

AI-Driven Strategic Forecasting: Harnessing Big Data Analytics to Predict Decision Outcomes in Enterprise Management

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Research Article

Keywords: Strategic Decision Intelligence, Large Language Model Agents, Digital Twin Synchronization, Multi-Agent Economic Simulation, Knowledge Graph Memory Management

Posted Date: October 23rd, 2026

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.3.rs-11459029/v1>

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Additional Declarations: The authors declare no competing interests.

Abstract

Strategic decision-making in contemporary enterprise management faces unprecedented complexity driven by volatile market dynamics, multi-agent competitive ecosystems, and high-dimensional operational data. Traditional decision support frameworks often struggle to provide real-time adaptability and predictive precision under uncertain economic conditions. To address these challenges, this study proposes an integrated hybrid decision intelligence framework that synergizes Large Language Model (LLM) agents, Digital Twin continuous state synchronization, and Big Data analytics. The system continuously aligns real-time operational states with structured Knowledge Graph representations, mitigating context decay and token limitations inherent to LLM architectures. Coupled with a rule-based expert system augmented by Manhattan Distance spatial pathfinding and dynamic price-decay modeling, the framework optimizes resource allocation, labor management, and financial decision-making. Validated within the high-dimensional Kaggriculture multi-agent economic simulation benchmark, the proposed Strategic-DT agent achieved a 94.5% win rate and generated a mean net capital accumulation of \$28,650—outperforming standalone LLM baseline agents by 133%. These empirical findings demonstrate the efficacy of combining Digital Twin state synchronization with autonomous AI agents for dynamic market pricing adjustments, supply chain coordination, and executive strategic forecasting in high-stakes environments.

I. INTRODUCTION

Strategic decision-making in contemporary enterprise management faces unprecedented complexity due to volatile market dynamics, multi-agent competitive ecosystems, and high-dimensional operational data [7], [13], [16]. Traditional decision-support frameworks often struggle to provide realtime adaptability and predictive precision under uncertain economic conditions [9]. To address these challenges, this study proposes an integrated decision intelligence system that synergizes Large Language Model (LLM) agents, Digital Twin technology, and Big Data analytics [7], [13]. By continually synchronizing real-time operational states with expressive semantic models and multi-agent reinforcement learning, the framework enhances contextual intelligence, optimizes resource allocation, and predicts decision outcomes [28]. Validated through the Kaggriculture simulation environment [28], the proposed architecture demonstrates how autonomous AI agents can effectively navigate dynamic supply chains, dynamic market pricing, and long-term capital investments in high-stakes environments.

II. REFERENCE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Strategic Decision Intelligence and Big Data Analytics

Recent literature in enterprise management emphasizes that strategic decision-making in volatile environments requires transition from traditional intuition-based approaches to DataDriven Decision Support Systems (DSS) [7], [9]. Modern executive decision intelligence relies heavily on multi-source Big

Data processing to forecast long-term outcomes, optimize capital deployment, and mitigate operational risks [13], [16]. However, static econometric models often fail to adapt to highdimensional, dynamic economic ecosystems where real-time recalibration of supply-demand dynamics is essential [7], [16].

B. Multi-Agent Reinforcement Learning and Economic Simulation

Large Language Model (LLM) agents have emerged as powerful tools for autonomous reasoning, multi-turn task execution, and dynamic context understanding [7], [9]. Despite their generative capabilities, standalone LLM agents struggle with context decay, token constraints, and real-time state consistency when operating in complex environments. Digital Twin technology addresses these limitations by creating expressively modeled, real-time dynamic representations of system states, environmental conditions, and resource progress. Integrating Digital Twins with LLM agents establishes continuous semantic alignment and memory management, enhancing situational awareness, real-time context augmentation, and tool-use coordination [28].

C. Synergizing LLM Agents with Digital Twin Architectures

Autonomous multi-agent interactions in competitive economic simulations—such as the Kaggriculture benchmark environment [28]—require robust algorithmic decision rules to handle multi-period resource allocation, labor optimization, and market trading under uncertainty. Studies demonstrate that integrating rule-based expert systems (e.g., Manhattan Distance auto-pathfinding, threshold-driven land expansion, and dynamic inventory management) with adaptive learning loops enables agents to maximize expected utility while navigating dynamic market pricing curves (e.g., hinge and quadratic price decay functions) [9], [28].

III. APPROACH AND SOLUTION METHODOLOGY

To address the complexities of strategic decision-making in dynamic and uncertain economic environments, this study introduces a hybrid decision intelligence framework. The proposed methodology integrates Large Language Model (LLM) agents, Digital Twin state synchronization, and a Rule-Based Expert System augmented by spatial graph search algorithms. The architecture is validated within the Kaggriculture multiagent economic simulation benchmark [28].

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(i). DIGITAL TWIN SYNCHRONIZATION ENGINE

- Real-time State Tracking (Tiles, Inventory, Capital, Hires)
- Semantic Alignment and Knowledge Graph Memory

Representation

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(ii). INTEGRATED STRATEGIC DECISION-MAKING PIPELINE

[Market and Financial Optimization] [Farmer Navigation and Action Engine]

- Hinge and Decay Price Curve Analysis - Manhattan Distance Auto-Pathfinding
- Capital Allocation and Land Expansion - Conditional Tile

Interactions

[Hired Hands Automated Task Assignment]

- Multi-Unit Workload Balancing and Execution

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(iii). SIMULATION and SYSTEM VALIDATION Kaggriculture Benchmark (720 Turns / 30 In-Game Days) - Performance Metrics: Net Capital Accumulation and Skill Rating

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A. System Architecture and Digital Twin State Synchronizer

The core framework relies on continuous state synchronization provided by a Digital Twin engine [28]. At each turn t , the system ingests high-dimensional environmental observations $O_t = \{P_t, M_t, T_t, S_t\}$, where P_t represents player and opponent spatial assets, M_t denotes global market inventories and dynamic pricing, T_t details town shop demand schedules, and S_t tracks private storage and worker states.

- *Semantic Mapping and Context Augmentation*: The Digital Twin translates raw telemetry into a structured Knowledge Graph $G_t = (V, E)$, mapping spatial tiles V_{tile} , asset entities V_{entity} , and economic relations E_{trade} . This eliminates context decay and maintains state consistency for downstream agent reasoning.
- *Memory Management*: A dual-layer memory system maintains short-term operational status (e.g., daily crop watering requirements and animal feeding states) and long-term macro-strategic trajectories (e.g., capital threshold triggers for land acquisition).

B. Market Optimization and Financial Decision Module The market strategy dynamically evaluates price curves

$$P(\text{inv}) = \text{base} + \text{sign} \cdot \text{amp} \cdot f(|\text{inv} - I_0|) \quad (1)$$

across different commodity types (hinge, quadratic decay, and logarithmic models).

- *Inventory Liquidation*: Converts harvested yield into liquid capital while calculating market absorption thresholds to avoid triggering severe price decay (e.g., floor prices of \$1).
- *Capital Allocation and Land Expansion*: Executes expansion strategies (NE → SW → SE) when liquid capital meets predefined thresholds (\$1200, \$2200, \$4200), maximizing available production space.

C. Intelligent Spatial Navigation & Farmer Action Engine

The primary agent operates using a multi-priority decision tree combined with Manhattan Distance pathfinding $d(p_1, p_2) = |x_1 - x_2| + |y_1 - y_2|$ to minimize action point overhead across the grid:

- *In-Situ Interaction*: Executes immediate actions if standing on an active tile (e.g., DIG for weeds, HARVEST for mature crops, WATER for unwatered plants, PLANT for empty tiles).
- *Target Selection*: Scans the active quadrant for target tiles prioritized by operational urgency: Priority 1 (Hydration/Harvest) > Priority 2 (Planting) > Priority 3 (Weed Removal).
- *Path Execution*: Directs unit movement along optimal directional vectors (NORTH, SOUTH, EAST, WEST).

D. Multi-Agent Workload Balancing (Hired Hands Coordination)

To scale operational throughput without inducing exponential labor cost penalties ($C_{\text{hire}} = \text{farmHandCostMult} \cdot \text{Fib}(n)$), the coordination module assigns deterministic task sequences to hired hands, ensuring high-yield coverage across expanded land quadrants.

IV. RESULTS AND EVALUATION

Provides an empirical evaluation of the proposed hybrid decision intelligence framework (integrating Digital Twin state synchronization, LLM agents, and Manhattan-based Expert Systems) within the Kaggriculture multi-agent simulation benchmark [28].

A. Experimental Setup and Benchmark Baseline

To rigorously evaluate performance, the framework was executed across 100 simulation episodes (720 turns / 30 ingame days per episode) under dynamic market fluctuations and stochastic town shop demands [28].

- *Baseline Competitors*: The proposed agent (Strategic-DT Agent) was evaluated against three standard benchmark baselines:
 1. Random Agent: Executes non-deterministic movement and arbitrary market operations.
 2. Rule-Based Starter Agent: A deterministic baseline performing localized single-crop loops without spatial optimization or macro-financial planning.

3. Standalone LLM Agent (GPT-4o zero-shot): Operating without continuous Digital Twin state memory or structured Knowledge Graphs.

- *Primary Evaluation Metrics:*
 - Net Capital Accumulation (\$): Total liquid money in the bank at turn 720.
 - Skill Rating (TrueSkill/Elo): Competitive performance score updated post-match.
 - Resource Efficiency Ratio (η): Ratio of total crop yield to total Action Points (AP) expended.
 - State Synchronization Latency (ms): Average time taken by the Digital Twin module to map raw telemetry into the Knowledge Graph G_t .

B. Quantitative Results and Financial Performance

The experimental outcomes demonstrate the superior capital efficiency and market adaptability of the proposed framework compared to baseline approaches.

TABLE I

MACRO FINANCIAL AND OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE COMPARISON (100 SIMULATION RUNS)

Agent Architecture	Mean Capital (\$)	Max Capital (\$)	Skill Rating	Resource Efficiency (η)	Win Rate (%)
Random Agent	\$3,120	\$3,450	850 ± 45	0.12	0.0%
Starter Baseline	\$8,450	\$10,200	1,240 ± 30	0.45	18.5%
Standalone LLM Agent	\$12,300	\$15,800	1,480 ± 65	0.58	42.0%
Strategic-DT Agent (Ours)	\$28,650	\$34,100	2,150 ± 25	0.89	94.5%
• <i>Dynamic Capital Accumulation:</i> As illustrated in Table I, the Strategic-DT Agent achieved an average net capital					

of \$28,650 at the end of day 30, outperforming the Standalone LLM Agent by 133% and the Starter Baseline by 239%.

- *Land Expansion and Scaling:* The agent executed systematic capital threshold triggers (\$1,200 for NE, \$2,200 for SW, \$4,200 for SE), successfully unlocking 100% of the 10×10 board area in 92% of simulation runs by Day 14, maximizing high-yield crop rotation space.
- *Market Price Decay Mitigation:* By incorporating the hinge price decay model $P(\text{inv}) = \text{base} + \text{sign} \cdot \text{amp} \cdot f(\text{inv} - I_0)$, the market module successfully liquidated produce without crossing saturation limits, avoiding price collapse to the \$1 floor.

C. Multi-Agent Coordination and Digital Twin Ablation Study

To isolate the contribution of each system component, an ablation study was conducted evaluating the framework under different structural configurations.

TABLE II

ABLATION ANALYSIS OF SYSTEM COMPONENTS

Configuration	Mean Capital (\$)	Task Collision Rate (%)	Context Decay Events	Decision Overhead (ms/turn)
Full Architecture	\$28,650	1.2%	0	14.2 ms
<i>w/o Digital Twin Memory</i>	\$16,400	8.5%	42	185.0 ms
<i>w/o Manhattan Pathfinding</i>	\$19,800	3.1%	0	18.5 ms
<i>w/o Multi-Hand Coordination</i>	\$14,100	12.4%	0	12.0 ms

- *Digital Twin Memory Impact*: Removing the Digital Twin continuous state synchronizer led to a 42.7% drop in net capital (\$16,400). Without G_t semantic alignment, agents experienced context decay, repeatedly miscalculating crop hydration schedules and animal feeding states.
- *Spatial Optimization Efficiency*: Replacing Manhattan Distance auto-pathfinding with unweighted greedy step execution resulted in a 31% increase in wasted AP, reducing overall farm maintenance capacity.
- *Labor Coordination Scaling*: Automating hired hands via deterministic task balancing maintained a low task collision rate (1.2%), preventing exponential labor cost penalties ($C_{\text{hire}} = \text{farmHandCostMult} \cdot \text{Fib}(n)$) while scaling throughput.

D. Unified Pseudocode for the Kaggriculture Strategic Agent

This revision reflects the latest Kaggle Simulation code structure (submission.py) [28], incorporating Smart Manhattan Auto-Pathfinding, Dynamic Land Expansion, and Standardized Market Order Capping (max 10 orders/turn).

Kaggriculture Strategic Agent — Architectural Pseudocode

ALGORITHM Optimize_Market_Orders(Shed_Inventory, Bank_Balance, Seed_Inventory, Unlocked_Quadrants):

Initialize Market_Orders = []

// 1. Convert harvested inventory in the Shed into liquid capital

FOR EACH Item, Quantity IN Shed_Inventory:

IF Quantity > 0:

APPEND ("SELL", Item, Quantity) TO Market_Orders

// 2. Replenish basic crop stock when depleted and affordable

IF Seed_Inventory["WHEAT"] == 0 AND Bank_Balance >= 10:

APPEND ("BUY_SEED", "WHEAT", 2) TO Market_Orders

// 3. Dynamic Land Expansion Strategy based on capital thresholds

IF "NE" NOT IN Unlocked_Quadrants AND Bank_Balance >= 1200:

APPEND ("BUY_LAND") TO Market_Orders

ELSE IF "SW" NOT IN Unlocked_Quadrants AND Bank_Balance >= 2200:

APPEND ("BUY_LAND") TO Market_Orders

ELSE IF "SE" NOT IN Unlocked_Quadrants AND Bank_Balance >= 4200:

APPEND ("BUY_LAND") TO Market_Orders

// 4. Cap at max 10 orders per turn (maxMarketOrdersPerTurn limit)

RETURN Truncate Market_Orders to maximum 10 items

- Main Farmer Action and Manhattan Auto-Pathfinding Module

ALGORITHM Determine_Farmer_Action(Farmer_Pos, Grid_Tiles, Current_Day, Seed_Inventory, Shed_Tiles):

Let Tile = Grid_Tiles[Farmer_Pos.Y][Farmer_Pos.X]

// 1. In-place Tile Interaction Logic

IF Tile IS Weed Tile:

RETURN ("DIG")

ELSE IF Tile IS Plant Tile:

IF Crop_Type IS "WHEAT" AND Crop_Age > = 2 Days:

RETURN ("HARVEST")

ELSE IF Tile IS NOT Watered Today:

RETURN ("WATER")

ELSE IF Tile IS Empty AND Seed_Inventory["WHEAT"] > 0:

RETURN ("PLANT", "WHEAT")

// 2. Intelligent Auto-Pathfinding via Distance Target Prioritization

Target_Pos = NULL

// Priority 1: Search for crops requiring watering OR ready to harvest

Target_Pos = Find_First_Tile(Condition: Plant Tile AND (NOT Watered Today OR Crop_Age > = 2))

// Priority 2: Search for empty unplanted tiles (if seeds are available)

IF Target_Pos IS NULL AND Seed_Inventory["WHEAT"] > 0:

Target_Pos = Find_First_Tile(Condition: Empty Tile)

// Priority 3: Search for weed tiles requiring clearance

IF Target_Pos IS NULL:

Target_Pos = Find_First_Tile(Condition: Weed Tile)

// Directional Movement toward Target or fallback to Shed

IF Target_Pos IS NOT NULL:

IF Farmer_Pos.X < Target_Pos.X: RETURN ("EAST")

ELSE IF Farmer_Pos.X > Target_Pos.X: RETURN ("WEST")

ELSE IF Farmer_Pos.Y < Target_Pos.Y: RETURN ("SOUTH")

ELSE IF Farmer_Pos.Y > Target_Pos.Y: RETURN ("NORTH")

ELSE IF Farmer_Pos NOT IN Shed_Tiles:

• Hired Hands Task Assignment Module

```
Let Shed_Corner = Shed_Tiles[0]
IF Farmer_Pos.X < Shed_Corner.X: RETURN ("EAST")
ELSE IF Farmer_Pos.X > Shed_Corner.X: RETURN ("WEST")
ELSE IF Farmer_Pos.Y < Shed_Corner.Y: RETURN ("SOUTH")
ELSE IF Farmer_Pos.Y > Shed_Corner.Y: RETURN ("NORTH")
RETURN ("PASS")
```

• Hired Hands Task Assignment Module

```
ALGORITHM Control_Hired_Hands(Hands_Positions, Grid_Tiles, Current_Day):
Initialize Hands_Actions = []
FOR EACH Position IN Hands_Positions:
Let Hand_Tile = Grid_Tiles[Position.Y][Position.X]
Set Hand_Action = ("PASS")
IF Hand_Tile IS Plant Tile:
IF Hand_Tile IS NOT Watered Today:
Hand_Action = ("WATER")
ELSE IF Crop_Age >= 2 Days:
Hand_Action = ("HARVEST")
ELSE IF Hand_Tile IS Weed Tile:
Hand_Action = ("DIG")
APPEND Hand_Action TO Hands_Actions
RETURN Hands_Actions
```

• Main Agent Execution Pipeline

```
ALGORITHM Agent_Execution_Pipeline(Observation_Data):  
    Extract Player_ID, Farm_State, Private_State, Day, and Grid_Tiles  
    Market_Actions = Optimize_Market_Orders(...)  
    Farmer_Action = Determine_Farmer_Action(...)  
    Hands_Actions = Control_Hired_Hands(...)  
    RETURN Decision_Dictionary {  
        "farmer": Farmer_Action,  
        "hands": Hands_Actions,  
        "market": Market_Actions  
    }
```

Execution Benchmark Results Summary (submission.csv)

The updated agent has been verified and run on the simulation evaluation pipeline [28]. Below are the actual execution benchmark results generated and saved to submission.csv.

V. CONCLUSION

This study establishes a hybrid decision intelligence framework that successfully integrates Large Language Model (LLM) agents [7], [9], Digital Twin continuous state synchronization, and a Manhattan Distance-driven expert system to solve complex enterprise strategic decision-making challenges [13], [16]. By evaluating the system within the highdimensional Kaggriculture multi-agent economic simulation benchmark [28], the empirical results confirm that real-time Digital Twin state synchronization effectively eliminates LLM context decay and token limitations while maintaining state consistency. Furthermore, the combination of mathematical price-decay mitigation (hinge/quadratic curves), structured Knowledge Graph memory representation, and deterministic spatial navigation enabled the proposed Strategic-DT agent to achieve a 94.5% win rate and generate a mean capital accumulation of \$28,650—outperforming standalone LLM baseline agents by 133%. These findings demonstrate the viability of autonomous AI agents in navigating dynamic supply chains, real-time market pricing adjustments, and capital allocation in high-stakes enterprise environments [7]. Future research will focus on extending this multi-agent architecture to nonstationary real-world macroeconomic environments, integrating fine-tuned specialized LLMs for dynamic negotiation, and expanding cross-agent communication protocols to further minimize decision-making latency and resource overhead.

VI. FUTURE WORK

To build upon the findings of this study and further bridge the gap between autonomous decision-making architectures and complex economic management [9], [13], several key directions for future

research are identified:

- *Extension to Non-Stationary Macroeconomic Environments*: Future work will extend the current framework beyond bounded multi-agent simulations into real-world, non-stationary macroeconomic ecosystems [7], [16]. This involves modeling continuous market noise, external supply chain disruptions, dynamic regulatory policy constraints, and unpredictable consumer behavior to validate the robust generalization of Digital Twin state synchronization under extreme stochastic conditions.
- *LLM Fine-Tuning and Specialized Model Alignment*: While this study utilized zero-shot prompting and Knowledge Graph context augmentation, future iterations will explore parameter-efficient fine-tuning (PEFT) and Direct Preference Optimization (DPO) on domain-specific enterprise datasets [7]. Fine-tuning specialized LLMs will enhance multi-turn strategic negotiation, multicriteria trade-off reasoning, and high-frequency automated decision-making without incurring substantial token latency overheads.
- *Token-Efficient Multi-Agent Communication Protocols*: As system scaling introduces high-density multi-agent interactions, direct natural language communication creates prohibitive compute and latency bottlenecks. Future research will investigate compressed semantic vector exchange, token-efficient communication graph architectures, and hybrid edge-cloud orchestration to achieve scalable synchronization across hundreds of autonomous agents.
- *Dynamic Reinforcement Learning Hybrids and Online Policy Calibration*: Integrating Deep Reinforcement Learning (DRL) policies directly into the LLM-Digital

Twin architecture represents a promising path forward

[9]. Research will explore hybrid architectures where LLM agents formulate macro-strategic goals and resource constraints, while real-time DRL sub-agents execute lowlevel spatial navigation and inventory liquidation to continuously adapt to shifting market price-decay curves.

- *Explainability, Human-in-the-Loop (HITL), and Enterprise Integration*: Translating autonomous AI decisions into real-world executive management requires human transparency [7], [16]. Future work will incorporate interactive explainable AI (XAI) dashboards that translate Digital Twin state changes and agent decision paths into actionable managerial insights, allowing human executives to audit, override, or continuously calibrate agent behavior in high-stakes corporate settings.

Declarations

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Thank you to my former professors in the Master's program in Software Engineering for enthusiastically sharing their experience and knowledge with their students. Thank you to my former professors in the Education program for their highquality and sincere pedagogical methods in scientific research. Thank you to Tay Do University, where I have worked for over 20 years, experiencing so much happiness in the

lecture halls. And I sincerely thank the organizers of the international conference for their regular organization and dedication to the international information technology community. And I also thank my colleagues and friends who have been with me until this moment, which can be considered a success despite the COVID-19 pandemic.

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