Customer Segmentation. Application of Unsupervised Learning Methods for Trend Exploration

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Abstract Customer segmentation is the process of dividing customers into groups based on common characteristics so companies can market to each group effectively and appropriately.

Background

Without a deep understanding of how a company's best current customers are segmented, a business often lacks the market focus needed to allocate and spend its precious human and capital resources efficiently. Furthermore, a lack of best current customer segment focus can cause diffused go-to-market and product development strategies that hamper a company's ability to fully engage with its target segments. Together, all of those factors can ultimately impede a company's growth.

RFM (recency, frequency, monetary) analysis is a marketing technique used to determine quantitatively which customers are the best ones by examining how recently a customer has purchased (recency), how often they purchase (frequency), and how much the customer spends (monetary).

Objective

The objective of customers segment according to their purchase history, is to turn them into loyal customers by recommending products of their choice.

Data Analysis

Typically e-commerce datasets are proprietary and consequently hard to find among publicly available data. However, The UCI Machine Learning Repository has made this dataset containing actual transactions from 2010 and 2011. The data set used for this research contains 540k of transaction from UK retailer. The data has been sourced from Kaggle.

Data Dictionary

Column Name	Column Description
InvoiceNo	Unique ID to identify each Invoice
StockCode	Unique ID for each item in stock
Description	A short description for each item
Quantity	Number of items bought
InvoiceDate	Invoice Date
UnitPrice	The price of each item
CustomerID	Unique ID for each custumer
Country	The country were the custumer lives

Data Exploration

Firstly we are going to load and examine content and statistics of the data set

Table 2: Online Retail Dataset Summary

No	Variable	Stats / Values	Freqs (% of Valid)	Missing
1	InvoiceNo	1. 536365	7 (0.0%)	0
	[factor]	2. 536366	2 (0.0%)	(0%)
		3. 536367	12 (0.0%)	
		[25897 others]	541888 (100.0%)	
2	StockCode	1. 10002	73 (0.0%)	0
	[factor]	2. 10080	24 (0.0%)	(0%)
		3. 10120	30 (0.0%)	
		[4067 others]	541782 (100.0%)	
3	Description	1. ·4 PURPLE FLOCK DINNER	41 (0.0%)	1454
	[factor]	CA	130 (0.0%)	(0.27%)
		2. ·50'S CHRISTMAS GIFT BAG	181 (0.0%)	
		3. ·DOLLY GIRL BEAKER	540103 (99.9%)	
		[4220 others]		
4	Quantity	Mean (sd): 9.6 (218.1)	722 distinct values	0
	[integer]	min < med < max:		(0%)
	Ü	-80995 < 3 < 80995		
		IQR (CV): 9 (22.8)		
5	InvoiceDate	1. 1/10/2011 10:04	1 (0.0%)	0
	[factor]	2. 1/10/2011 10:07	1 (0.0%)	(0%)
		3. 1/10/2011 10:08	1 (0.0%)	
		[23257 others]	541906 (100.0%)	
6	UnitPrice	Mean (sd) : 4.6 (96.8)	1630 distinct values	0
	[numeric]	min < med < max:		(0%)
		-11062.1 < 2.1 < 38970		
		IQR (CV): 2.9 (21)		
7	CustomerID	Mean (sd): 15287.7 (1713.6)	4372 distinct values	135080
	[integer]	min < med < max:		(24.93%)
		12346 < 15152 < 18287		
		IQR (CV): 2838 (0.1)		
8	Country	1. Australia	1259 (0.2%)	0
	[factor]	2. Austria	401 (0.1%)	(0%)
		3. Bahrain	19 (0.0%)	
		[35 others]	540230 (99.7%)	

From the above summary, we can find that there are some negative values for Quantity and UnitPrice.These values don't make sense, so we'll delete them directly.

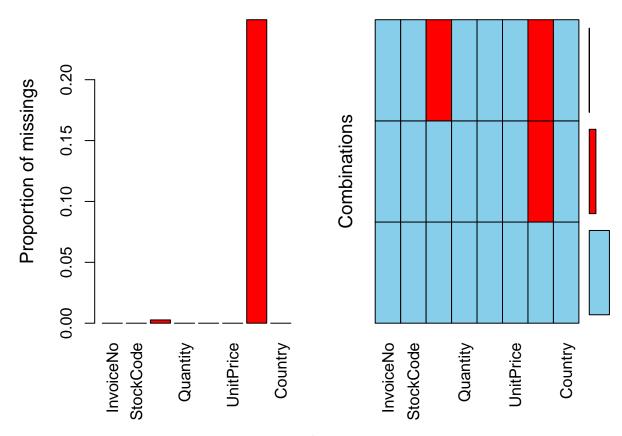


Figure 1: Missing data

summary(a)

```
Missings per variable:
Variable Count
InvoiceNo 0
StockCode 0
Description 1454
Quantity 0
InvoiceDate 0
UnitPrice 0
CustomerID 135080
Country 0
```

Missings in combinations of variables:

Combinations Count Percent 0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0 406829 75.0733057 0:0:0:0:0:0:1:0 133626 24.6583836 0:0:1:0:0:0:1:0 1454 0.2683107

There are some missing data for CustomerID and Desciption, we just remove them directly considering we have enough data.

 Table 3: Online Retail Dataset Summary

No	Variable	Stats / Values	Freqs (% of Valid)	Missing
1	InvoiceNo [factor]	1. 536365 2. 536366	7 (0.0%) 2 (0.0%)	0 (0%)
		3. 536367 [25897 others]	12 (0.0%) 397863 (100.0%)	

No	Variable	Stats / Values	Freqs (% of Valid)	Missing
2	StockCode	1. 10002	49 (0.0%)	0
	[factor]	2. 10080	21 (0.0%)	(0%)
		3. 10120	30 (0.0%)	, ,
		[4067 others]	397784 (100.0%)	
3	Description	1. ·4 PURPLE FLOCK DINNER	39 (0.0%)	0
	[factor]	CA	109 (0.0%)	(0%)
	. ,	2. ·50'S CHRISTMAS GIFT BAG	138 (0.0%)	, ,
		3. · DOLLY GIRL BEAKER	397598 (99.9%)	
		[4220 others]	,	
4	Quantity	Mean (sd): 13 (179.3)	301 distinct values	0
	[integer]	min < med < max:		(0%)
	. 0 1	1 < 6 < 80995		,
		IQR (CV): 10 (13.8)		
5	InvoiceDate	1. 1/10/2011 10:04	0 (0.0%)	0
	[factor]	2. 1/10/2011 10:07	0 (0.0%)	(0%)
		3. 1/10/2011 10:08	0 (0.0%)	, ,
		[23257 others]	397884 (100.0%)	
6	UnitPrice	Mean (sd): 3.1 (22.1)	440 distinct values	0
	[numeric]	min < med < max:		(0%)
	. ,	0 < 2 < 8142.8		,
		IQR (CV): 2.5 (7.1)		
7	CustomerID	Mean (sd) : 15294.4 (1713.1)	4338 distinct values	0
	[integer]	min < med < max:		(0%)
	[12346 < 15159 < 18287		(- ')
		IQR (CV): 2826 (0.1)		
8	Country	1. Australia	1182 (0.3%)	0
	[factor]	2. Austria	398 (0.1%)	(0%)
	. ,	3. Bahrain	17 (0.0%)	` ,
		[35 others]	396287 (99.6%)	

Data Preparation

We need do some some data transformation and add one new variant total.

```
customerData <- customerData %>%
 mutate( InvoiceDate=as.Date(InvoiceDate, '%m/%d/%Y %H:%M'),
         CustomerID=as.factor(CustomerID),
         Country = as.character(Country))
customerData <- customerData %>%
 mutate(total = Quantity*UnitPrice)
glimpse(customerData)
Observations: 397,884
Variables: 9
$ InvoiceNo <fct> 536365, 536365, 536365, 536365, 536365, 536365, ...
$ StockCode <fct> 85123A, 71053, 84406B, 84029G, 84029E, 22752, 21730, 22...
$ Description <fct> WHITE HANGING HEART T-LIGHT HOLDER, WHITE METAL LANTERN...
$ Quantity <int> 6, 6, 8, 6, 6, 2, 6, 6, 32, 6, 6, 8, 6, 6, 3, 2, 3, ...
$ InvoiceDate <date> 2010-12-01, 2010-12-01, 2010-12-01, 2010-12-01, 2010-12-01, 2010-1...
$ UnitPrice <dbl> 2.55, 3.39, 2.75, 3.39, 3.39, 7.65, 4.25, 1.85, 1.85, 1...
$ CustomerID <fct> 17850, 17850, 17850, 17850, 17850, 17850, 17850, 17850,...
             <chr> "United Kingdom", "United Kingdom", "United Kingdom", "...
$ Country
             <dbl> 15.30, 20.34, 22.00, 20.34, 20.34, 15.30, 25.50, 11.10,...
$ total
```

Descriptive Features. *Description* is free-text features that might provide additional insights about the customer shopping. We are going to take a close look at this feature and decide if we could utilize it.

Lets' begin with the Description

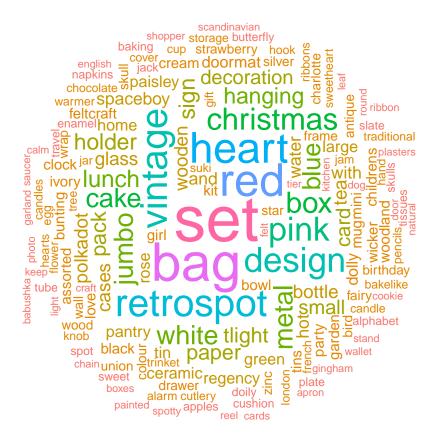


Figure 2: Most Common Words in Description

From the word cloud, we can get some highly frequently used words such as set,red,box,lunch,blue,box,paper,glass.

Unfortunately *Description* feature does not provide more knowledge to what the others features already supply. Thus it will be dropped.

Country gives information about the country were the customer lives.

length(unique(data\$Country))

[1] 38

The custumers are from 38 different countries. Lets visualize this.

33 codes from your data successfully matched countries in the map 5 codes from your data failed to match with a country code in the map 210 codes from the map weren't represented in your data

Customer Country Distribution

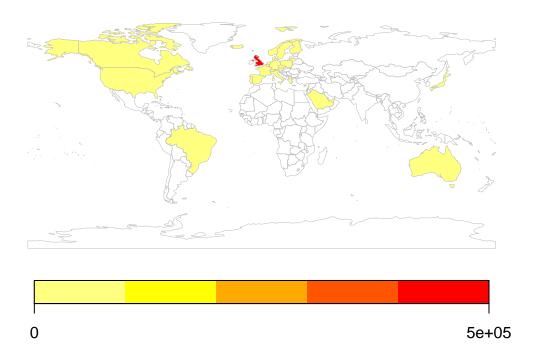


Figure 3: customer country distribution

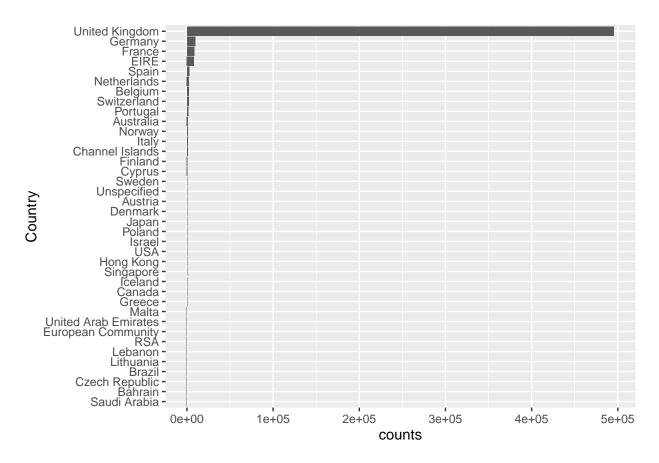


Figure 4: Countries Description

data1 <- data
data1\$InvoiceDate <- mdy_hm(data\$InvoiceDate)</pre>

head(data1)

	InvoiceNo	StockCode	Description	Quantity
1	536365	85123A	WHITE HANGING HEART T-LIGHT HOLDER	6
2	536365	71053	WHITE METAL LANTERN	6
3	536365	84406B	CREAM CUPID HEARTS COAT HANGER	8
4	536365	84029G	KNITTED UNION FLAG HOT WATER BOTTLE	6
5	536365	84029E	RED WOOLLY HOTTIE WHITE HEART.	6
6	536365	22752	SET 7 BABUSHKA NESTING BOXES	2
	Ir	nvoiceDate	UnitPrice CustomerID Country	
1	2010-12-01	08:26:00	2.55 17850 United Kingdom	
2	2010-12-01	08:26:00	3.39 17850 United Kingdom	
3	2010-12-01	08:26:00	2.75 17850 United Kingdom	
4	2010-12-01	08:26:00	3.39 17850 United Kingdom	
5	2010-12-01	08:26:00	3.39 17850 United Kingdom	
6	2010-12-01	08:26:00	7.65 17850 United Kingdom	

We now have the data transformed into datetime data. From the variable InvoiceDate we can extract the year, month, day and time.

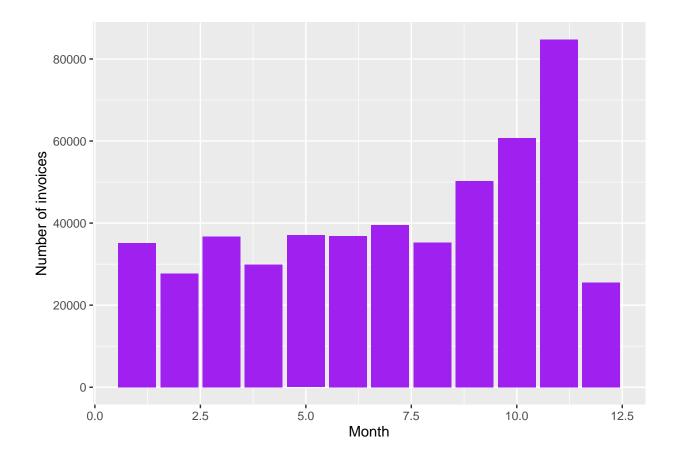
```
data1$InvoiceYear <- year(data1$InvoiceDate)
data1$InvoiceMonth <- month(data1$InvoiceDate)
data1$InvoiceWeekday <- wday(data1$InvoiceDate)
data1$InvoiceHour <- hour(data1$InvoiceDate)</pre>
```

Here we have the number of transactions per month for 2011.

```
timedata <- data1 %>%
  filter(InvoiceYear==2011) %>%
```

```
count(InvoiceMonth) #count the number of invoices per month for 2011
```

```
ggplot(timedata, aes(InvoiceMonth, n)) + #plot the number of invoices per day
  geom_col(fill = "purple") +
  labs(x="Month", y="Number of invoices")
```

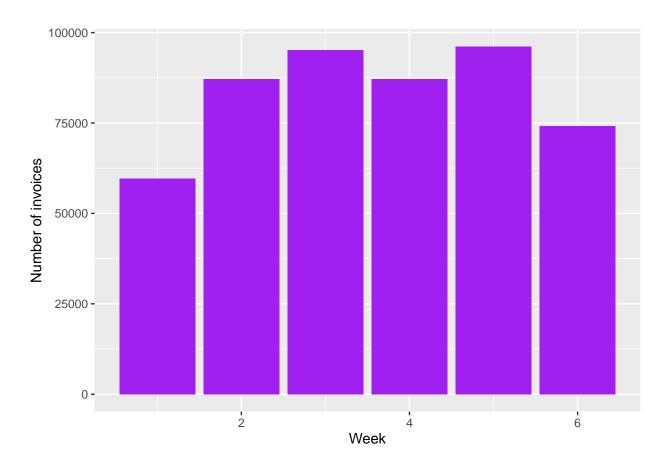


It seems that the number of transactions is rising from September and the highest in November. In december the lowest number of transactions is performed.

Lets explore which days are the most busy ones

```
timedata <- data1 %>%
  filter(InvoiceYear==2011) %>%
  count(InvoiceWeekday)

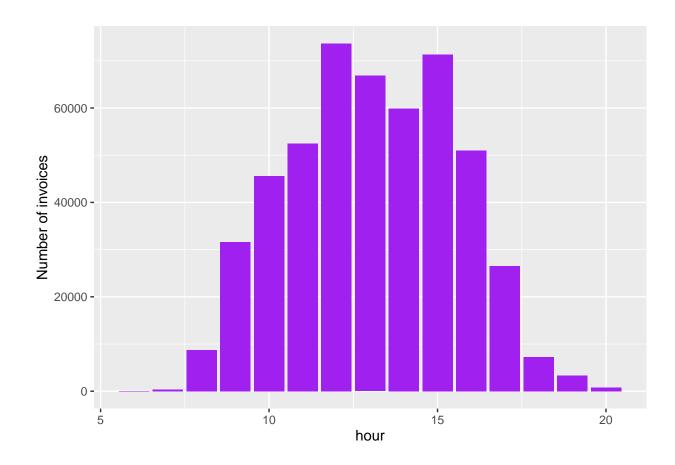
ggplot(timedata, aes(InvoiceWeekday, n)) + #plot the number of invoices per day
  geom_col(fill = "purple") +
  labs(x="Week", y="Number of invoices")
```



Most transactions are placed on monday, tuesday, wednesday and thursday.

```
timedata <- data1 %>%
filter(InvoiceYear==2011) %>%
  count(InvoiceHour)

ggplot(timedata, aes(InvoiceHour, n)) + #plot the number of invoices per day
  geom_col(fill = "purple") +
  labs(x="hour", y="Number of invoices")
```



Calculate RFM

To implement the RFM analysis, we need to take steps to get the rfm values:

- 1. Find the most recent date for each customer ID and calculate the days to the 2012-01-01, to get the recency data.
- 2. Calculate the quantity of transactions of a customer, to get the frequency data
- 3. Sum the amount of money a customer spent and divide it by frequency, to get the amount per transaction on average, that is the monetary data.

head(cd_RFM)

		.,			
Cust	omer	^ID	recency	frequenci	monitery
12346	:	1	Min. : 23.0	Min. : 1.000	Min. : 3.45
12347	:	1	1st Qu.: 40.0	1st Qu.: 1.000	1st Qu.: 178.62
12348	:	1	Median : 73.0	Median : 2.000	Median : 293.90
12349	:	1	Mean :115.1	Mean : 4.272	Mean : 419.17
12350	:	1	3rd Qu.:164.8	3rd Qu.: 5.000	3rd Qu.: 430.11
12352	:	1	Max. :396.0	Max. :209.000	Max. :84236.25
(Other):43	332			
coun	try				
Length	:433	38			
Class :character					

Mode :character

A tibble: 6 x 5

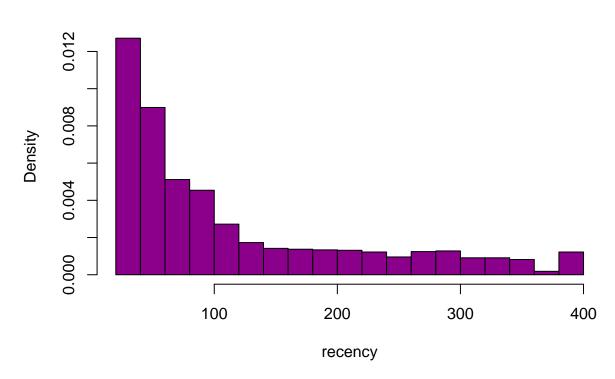
CustomerID recency frequenci monitery country
<fct> <dbl> <int> <dbl> <chr>
1 12346 348 1 77184. United Kingdom
2 12347 25 7 616. Iceland
3 12348 98 4 449. Finland
4 12349 41 1 1758. Italy
5 12350 333 1 334. Norway
6 12352 59 8 313. Norway

Table 4: Online Retail Dataset Summary

No	Variable	Stats / Values	Freqs (% of Valid)	Missing
1	CustomerID	1. 12346	1 (0.0%)	0
	[factor]	2. 12347	1 (0.0%)	(0%)
		3. 12348	1 (0.0%)	
		[4335 others]	4335 (99.9%)	
2	recency	Mean (sd): 115.1 (100)	304 distinct values	0
	[numeric]	min < med < max:		(0%)
		23 < 73 < 396		
		IQR (CV): 124.8 (0.9)		
3	frequenci	Mean (sd) : 4.3 (7.7)	59 distinct values	0
	[integer]	min < med < max:		(0%)
		1 < 2 < 209		
		IQR (CV) : 4 (1.8)		
4	monitery	Mean (sd): 419.2 (1796.5)	4249 distinct values	0
	[numeric]	min < med < max:		(0%)
		3.5 < 293.9 < 84236.2		
		IQR (CV) : 251.5 (4.3)		
5	country	1. United Kingdom	3920 (90.4%)	0
	[character]	2. Germany	94 (2.2%)	(0%)
		3. France	87 (2.0%)	
		[34 others]	237 (5.5%)	

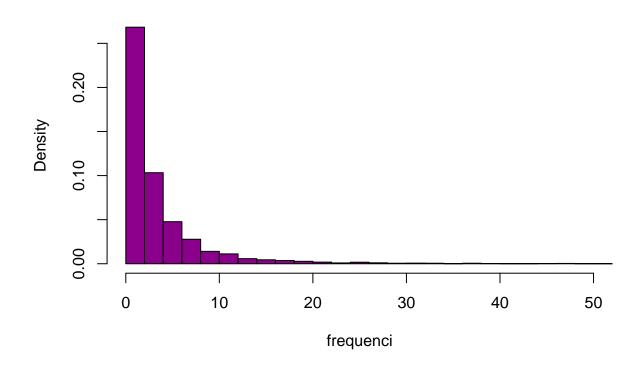
```
# histogram with added parameters
hist(cd_RFM$recency,
main="recency of customer",
xlab="recency",
xlim=c(20,400),
col="darkmagenta",
freq=FALSE
)
```

recency of customer



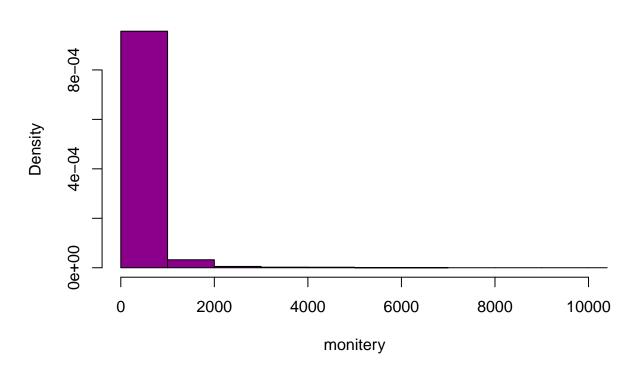
```
# histogram with added parameters
hist(cd_RFM$frequenci,
main="frequenci of customer",
xlab="frequenci",
breaks=100,
xlim=c(0,50),
col="darkmagenta",
freq=FALSE
)
```

frequenci of customer



histogram with added parameters
hist(cd_RFM\$monitery,
main="monitery of customer",
xlab="monitery",
breaks=100,
xlim=c(0,10000),
col="darkmagenta",
freq=FALSE
)

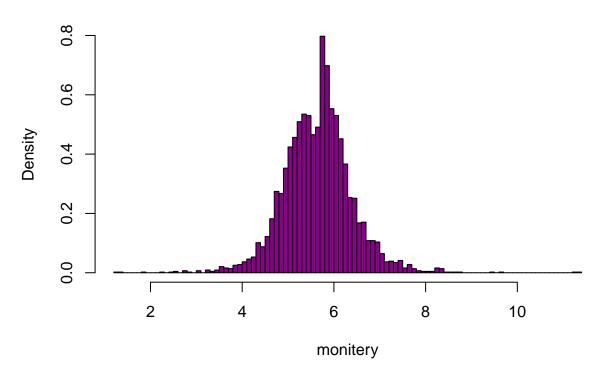
monitery of customer



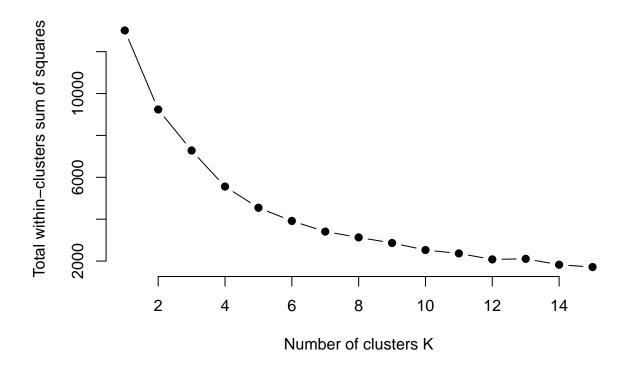
Because the data is realy skewed, we use log scale to normalize

```
cd_RFM$monitery <- log(cd_RFM$monitery)
hist(cd_RFM$monitery,
main="monitery of customer",
xlab="monitery",
breaks=100,
col="darkmagenta",
freq=FALSE
)</pre>
```

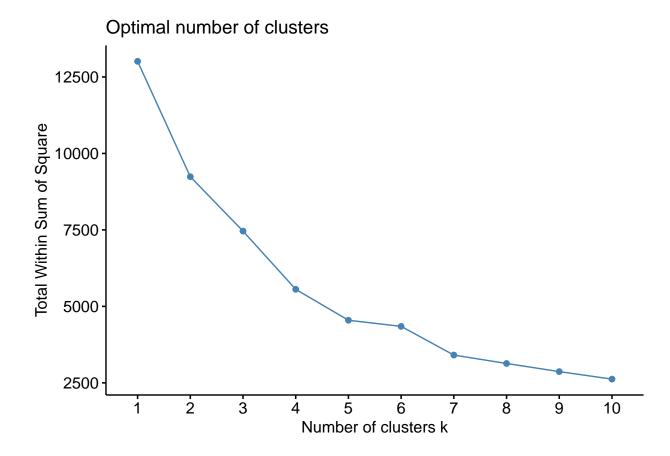




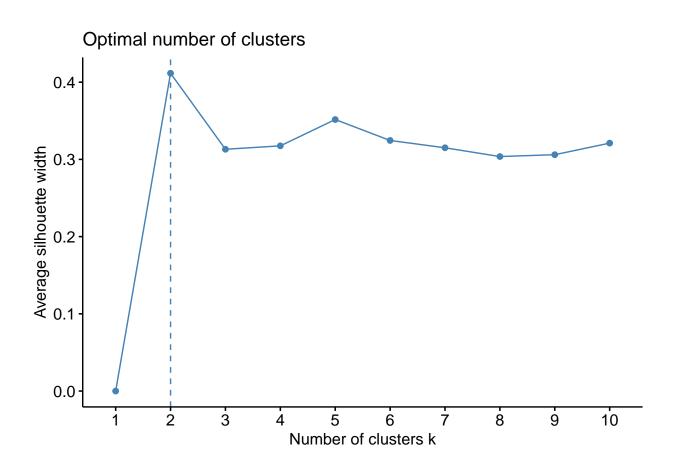
```
cd_RFM1 = cd_RFM\%>\%
dplyr::select(-CustomerID,-country)
summary(cd_RFM1)
                  frequenci
   recency
                                    monitery
               Min. : 1.000
                               Min. : 1.238
Min. : 23.0
1st Qu.: 40.0
                1st Qu.: 1.000
                                 1st Qu.: 5.185
Median : 73.0
                Median : 2.000
                                 Median : 5.683
Mean :115.1
                Mean : 4.272
                                 Mean : 5.646
3rd Qu.:164.8
                3rd Qu.: 5.000
                                 3rd Qu.: 6.064
Max. :396.0
                Max.
                      :209.000
                                 Max. :11.341
cd_RFM2 <- cd_RFM1 %>%
mutate(recency = scale(recency),
      frequenci = scale(frequenci),
      monitery = scale(monitery)
)
summary(cd_RFM2)
     recency.V1
                       frequenci.V1
                                            monitery.V1
Min. :-0.9204819
                    Min. :-0.425048
                                      Min. :-5.883231
                    1st Qu.:-0.425048
1st Qu.:-0.7505027
                                        1st Qu.:-0.615310
Median :-0.4205432
                    Median :-0.295144
                                        Median : 0.049302
Mean : 0.0000000
                    Mean : 0.000000
                                        Mean : 0.000000
3rd Qu.: 0.4968443
                    3rd Qu.: 0.094568
                                        3rd Qu.: 0.557567
Max. : 2.8090607
                    Max. :26.594965
                                        Max. : 7.601186
set.seed(123)
# function to compute total within-cluster sum of square
wss <- function(k) {
 kmeans(cd_RFM2, k, nstart = 10 )$tot.withinss
```

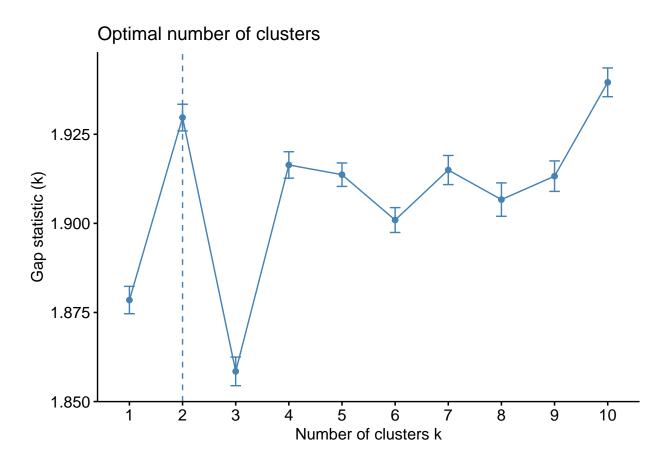


set.seed(123)
fviz_nbclust(cd_RFM2, kmeans, method = "wss")

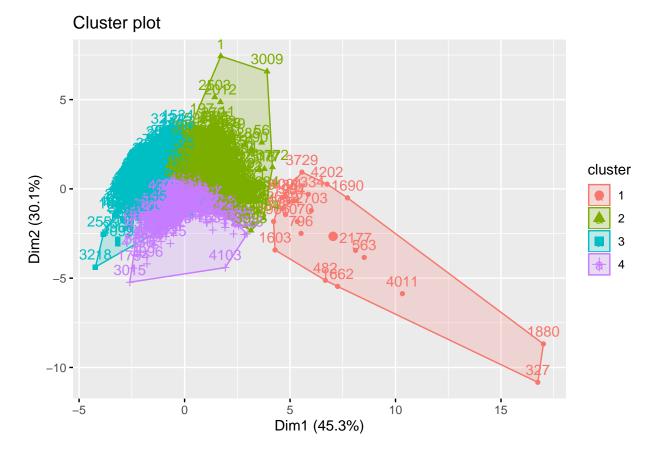


set.seed(123)
fviz_nbclust(cd_RFM2, kmeans, method = "silhouette")





```
Clustering Gap statistic ["clusGap"] from call:
clusGap(x = cd_RFM2, FUNcluster = kmeans, K.max = 10, B = 50,
                                                                   nstart = 25)
B=50 simulated reference sets, k = 1..10; spaceH0="scaledPCA"
--> Number of clusters (method 'firstmax'): 2
         logW E.logW
                             gap
                                      SE.sim
[1,] 7.665127 9.543614 1.878487 0.003841697
[2,] 7.428966 9.358659 1.929692 0.003743205
[3,] 7.385286 9.243754 1.858468 0.004020079
[4,] 7.221823 9.138214 1.916391 0.003710861
[5,] 7.142412 9.056076 1.913664 0.003289008
[6,] 7.070778 8.971714 1.900935 0.003488891
[7,] 6.992752 8.907722 1.914971 0.004083335
[8,] 6.940304 8.846979 1.906675 0.004682498
[9,] 6.896881 8.810133 1.913252 0.004272970
[10,] 6.836043 8.775627 1.939584 0.004036459
k2 <- kmeans(cd_RFM2, centers = 4, nstart = 25)</pre>
k2
fviz_cluster(k2, data = cd_RFM2)
```



K-means clustering with 4 clusters of sizes 22, 1840, 972, 1504

Cluster means:

recency frequenci monitery
1 -0.8695790 9.50669672 1.2750038
2 -0.4715478 0.13311570 0.7398225
3 1.6396157 -0.35448242 -0.3008688
4 -0.4700318 -0.07282135 -0.7293078

Clustering vector:

4 4 2 2 3 4 2 2 [75] 2 2 2 3 4 2 4 2 3 2 2 4 4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 4 3 2 2 [112] 2 2 2 3 2 2 4 2 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 2 3 3 2 3 4 4 [149] 4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 4 2 3 4 2 2 2 3 [186] 2 3 4 3 2 4 3 2 2 2 3 4 2 2 2 [223] 2 2 3 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 4 2 4 2 2 2 3 2 [260] 2 3 2 2 2 2 3 2 2 2 4 4 2 2 2 2 3 2 2 [297] 2 2 2 2 2 2 4 2 2 2 4 4 3 2 2 4 2 2 3 3 2 4 3 4 [334] 4 2 2 2 2 4 3 2 3 2 2 4 4 2 2 2 [371] 3 3 4 3 2 2 2 4 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 2 [408] 2 3 2 3 4 3 3 4 2 4 3 4 3 2 4 2 2 2 3 2 3 [445] 4 2 3 4 4 2 2 3 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 2 4 2 3 4 2 2 2 [482] 1 3 3 4 2 4 3 4 2 4 3 2 4 4 4 2 4 2 3 4 2 3 4 2 3 4 3 [519] 4 2 2 2 2 2 3 2 2 2 2 3 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 2 4 3 3 3 4 4 4 [556] 2 4 4 2 2 4 3 1 2 2 4 3 4 4 2 4 3 2 4 4 4 2 2 3 2 4 2 2 2 4 4 3 [593] 4 2 3 3 2 2 2 2 4 2 4 2 2 3 4 4 4 2 2 3 2 4 2 2 2 4 3 2 2 3 4 2 4 4 2 2 4 2 [630] 2 4 2 4 2 4 3 2 4 4 2 2 2 4 4 4 4 2 2 3 3 [667] 3 4 4 2 2 2 4 3 4 4 3 4 2 2 4 4 4 2 4 4 4 2 3 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 [704] 4 4 2 4 3 2 3 4 3 3 4 2 2 3 4 4 3 4 4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 [741] 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 2 3 2 4 4 2 2 2 2 2 3 2 3 2 2 2 4 2 3 3 [778] 4 2 3 2 3 2 4 2 3 2 3 2 2 3 2 4 4 4 1 4 4 2 2 2 2 4 2 2 2 2 4 3 2 3 4

```
[3479] 2 2 3 2 4 4 2 2 3 3 2 4 3 4 4 4 3 3 2 3 4 3 3 4 4 3 2 2 4 4 3 2 3 3 2 4 2
[3701] 4 2 2 2 4 2 4 2 2 2 2 4 2 4 3 4 2 2 2 3 4 4 3 3 3 2 2 2
[3886] 2 2 4 2 3 2 2 4 4 2 4 2 3 2 4 4 2 4 2 3 3 4 4 3 2 2 3 3 4 4 3 2 2 3 3 2 4 3 4 2 3 3
[3997] 4 2 2 2 2 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 2 2 1 3 4 2 4 3 3 4 3 3 2 2 2 3 3 4 3 2 4 2 2 4 4
[4071] 2 2 4 3 2 3 4 4 4 2 4 2 2 4 2 2 4 2 2 4 3 4 2 1 4 2 4 3 3 4 2 4 4 4 4 4 4
[4182] 4 4 3 2 2 4 2 4 3 3 2 4 2 2 2 3 2 2 4 4 1 2 4 3 3 2 4 4 3 3 4 2 2 3 3 3 2

      [4256]
      3
      4
      2
      2
      2
      3
      4
      3
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Within cluster sum of squares by cluster:
[1] 803.7674 2239.1390 1288.0246 1227.1171
(between_SS / total_SS = 57.3 %)
Available components:
Γ11 "cluster"
              "centers"
                        "totss"
                                   "withinss"
                                              "tot.withinss"
[6] "betweenss"
             "size"
                        "iter"
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  group 1: Champions
Bought recently, buy often and spend the most!
Reward them. Can be early adopters for new products. Will promote your brand.
  group 2: Recent Customers
Bought most recently, but not often.
Provide on-boarding support, give them early success, start building relationship.
  group 3: Hibernating Last purchase was long back, low spenders and low number of orders. Offer
other relevant products and special discounts. Recreate brand value.
  group 4: Promising
Recent shoppers, but haven't spent much.
```

Note from the Authors

group <- k2\$cluster

Create brand awareness, offer free trials

#write.csv(cd_RFM3, "../data/mydata1.csv")

cd_RFM3 <- cbind(cd_RFM, group)</pre>

This file was generated using *The R Journal* style article template, additional information on how to prepare articles for submission is here - Instructions for Authors. The article itself is an executable R Markdown file that could be downloaded from Github with all the necessary artifacts.

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