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1. **Stochastic Model**

Features:
- Randomness and Uncertainty: Stochastic models involve different uncertainty processes and involve ran domness.
- Probability representation: This model uses probability distributions to express uncertainty.
- Simulation technology: Simulation technology is often used to simulate real-world events.
-Actual integration: Refers to situations where real-world events interact with unseen elements.
Example: Stochastic models in in
ventory management can improve inventory control when the demand pattern is unknown.

2. **Dynamic Models**

Features:
- Time Dependency: Dynamic Models reflect how change occurs by capturing change in a system over ti me.
- Impact on future situation: A decision affects the future situation.
- Constantly updated: This model evolves with the system and constantly adapts to changes.
Application: Used for project management to dynamically change the design and dependencies and facilit ate changes as the project progresses.

3. **Deterministic Model**

Features:
- Known Parameters: It is based on the assumption that all input parameters are known deterministically, not randomly.
- Solutions: Provide simple solutions without having to think about changes.
Application: Ideal for situations where there is no doubt or uncertainty and simple decision making.
Example: Linear programming helps allocate resources with a known level of importance.

4. **Predictive Models**

Features:

- Historical data progression: These models use historical data and patterns to predict future outcomes.

-Pattern Recognition: They identify patterns and behaviors to predict the future.

Applications: Widely used in sales forecasting, financial analysis, and other fields where future prediction s are important for decision making.

5. **Analytical Model**

Features:

- Use of mathematical models: Analytical models use mathematical equations to represent and understand complex processes.

-Quantitative analysis: Provides a quantitative understanding of the research process.

Application: Mainly used in research such as operations research, queuing research, optimization problem and decision making.

Example: Queuing theory is an analytical tool for analyzing the efficiency of service delivery, control of waiting time, and resource utilization.