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*The Lindelof class of L-functions*

In 1989, Selberg defined a class of L-functions that serves as an axiomatic model for L-functions arising from geometry and arithmetic. Even though the Selberg class successfully captures many characteristics common to most L-functions, it fails to be closed under addition. This creates obstructions, in particular, not allowing us to interpolate between L-functions. To overcome this limitation, V. Kumar Murty defined a general class of L-functions, namely the Lindelof class. In this talk, we describe its structure and study its properties. This is joint work with V. Kumar Murty.