

EFFECTIVE BRAND MANAGEMENT THROUGH CONSUMER PROFILING USING CLUSTERING

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ABSTRACT

As corporates proceed to develop new product brands, changing market and consumer situations throw up the need for re-looking at age-old branding strategies and corporate beliefs. Increased competition, more informed consumers, changing global scenarios and economic condition have brought into focus the need for developing strategies to increase value for the consumer, thereby increasing organizational profitability. Organizational investments in corporate brand identities have increased manifold over the recent years. Realizing the value of corporate brand identities has made big corporates make sizeable investments to enhance their brand images. Allowing new product brands to contribute to these brand images now appears to be important. At the same time, when corporates are strengthening their brand images, individual product brands seem to lose out when consumers fail to link the individual products and the corporate brand images. Organizations will gain from recognizing the consumer as a significant dimension while formulating brand management strategies. This paper attempts to study the ability of individual consumers to associate a product or service brand with the corporate associated with the same, thereby stressing the need to build brand awareness. This was done by conducting a study using a product brand pool as a research instrument, where consumers were asked to classify the brand on the basis of the corporate producing those brands. The result was further used to calculate a consumer brand association score. This score was considered as representative of the consumer's state of relationship with the organization and was used to create consumer clusters for segmentations to aid purposeful consumer targeting.

KEYWORDS: *Brand Management, Clustering, Consumer Profiling, Problem Recognition, Styles and Attributes, Market Segmentation*

INTRODUCTION

Organizations are witnessing a shift from product branding to corporate branding (Aaker, 1996; and Keller, 2003). The general aim of corporate branding is to build a sustainable bond between the branded company and its customers through a clear value proposition (Schultz and de Chernatony, 2002). While not exactly dealing with the product features, it transports a well-defined set of corporate values (Aaker and Joachimsthaler, 2000). It is vital for organizations that “consumers relate a product or specific brand to the parent organization. This can be achieved through appropriate brand management.” This paper attempts to study the ability of consumers to associate a product or service brand with the parent organization. We do this by calculating a consumer-brand association score and further try to analyze the causes for variations in the score across several brands. We further try and establish a link between brand name typology and the

ability of the consumers to link singular product brand to the corporate brand. The paper further explores profiling of consumers for and Indian corporate, ITC. ITC's corporate strategy is aimed at creating multiple drivers of growth anchored on its time-tested core competencies: unmatched distribution reach and superior brand-building capabilities. There appears potential of capitalizing on the vast consumer base available, by formulation of appropriate targeting strategies for higher rates of consumer conversion.

PURPOSE

The corporate brand is viewed as an important profile builder for corporations, it can imbue a corporation with a distinctiveness that is not readily matched by competitors. It can be one of an organization's most coveted and cherished assets. For customers, it serves as a guarantee of expectations, much like an informal contract (Balmer et al., 2006). A brand is set of perceptions which from the differentiations among the brands (Aaker, 1991). Brand perceptions determines the expectation the customer has of a brand, an expectation that present the customer's feeling towards a very specific experience that is promised by the branded product. Hence it is vital for organization to establish a link between the corporate brand name and the individual product brand. The corporate brand equity should be able to capitalize on the individual brand equity and vice-versa. The purpose of this paper is to investigate to what extent the brand name typology which gains maximum recognition from the consumer in the context of establishing a link between individual product brand and the corporate brand. Corporate brand identity is special because it explicitly and unambiguously represents an organization as well as the product. This can help contribute to the brand management process in organizations.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Product and Corporate Branding

We review concepts associated with corporate branding and attempt to establish a differentiations between product branding and corporate branding, while also studying the degree of uncertainty over the how the field of corporate brand management should be understood and developed.

The American Marketing Association defines the term 'Brand' as "A name, term, symbol or design or a combination of them, which is intended to signify the goods or services of one seller or group of sellers and differentiate them from those of competitors." More Importantly, a brand promises relevant differentiated benefits. Everything an organization does should be focused on enhancing delivery against its brand's promise.

Combining a few different definitions, a brand is the name and symbols that identify:

- The source of a relationship with the consumer.
- The source of a promise to the consumer.
- The unique source of products and services.
- The single concept that is created inside the mind of the prospect.
- The sum total of each customer's experience with the corporate.

Adored, venerated and coveted by customers and organizations alike, corporate brands represent one of the most fascinating phenomena of the business environment in the 21st century (Olins, 2000; Lewis, 2000; Pauvit, 2000; Balmer,

2001; Newman, 2001; and Balmer and Greyser, 2003). Their importance is irrefutable. Brands in their various guises are integral to our everyday existence (Sherry, 1995). Effective brands are significant value propositions for consumers as they also carry a financial clout from the consumer and stake holder perspective. Hence, the aeration of appropriate brand positioning in the consumer mind will be well-directed organizational strategy. In an era where the emphasis is moving from product branding to corporate branding (Balmer, 1995; and Mitchell, 1997), there is a need to better appreciate the management approach towards corporate branding as this needs to be managed differently from product branding.

Corporate branding draws on the traditions of product branding, in that, it shares the same objective of creating differentiation and preference. However, this activity is rendered more complex by managers conducting these practices at the level of the organizations, rather than the individual product or service and the requirement to manage interactions with multiple stakeholder audiences (Knox and Bickerton, 2003). There are significant differences between a corporate brand and a product brand. Audiences go beyond a primary focus on customers to include all other stakeholders (King, 1991). The points of contact with these stakeholders are more diverse and stakeholder audience discriminators are more complex, extending beyond products and services to include intangibles such as people and policies. Ind (1998) supports this distinction between product and corporate brands by highlighting three core, distinguishing attributes:

- **Intangibility:** Whilst a product or service is tangible, an organization is intangible to all audiences except employees. An individual's perceptions of an organization is therefore based upon his/her experiences of its communications, symbolism and behavior (Birkigt and Stadler, 1986) and from these signals, an image is constructed.
- **Complexity:** With product and service brand, continuity of experience is achievable. For a corporate brand, this is made harder by the variety of audiences and points of contact or interfaces.
- **Responsibility:** A corporate brand has a broader social responsibility or 'ethical imperative'.

Whilst these characteristics make the corporate brand more difficult to model and manage, a number of authors have noted the potential for harnessing this asset. A strong and favorable corporate brand offers an organization a number of distinct benefits (Balmer, 1995) as well as by being an important discriminator in increasingly competitive markets, it creates consistency in consumer demand, offers added value to products and services; contributes to a company's financial margins, provides protection from competitors and attracts high quality personnel to the organization. Hatch and Schultz (2001) support this view, claiming that corporate brands offer managers the potential to reduce costs, give customers a sense of security, provide a corporate seal of approval for products and create common ground inside organizations. To further support these claims, Balmer cites research (by Worcester, 1986), which showed a strong correlation between company familiarity and favorability and research (Keller and Aaker, 1992) which highlighted the positive impact of the corporate brand to new product introductions and brand extensions. We draw from marketing theory to identify three brand name typologies, which we discuss under the 'Methodology' sections.

Brand Associations and Brand Identity

Brand association is anything that is linked in the memory to a brand (Aaker, 1991). The associations reflect the fact that products are used to express lifestyles, whereas other associations reflect social positions and professional roles. Still others will reflect associations involving product applications, types of people who might use the product, stores that carry the

product or salespeople who handle the product or even the country of origin. Keller (1998) defines brand associations as informational nodes linked to the brand node in the memory that contains the meaning of the brand for consumers. These associations include perceptions of brand quality and attitudes towards the brand. Keller and Aaker both appear to hypothesize that consumer perceptions of brands are multi-dimensional yet many of the dimensions they identify appear to be very similar. The image that a good or a service has in the mind of the consumer in terms of how it is positioned is probably more important to its ultimate success than are its actual characteristics. There are at least nine brand associations (Aaker, 1991). The associations convey either the concept or the meaning of the product in terms of how it fulfils a customer's need.

The personality and the positioning of the brand make-up the brand identity and image (Keller, 2003). Brands are established by creating a strong brand personality or a set of brand values and positioning the brand by creating a good perception in the mind of the target views. Brand images comprise a set of beliefs, which a consumer holds about a particular brand. Consumer beliefs may differ based on their individual experiences or perceptions of the brand. The brand's identity is the total proposal which a firm makes to the consumers or the promise it makes. It is everything the firm wants to be seen as. It may consist of the features, benefits and all other values that the brand possesses. Thus the firm needs to reach harmony between the brand identity and the brand image through the creating good experience. A corporate brand tries to establish a coherent perception of the company for its different stakeholders and reflects a good corporate reputation in the eyes of the general public (Hatch and Schultz, 2003). Nevertheless, the single most important stakeholder of a corporate brand is its end consumers, who are drowning in the overwhelming abundance of brands and brand communication.

RESEARCH FRAMEWORK

Corporate Brand Image and Consumer Perception

Corporate brand identity is a function of Brand Image. Brand image is a function of perceived value by a consumer which results in brand associations. In the above context, we try to link corporate brand identity with the brand images of products in the corporate portfolio and formulate our research framework.

Amongst other parameters, corporate brand identity is also a function of the ability of the consumers to associate to all other brands in the corporate portfolio which the corporate brand. Consequently, the aim is to create a more profound understanding of the impact of brand association on the corporate brand identity.

Brand equity is a multi-dimensional construct, which consists of brand loyalty, customers-based brand awareness, perceived quality and associations. Brand awareness influences consumer decision-making by affecting the strength of the brand associations in their mind (Keller, 1993 and 1998). Moreover, high level of brand awareness positively affect the perceived value of the same in the minds of the consumer (Ramos and Franco, 2005) thereby contributing to the product's brand image. Consumer brand awareness is likely to be high when they have strong brand associations and when they perceive the quality of the brand to be high and vice-versa.

Based on the above, we develop the following conceptual model for our study. We seek to study the ability of consumers to associate products brands with corporate brand identity. For this, we extract a brand association score which becomes, indicative of the ability of the consumers to relate to a particular corporate brand.

The Model (Figure 1), depicted below, shows that the corporate brand image is a function of perceived brand value which benefits from consumer brand awareness and consumer brand associations. As discussed above, consumer brand association is a function of consumer brand awareness.

'Brand Image' can be defined as the reasons or emotional perception a consumer attaches to specific brands and is the first consumer brand perception that was identified in marketing literature. Brand image consists of functional and symbolic brand beliefs.

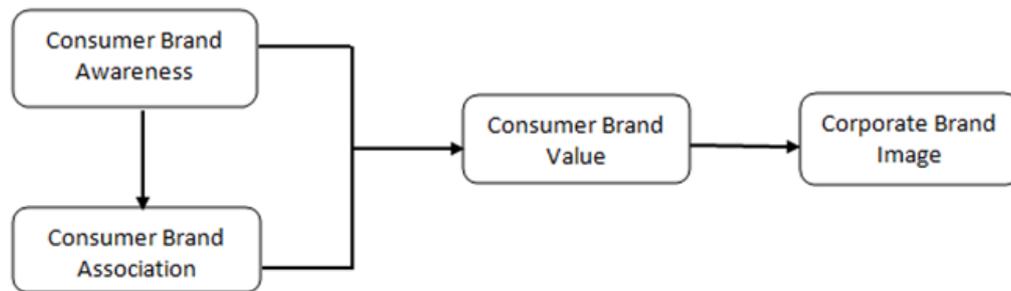


Figure 1: Corporate Brand Image and Consumer Perception Model.

Various researchers contended that brand associations could be recalled in a customer's mind as emotional impressions. Brand awareness influences consumer decision-making by affecting the strength of the brand associations in their mind (Keller, 1993). There are several dimensions of brand awareness with brand associations (Pitta and Katsanis, 1995). Further researches indicated the brand associations of the product can be stored in consumer minds after brand awareness of the product was already established in their memory.

Brand awareness and brand associations were found to be correlated (Atilgan et al., 2005; and Pappu, 2005). Moreover, high levels of brand awareness positively affect the formation of the product's brand image (associations) (Ramos and Franco, 2005). Also brand awareness affects brand image (association) (Esch et al., 2006).

METHODOLOGY

Review of literature lead us to feel that it is vital for organizations to establish a link between the corporate brand name and the individual product brand as the corporate brand equity should be able to capitalize on the individual brand equity and vice-versa. A lot of work had already been accomplished in the domain of corporate brand identity, from the perspective of the corporate as well as employees. However, there appeared significant scope to pursue the same from the dimension of the consumer. We hence attempted to carry on an exploratory research study from the perspective of the consumer's ability to associate corporates with the product brands.

The purpose of this paper is to investigate to what extent brand association is coherent with corporate brand identity and to extract the brand name typology which gains maximum recognition from the consumer in the context of establishing a link between individual product brand and the corporate brand.

RESEARCH TOOL

Earlier studies in the domain of branding were focusing on parameters contributing to corporate brand identity, while not substantially addressing the role of the consumer. To explore the role of the consumer, we attempted to create a pool of 200 product brands. The pool created was a selection of a set of product brands across eight Corporates. The Corporate pool

had four Indian Companies and Four International Companies. The sampling strategy is elicited below. The brand pool was created taking into account the product brands across the various product lines and SBUs. The brand pool was used as a research instrument to illustrate the relationship between the brand associations and the corporate brand identity.

SAMPLING

Sampling of Product Brands

The 2019 study conducted by Brand Equity, along with The Economic Times Intelligence Group and AC Nielsen ORGMARG, was used as the basis for our study. A sampling frame was created by conducting a brain-storming session across a focus group of 20 participants from Indian cities. The focus group was asked to list 20 most trusted and visible corporates (visible in terms of their marketing communications or messages). This list was then administered to a focus group of 20 respondents who were the Chief wage Earners (CWE) in their households. Eight corporates were chosen on the basis of the highest recall in terms of familiarity with brand. 20% of the sampling frame was extracted as the sample for the study on the criterion that corporates having a minimum listing of 10 product brands would deserve inclusion, so as to have a significant number of brands on which the requisite tests could be performed.

A pool of 200 brands (containing both consumer products and service brands) was subsequently created across these eight corporates, after sourcing secondary product brand data from their websites, which was then administered to a set of respondents.

Sampling of Respondents

A database of 100 visitors to a retail outlet was available at our disposal. The data contained consumer information with regard to age, gender, location, annual income and number of monthly visits to the retail house. Age was used as the stratification variable and the research instrument was administered to 200 respondents from the database. The respondents were grouped under four different age groups, viz., 18-25, 25-35, 35-45 and 45 and above. Fifty respondents across each age group were covered to have a well distributed sample.

CORPORATE BRAND POOL ANALYSIS

The 200 product brands in the brand pool were grouped on the basis of the brand name typology. Table 1 represents the number of product brands, under each parent brand name, as segregated by the type of brand name.

Table 1: Corporate Brand Pool Analysis

S. No.	Corporate Name	Corporate (Family)	Individual Brand Name	Combination Brand Name	Total Brands
1.	Dabur	2	1	27	30
2.	Parle	4	34	0	38
3.	Cadbury	0	9	2	11
4.	HUL	0	39	0	39
5.	Tata	5	13	0	18
6.	ITC	0	14	1	15
7.	P&G	0	25	0	25
8.	Amul	23	0	1	24

For the purpose of our study, we define the following types of brand names.

- Family Brand Name: A family brand name comprise usage of the name of the corporate brand which is used for all products produced or marketed by that corporate. By building customer trust and loyalty for the family brand name, all products that use the brand can benefit.
- Individual Brand Name: An Individual brand name does not identify a brand with a particular company.
- Combination Brand Name: A combination brand name brings together a family brand name and an individual brand name. This hereby provides some association for the product with a strong family brand name but maintaining some distinctiveness so that consumers know what they are getting.

PROCEDURE

Consumers were asked to separate the product brands from the pool of 200 brands and classify them under the eight corporate names. The number of correct brand names under each corporate brand helped to calculate the Consumer Brand Awareness Score.

Consumer Brand Associations Score=Consumer Brand Awareness Score/Total Brands under that corporate in the Brand pool.

The mean of the Consumer Brand Association scores for a particular corporate Brand reflects the degree the consumers (from the set of respondents) relate the product brands to the corporate brand. The mean score for the eight corporate brands are listed (Table 2) (was calculated using SPSS 16.0):

We further tried to study the correlation between Brand Name Typology and Brand Association Scores.

Table 2: Statistics for Mean of Brand Association Score Across Brands

		Dabur Brand Assoc.	Parle Brand Assoc.	Cadbury Brand Assoc.	HUL Brand Assoc.	Tata Brand Assoc.	ITC Brand Assoc.	PG Brand Assoc.	Amul Brand Assoc.
N=200	Valid	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Mean	0.77	0.65	0.69	0.41	0.63	0.47	0.31	0.86

INSTRUMENT RELIABILITY

Reliability of the research instrument was studied using the test-retest method, where the test was administered to the same person twice. The Spearman Brown coefficient was 0.968 and Guttman Split half-coefficient was 0.967.

CLUSTERING FOR CONSUMER PROFILING

I further attempted to formulate consumer clusters on the basis of their brand association score and use the same as a premise for consumer segmentation. Segmentation of consumers becomes a significant dimension of the strategic planning process to be followed towards competitive brand positioning. This can be done through consumer profiling which involves creating consumer models, based on which a marketer can decide on the right strategies and tactics to meet the needs of the customer. Profiling is an innate tool used for consumer behavior and preference prediction. Diverse targeting strategies can subsequently be formulated for the respective consumer segments.

The Brand Association scores of one Indian corporate, ITC, were subjected to Cluster Analysis to create consumer clusters which can be subjected to separate brand management strategies. Clustering was adopted as a research technique to group consumers with similar traits. Consumers with similar characteristics can be treated alike and subjected to the same consumer targeting strategies by the organization.

Cluster Analysis, also called data segmentation, relates to grouping or segmenting a collection of objects (also called observation, individuals, cases, or data rows) into subsets or 'clusters', such that those within each cluster are more closely related to one another than objects assigned to different clusters. Hence, objects in a cluster, particularly objects to each other. They are also dissimilar to objects outside the cluster, particularly objects in other clusters. Clustering algorithms function such that intra-cluster similarity is the maximum and the inter-cluster similarity is minimum.

The Consumer Brand Associations Scores for a very small sample of ITC consumer were subjected to Uni-variate hierarchical cluster analysis using SPSS. The objective was to demonstrate the creation of a dendrogram by using the clustering technique. Only a small sample of the Brand Associations Scores of ITC was subjected to the cluster analysis, for ease of depiction of the dendrogram, as part of the manuscript.

FINDING

Corporate Brand Pool Analysis

- Three Corporates namely, HUL, P&G and ITC reported Mean Consumer Brand Association Scores lower than 0.5.
- An inverse correlation was found in cases where the volume of Individual Product Brands in the pool was high. Corporates with maximum number of Individual Product/Number Brand names had the least Consumer Brand Association Score. This outcome leads us to infer that companies which follow a combination (hybrid) or Family branding strategy have greater brand association, than companies following an Individual Product Brand name strategy (Table 3).

Table 3: Correlation

		Brand	Brand Association Score
Volume Individual Brand/Total Brands	Person Correlation	1.000	-0.824*
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0.012
	N	8.000	8.000
Consumer Brand Association Score	Person Correlation	-0.824*	1.000
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.012	
	N	8.000	8.000

Note: * Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Clustering for Consumer Profiling

Three consumer clusters were extracted. These clusters, as depicted in the dendrogram, Figure 2, were used to allocate each of the 18 cases (consumers) to a specific cluster. Each consumer cluster can be treated separately and appropriate targeting strategies can be adopted for separate clusters.

Rescaled Distance Cluster Combine

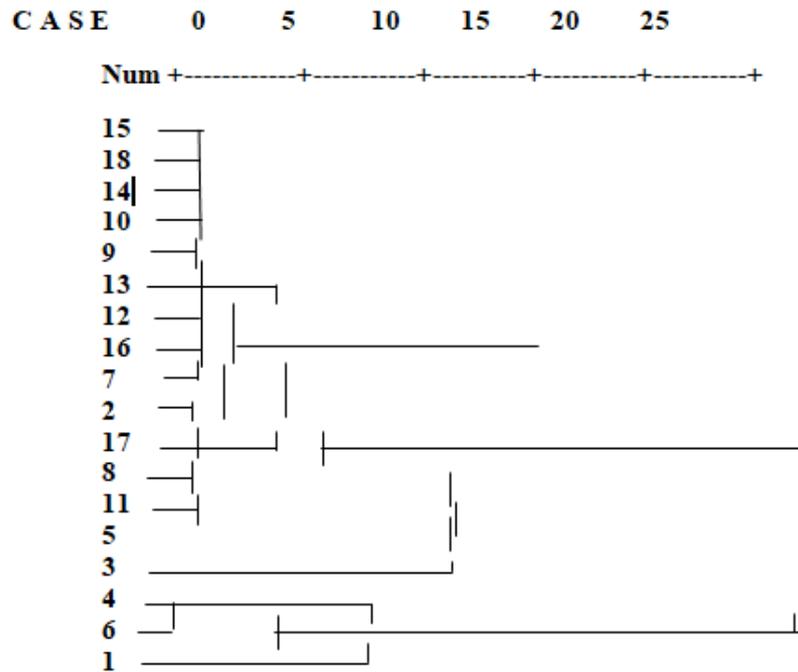


Figure 2: Dendrogram Using Single Linkage.

RESEARCH IMPLICATIONS

Brand Pool Analysis

This paper was written to identify the gap between the consumer's ability to relate the product brand with the corporate brand identity.

The study clearly shows that companies following a combination (hybrid) or family brand name strategy have greater brand association, than companies following an Individual Product Brand name strategy. Non-inclusion of the Parent Brand name in the Product Brand name reduces the consumer ability to associate the product with the parent organization, thereby resulting in sizeable losses to the product brand equity. The product further fails to benefit from the well-established parent brand name and the resultant consumer affinity developed over the years with the company.

Clustering for Consumer Profiling

- Marketing resource allocation needs to be done with care. It is vital for organizations to develop differentiated market coverage strategies. For this purpose, a detailed study of the consumer population and subsequent analysis is useful.
- Separate strategies can be developed for targeting of respective consumer segments, once the basis of segmentation has been identified and the process.
- Consumer behavior a function of consumer brand association indicating relationship level with the organization/brand or product. Hence, thus forms a good basis of segmentation.

- Consumer behavior of a new consumer entering the system can be predicted by identifying his consumer brand association score and then allocating him to a respective cluster.
- Subsequently, consumers with low brand association scores can be subjected to well-directed marketing companies which increase their awareness and subsequent perceived value for a brand, so that they climb higher on the Brand Relationship Continuum. Consumers with high brand association scores are better prospects and can be subjected to appropriate promotional campaigns to aid speedier conversion or facilitate repeat purchase behavior.

Segmentation of consumers become a significant dimension of the strategic planning process to be followed towards competitive brand positioning. Organizations can make use of the information available about their prospective and current customers by structuring and making the vast volumes of data available about them and formulate strategies for consumers by segregating them on the basis of certain factors like the consumer brand association score represented in the discussion above. For the purpose of the research study we take this as the premise. Consumers depicting a high brand association score can be grouped and subjected to specific targeting campaigns. Consumer with low brand association need greater attention and hence can be subjected to increased volume of marketing messages for developing greater brand awareness and higher perceived brand value. Thus, by developing greater affinity towards brand image and identity, a better brand relationship can be formulated. Equipped with the ability to group consumers under different segment, marketing managers can plan well-directed and differentiated marketing strategies for a better return on investment.

Further scope of research is outlined were we aim to study corporate branding strategies of organizations using Family Brand names, Combination Brand names and Individual Brand names and empirically establish the impact of branding strategies on gains and losses to corporate brand as well as the individual product brands. Potential was also seen in linking the consumer brand association score to the consumer's state of relationship with the organization so that consumers at diverse levels of relationship with the organization can be treated separately.

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