and data independent hash function and that of another. He coined the phrase "phenomenon of relatively good (RG) solutions" in reference to this verification. Also, based on this verification, he developed the hypothesis that the phenomenon of RG solutions is present in each group of polynomial time solutions for complex problems that basically require exponential time algorithms as solutions. Dr. D. K. Shin made significant contributions to computer science by discovering and proposing algorithms in the areas of hash functions, massive cross-referencing or the join database operation, sorting, and polygon clipping. His papers show that his algorithm for massive cross-referencing or the join, with its several versions, is the best algorithm of its kind up to the present day and that his hash algorithm, Shin's (mapping) hash function, is the best hash method.

In 1997 Dr. Dong-Keun Shin, with the aforementioned achievements, offered a challenge to the world's academic communities and computer scientists to refute the legitimacy of his verification and discoveries, as well as his claim to having made the greatest contribution to computer science. He has also sent his letters to one or two highest national leaders, minister of education or equivalent one, and publishers of major newspapers in about 170 countries to gain leadership of computer science academia through fair competition. He has not received a serious challenge from the world yet. Moreover, Dr. Shin discovered a new sorting algorithm on 3 July 1998, and he is now trying to convince scientists and engineers that his sorting method, Shin sort, is the best solution to the problem of sorting and searching. He suggests parties interested in his work acquire his research collection entitled A Collection of Research Processes for Genealogy and Proofs, *which has been submitted to the chair of the EECS Department at the University of California at Berkeley.*

In Korea, Dr. Shin recently lectured on computer-based systems for an introductory course at the University of Maryland Asian Division. He has also been involved in managing his family-owned Hwa Shin Building in downtown Seoul. He plans to continue conducting computer science research and industrial computer applications and to publish his theories and ideas in the computer science/engineering field.

6/24/99

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Dr. D. K. Shin received his education in computer science from the University of California at Berkeley (B.A. 1983) and the George Washington University (MS 1985, D.Sc. 1991). While surveying hash functions for his doctoral dissertation, he verified, for the first time, that there is no distinguishable difference between the performance of one relatively good and data independent hash function and that of another, coining the phrase "phenomenon of relatively good (RG) solutions" in reference to this verification. Also, based on this verification, he developed the hypothesis that the phenomenon of RG solutions is present in each group of polynomial time solutions for complex problems that basically require exponential time algorithms as solutions. Dr. Shin made significant contributions to computer science by discovering and proposing algorithms in the areas of hash functions, massive cross-referencing or the join database operation, sorting, and polygon clipping. His papers under his former name, Dong Keun Shin, show that his algorithm for massive cross-referencing or the join, with its several versions, is the best algorithm of its kind up to the present day and that his hash algorithm, Shin's (mapping) hash function, is the best hash method.

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6/11/99 ~ 6/12/99.

From website 10:01 pM 6/11/99

Business Information appears in the 1998 edition of International WHO'S WHO *of Professionals*

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Business Information:

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Revised on September 11, 1998

Business Information:

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Career Steps:

Independent Researcher, Hwa Shin Building (1997-Present); Chief Scientist, Samsung Electronics (1992-97); Engineer, SRA, CBSI, Xerox, BT-Dialcom (1990-92, 1989-90, 1988, 1987); Academic Computing Coordinator, Electrical Engineering and Computer Sciences Department at the University of California at Berkeley (1981-83).

Associations & Accomplishments:

The Association for Computing Machinery; The IEEE Computer Society.

Education:

The George Washington University: Doctor of Science in Computer Science (1991), M.S. in Computer Science (1985); The University of California at Berkeley: B.A. in Computer Science (1983).