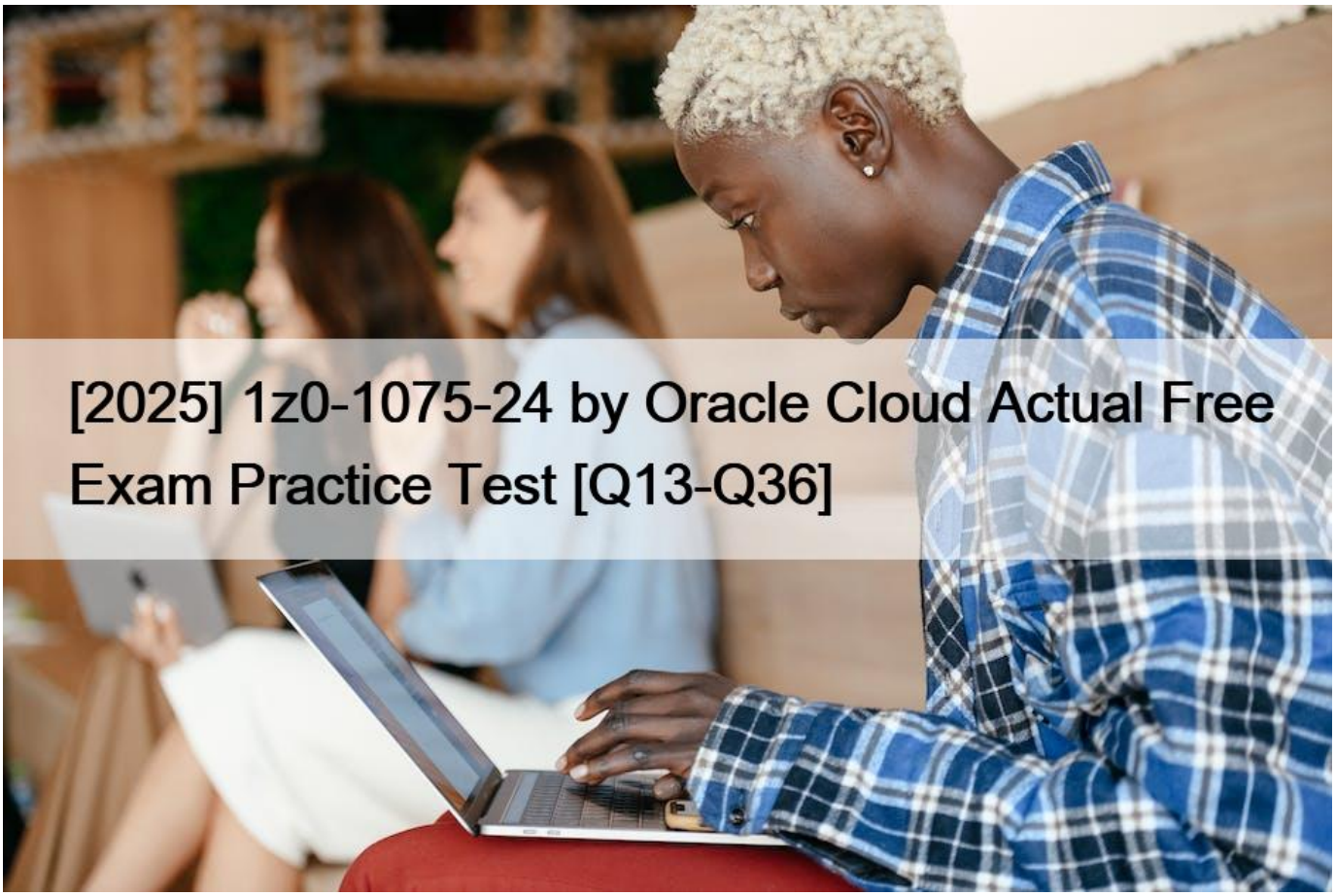
[2025 1z0-1075-24 by Oracle Cloud Actual Free Exam Practice Test [Q13-Q36



[2025] 1z0-1075-24 by Oracle Cloud Actual Free Exam Practice Test
Free Oracle Cloud 1z0-1075-24 Exam Question

Oracle 1z0-1075-24 Exam Syllabus Topics:

TopicDetailsTopic 1- Costing and Inventory Foundations: This section is aimed at inventory managers and cost accountants, focusing on common inventory configurations and key aspects of managerial and cost accounting. A solid understanding of these concepts is fundamental for effectively managing inventory and controlling costs within a manufacturing environment.

Topic 2- Setting up Manufacturing Elements: This part of the exam assesses the expertise of manufacturing professionals and focuses on the core functionalities of Functional Setup Manager and Simplified Setup. It includes configuring common elements, resources, operations, and work centers, as well as setting plant parameters and managing security.Topic 3- Integrating Manufacturing Modules: This section is designed for manufacturing integration specialists and highlights the essential features of Manufacturing Cloud integrations. It examines how various manufacturing modules interact and integrate within a cloud environment, ensuring smooth operations and seamless data flow across systems.Topic 4- Using Reporting and Analytics for Manufacturing: This section targets manufacturing analysts and explores basic transaction and work order reporting, along with setting up Business Intelligence (BI) and Oracle Transactional Business Intelligence (OTBI) for manufacturing analytics. These skills are necessary for producing insightful reports and analyzing manufacturing performance to drive data-informed decisions.Topic 5- Executing Production: This section measures the proficiency of production managers in key aspects of production execution, including outside processing. It covers identifying functions in

the dispatch list, reporting production and orderless transactions, and reviewing production transactions and product genealogy.Topic 6- Manufacturing Costing: This part of the exam is aimed at cost accountants and financial analysts, focusing on the primary features of production costing. It covers evaluating work order completion costs, including partial and scrap costs, and summarizing key aspects of cost reporting, such as the Work in Progress (WIP) Inventory Valuation Report.Topic 7- Managing Work Definitions: In this section, the exam gauges the proficiency of manufacturing professionals in managing work definitions. It examines the process of creating work definitions, calculating lead times, and handling item structure changes. Additionally, it covers creating and managing versions of work definitions, automatically generating them, and managing items and structures.Topic 8- Managing Work Orders: This portion of the exam evaluates the skills of production and manufacturing managers, emphasizing the functionalities within the Work Execution Work Areas. It includes creating and modifying work orders for both standard and non-standard manufacturing, with serialized production included.

NO.13 A manufacturing plant works in two shifts of eight hours each. A Manufacturing user wants four units of a work center resource, R1, to be available during nonworking time, outside the regular shift on a particular day.

Which is the correct sequence of steps to create a resource exception on the Manage Work Center Resource Calendar page?
* Click Inside the existing shift time on a specific date > Go to the Create Work Center page > Click the Resource Availability tab > Click the Add icon > Select R1 from the Resource dropdown list > Enter 4 in Default Units Available.
* Click inside the existing shift time on a specific date > Go to the Actions menu > Select Create Resource Exception > Populate the Start and Duration Fields > Go to the Resource Availability region > Populate A units in the Default Availability column.
* Click outside the existing shift time on a specific date > Go to the Actions menu > Select Create Resource Exception > Populate the Start and Duration fields > Go to the Resource Availability and Overrides region > Populate 4 units in the Availability Override column.
* Click outside the existing shift time on a specific date > Go to the Create Work Center page > Click the Resource Availability tab > Click the Add icon > Select R1 from the Resource drop-
In Oracle Manufacturing Cloud, to make a resource (R1) available outside the regular shift for a specific day, you need to create a resource exception. This allows you to override the default shift schedule and make additional units of the resource available.

Click outside the existing shift time ensures that the exception applies to non-working hours.

Select Create Resource Exception from the Actions menu to initiate the exception.

Populate the Start and Duration fields to define the non-working period during which the resource will be available.

Enter 4 units in the Availability Override column to ensure that 4 units of resource R1 are made available for use during the exception period.

NO.14 You have been asked to set up cost estimates for 10 different purchased items. Which two tasks can you perform to achieve this?
* Import a spreadsheet.
* Call a web service.
* Use the Mass Edit functionality.
* Run the “Update Item Cost Estimate” ESS process.
* Enter cost estimates directly into the UI.
To set up cost estimates for multiple purchased items in Oracle Manufacturing Cloud, the following tasks can be performed:

Import a spreadsheet (A): You can import cost estimates for multiple items at once using a preformatted spreadsheet, which allows for efficient data entry.

Enter cost estimates directly into the UI (E): Cost estimates can also be manually entered directly through the user interface for individual items, providing flexibility when fewer items need to be updated.

Incorrect options:

Calling a web service (B) is not the correct method for setting up cost estimates.

Mass Edit functionality (C) and Update Item Cost Estimate process (D) do not directly apply to entering new cost estimates for purchased items.

NO.15 Your client informs you that after running the “Process Item Structure Changes to Work Definitions” scheduled process, they received a workflow notification.

Which statement is NOT a workflow notification that you might get if automation is not performed?
* The replacement component has been assigned as an ad hoc Item to the same operation as the original component.
* The manufacturing plant Is enabled for ERES, the work definition changes are not expected to go through an approval process.
* The original component is not assigned to any work definition operation.
* The original component has been assigned to more than one work definition operation.

After running the “Process Item Structure Changes to Work Definitions” scheduled process, a series of workflow notifications may be triggered if the automation is not performed properly. The following notifications can be expected in scenarios where manual intervention is needed:

Statement B is incorrect because, in Oracle Manufacturing Cloud, if the manufacturing plant is enabled for ERES (Engineering Release Execution System), it generally implies that any changes in work definitions would still require an approval process for validation and control. The fact that ERES is enabled would not automatically bypass the approval process.

Correct Notifications:

Statement A: You may receive a notification that a replacement component has been assigned as an ad hoc item to the same operation where the original component was assigned.

Statement C: A notification may alert you that the original component is not assigned to any work definition operation, signaling a potential issue that requires manual intervention.

Statement D: It is also possible to receive a notification indicating that the original component has been assigned to more than one work definition operation, which may require review or adjustment.

NO.16 An employee is responsible for dealing with different manufacturing practices and processes, machines, tools, and equipment that turn raw material into a product.

Which seeded job role must you assign to this employee?
* Manufacturing Engineer
* Production Engineer
* Manufacturing Supervisor
* Production Operator
* Production Supervisor

In Oracle Manufacturing Cloud, the Manufacturing Engineer role is responsible for dealing with various manufacturing practices, processes, machines, tools, and equipment that transform raw materials into finished products. This role focuses on defining and managing production processes, resources, and operations in manufacturing plants.

Manufacturing Engineer: This role involves creating and maintaining manufacturing processes, production resources, and work instructions. It ensures that products are manufactured efficiently and in compliance with quality standards.

NO.17 In which three ways does Supply Chain Orchestration enrich supply requests with project details to support outside processing for a project-specific work order?
* Supply Chain Orchestration initiates the creation of a purchase order without the work order.
* Expenditure Item Date Is set to the requested need-by date and Expenditure Organization is set to the manufacturing plant.
* Expenditure Item Date is set to the receipt date and Expenditure Organization is set to the manufacturing plant.
* Supply Chain Orchestration initiates the creation of a requisition with the project details.
* Expenditure Type is sat to the expenditure type associated to the outside processing Item.

Supply Chain Orchestration (SCO) plays a vital role in managing project-specific work orders, particularly for outside processing. Here’s how it enriches supply requests with project details:

Statement B: Expenditure Item Date is set to the requested need-by date and Expenditure Organization is set to the manufacturing plant – In project-specific work orders, Supply Chain Orchestration assigns the need-by date as the Expenditure Item Date. The Expenditure Organization is typically set to the manufacturing plant handling the work order.

Reference:

Statement D: Supply Chain Orchestration initiates the creation of a requisition with the project details – SCO automatically creates a requisition with all relevant project details, such as project number, task, and expenditure information. This ensures that the procurement process is aligned with the project’s financial and material requirements.

Statement E: Expenditure Type is set to the expenditure type associated with the outside processing item – In Oracle Cloud, expenditure types must align with the specific processing items. SCO ensures that the correct expenditure type is applied to the work order and subsequent requisitions.

Incorrect Statements:

Statement A: SCO does not initiate the creation of a purchase order without the work order. A work order is essential for processing the outside work, and its absence would disrupt the orchestration process.

Statement C: The Expenditure Item Date is not set to the receipt date but rather to the requested need-by date for proper alignment with project scheduling.

NO.18 A Production Operator needs to review the materials issued, resources charged, and operations performed for a job that was executed in the previous shift.

Which task should the operator select to review all the transactions in a single place for both work order and orderless execution?
* Report Resource, Material, and Operation Transactions
* Manage Work Orders
* Review Production Transaction History
* Review Dispatch List

To review all the transactions associated with a job, including materials issued, resources charged, and operations performed, the Production Operator should select Review Production Transaction History. This task provides a comprehensive overview of all transaction types, whether for work order or orderless execution, in a single place.

Review Production Transaction History offers a detailed record of all activities performed during a work order or orderless transaction, making it easy for operators to audit and review the work executed in previous shifts.

Incorrect options:

Report Resource, Material, and Operation Transactions (A) is used for recording transactions, not for reviewing historical data.

Manage Work Orders (B) and Review Dispatch List (D) provide more general management and operational details, but not the comprehensive transactional history.

NO.19 Which three statements are true about executing rework work orders with manual control?
* You can perform operation completion only after the assembly has been issued to the work order, and only up to the quantity that the assembly component item Is issued to the work order.
* You can cancel the work order after releasing it and after performing any transactions.
* You must manually issue the assembly item to rework a work order, either partial or full quantity.
* You cannot cancel the work order after releasing it or after performing any transactions.
* If the group has grouping attributes, only work orders that match the grouping attribute values can be assigned to the groups.

In Oracle Manufacturing Cloud, executing rework work orders with manual control requires certain steps and restrictions to ensure proper tracking of rework activities:

Statement A: You can perform operation completion only after the assembly item has been issued to the work order. The quantity that can be completed is limited to the quantity of the assembly issued.

Statement C: The assembly item must be manually issued to the work order, allowing for flexibility to issue either a partial or full quantity depending on the rework requirements.

Statement D: Once a work order is released and transactions have been performed, it cannot be canceled. This ensures that work orders already in progress are tracked properly.

Incorrect options:

Statement B: This is incorrect because you cannot cancel the work order after performing transactions.

Statement E: This statement is irrelevant in the context of executing rework work orders with manual control.

NO.20 Which three types of item quantities are displayed on the Work Order History tab?
* In Process
* Scrapped
* Completed
* Remaining
* Total

The Work Order History tab in Oracle Manufacturing Cloud provides a summary of different item quantities related to the lifecycle of a work order. The following quantities are displayed:

In Process: This shows the quantity of items currently being processed in the production cycle.

Scrapped: This quantity reflects the number of items that have been discarded due to defects or other issues during the production process.

Completed: This quantity shows the number of items that have successfully been completed in the work order.

Incorrect options:

Remaining: The system does not specifically display a “Remaining” quantity on the Work Order History tab.

Total: The total quantity is not shown as a standalone metric in the Work Order History tab but is implied by other metrics.

NO.21 Which statement is NOT true about cumulative lead time?
* It calculates cumulative manufacturing lead times by rolling up manufacturing lead times of make Items.
* It updates the item’s lead time attributes at the end of the calculation process: cumulative manufacturing and cumulative total lead times.
* It calculates cumulative total lead times by rolling up lead times of make items and adding up lead time values of buy items.
* It updates lead time percent at the operation level in the work definition.

Cumulative lead time is a key concept in Oracle Manufacturing Cloud, where it calculates the total time required to manufacture an item. The following points clarify the calculations:

Statement D is incorrect because cumulative lead time does not update the lead time percent at the operation level in the work definition. Instead, cumulative lead time focuses on rolling up the lead times of both make and buy items to provide an overall lead time for the entire production process.

Correct Statements:

Statement A: The system calculates cumulative manufacturing lead time by summing up the lead times of all make items in the production process.

Statement B: At the end of the cumulative lead time calculation process, it updates the lead time attributes of the item, specifically cumulative manufacturing and cumulative total lead times.

Statement C: Cumulative total lead time includes both make and buy item lead times, representing the complete production cycle from procurement to manufacturing.

NO.22 A Manufacturing Engineer in a plant is creating an alternate manufacturing process for an item using its existing work definitions. After copying from the existing work definition, WD1, to the alternate work definition, WD2, the engineer finds that the operation items were not copied in the alternate manufacturing process WD2.

What is the reason for this?
* Production Priority was not populated in the new WD2 during creation.
* Item and Structure Name in the existing WD1 were retained in the new WD2 during creation.
* Item and Structure Name were changed in the new WD2 during creation.
* Start Date was not populated in the new WD2 during creation.

When creating an alternate work definition (WD2) by copying from an existing one (WD1), if the Item and Structure Name were changed during the creation of WD2, the operation items would not be copied. This is because operation items are tied to specific item structures. Changing the structure results in a disconnect between the original operation items and the new work definition.

Item and Structure Name are critical in ensuring that the operation items (components and materials) are transferred when copying work definitions. If these names are changed, the system does not assume the same items should be used.

NO.23 Which three are Cost accounting methods’
* Perpetual Average Cost
* Layer Cost, also known as “LIFO”
* Frozen Standard Cost
* Actual Cost, also known as “FIFO”
* Periodic Actual Cost

Oracle Manufacturing Cloud supports multiple cost accounting methods to help organizations track the cost of their goods and inventory effectively. Below is an explanation of the correct answers:

Statement A: Perpetual Average Cost – This is a commonly used method in Oracle Cloud where the system continuously updates the average cost of an item with each receipt or transaction. This method is useful for organizations that need to track the moving average cost of goods in real-time.

Reference:

Statement C: Frozen Standard Cost – This method involves predefining a standard cost for each item at the beginning of a financial period. The cost remains “frozen” throughout the period, and variances between the actual cost and the standard cost are tracked and analyzed separately.

Statement D: Actual Cost, also known as “FIFO” – The FIFO (First In, First Out) method records costs based on the order in which items are received. It is a type of actual costing where items are valued based on the specific costs of the earliest received inventory. Oracle Cloud supports FIFO as part of its actual costing methods.

Incorrect Statements:

Statement B: Layer Cost, also known as “LIFO” – Oracle Cloud does not natively support LIFO (Last In, First Out) as a cost method due to accounting and regulatory restrictions in various regions. LIFO is generally not used in the system as a standard method.

Statement E: Periodic Actual Cost – While there is a method called Periodic Average Cost, Periodic Actual Cost is not typically listed as a standard costing method in Oracle Cloud.

NO.24 Which statement is NOT true about user-defined work order statuses?
* The system automatically updates user-defined work order statuses.
* They are displayed on work order reports.
* It is not recommended to update the name of the system status.
* All the new statuses are searchable so you can filter your job and manage the work order life cycle more easily.

User-defined work order statuses provide flexibility in managing the lifecycle of work orders in Oracle Manufacturing Cloud. However, the following is not true:

The system does not automatically update user-defined work order statuses. These statuses are manually updated by users to reflect the work order’s progress through custom-defined states.

Correct statements:

Displayed on work order reports: User-defined statuses are visible in work order reports, allowing users to track the status of different orders.

Name changes to system status: It is not recommended to alter system-defined status names as it could disrupt core system processes and workflows.

Searchability of new statuses: User-defined statuses are searchable, making it easier to manage and track work orders.

NO.25 A Production Operator is reporting an orderless transaction and realizes that the item has to be scrapped because some specifications were not met during one of the operations of the item. While performing orderless transactions, the operator notices that the Scrap and Return from Scrap transaction types are not available to transact.

Which privilege does the operator need to have to use these two transaction types?
* Report Scrap Transactions.
* Return from Scrap Transactions
* Print Work Order Traveler
* Report Material Transactions

In Oracle Manufacturing Cloud, for a Production Operator to perform scrap and return from scrap transactions during an orderless transaction, they must have the Report Scrap Transactions privilege. This allows them to properly record and reverse scrap transactions for any items that fail to meet specifications.

Report Scrap Transactions grants the operator the necessary permissions to use both the Scrap and Return from Scrap transaction types. Without this privilege, these transaction types will not be available in the system.

Incorrect options:

Return from Scrap Transactions (B) is not the correct privilege; the privilege to both scrap and return from scrap is covered under Report Scrap Transactions.

Print Work Order Traveler (C) and Report Material Transactions (D) are unrelated to scrap transaction reporting.

NO.26 To help ensure compliance with the US Code of Federal Regulations (21 CFR Part 11), your client wants to enable audit trail for manufacturing work definitions and standard operations.

Which is NOT included in the audit trail for standard operations such as creation, update, and deletion?
* Operation resources. Including alternate resources
* Work definition header and version attributes
* Descriptive flexfields (OFFs) at any level
* Item structure component attributes referenced from Product Information Management(PIM)
* Attachments at any level

NO.27 A manufacturing plant has two shifts of eight hours each for the work center WCI: day shift and night shift. You associate four units each of the resources R1, R2, R3, and R4 to WCI. The customer wants to assign ail units of R2 available for day and night shift.

What is the correct sequence of steps to achieve this?
* Associate R2 with WC1 > Select the Available 24 Hours check box > Go to the Resource Availability region > Enter 4 in the Day Shift column > Enter 4 In the Night Shift column.
* Associate R2 with WC1> Deselect the Available 24 Hours check box > Go to the Resource Availability region > Enter 4 in the Day Shift column > Enter 4 In the Night Shift column.
* Associate R2 with WCI > Select the Available 24 Hours check box > Go to the Resource Availability region > Enter 2 in the Day Shift column > Enter 2 in the Night Shift column.
* Associate R2 with WCI > Deselect the Available 24 Hours check box > Go to the Resource Availability region > Enter 2 In the Day Shift column > Enter 2 In the Night Shift column.

In Oracle Manufacturing Cloud, to assign all units of resource R2 across both day and night shifts for the work center WC1, follow these steps:

Associate R2 with WC1 – This step ensures that the resource R2 is linked to the work center.

Select the Available 24 Hours check box – By selecting this option, you indicate that the resource is available for both shifts across the full 24-hour period.

Enter 4 in the Day Shift and Night Shift columns – Inputting 4 units in both shifts ensures that all units of R2 are available for use during the entire day and night shifts.

NO.28 Which three entities must you set up in Oracle Manufacturing Cloud to create a work definition for an item that will be manufactured in-house?
* Resources
* Operations
* Production line
* Operation items
* Manufacturing lead time

To create a work definition for an in-house manufactured item in Oracle Manufacturing Cloud, the following entities must be set up:

Resources: Resources such as machines, labor, or tools are required to define what is needed to execute each operation.

Operations: These represent the steps in the manufacturing process. Each operation can have multiple resources and associated work instructions.

Operation Items: These are the items consumed or used during the operation. They include the components and materials needed for production.

While Production Line (C) and Manufacturing Lead Time (E) are important for scheduling and capacity planning, they are not mandatory for creating a basic work definition.

NO.29 Your client is planning to override the Plant Production Calendar with One or More Date-Effective Work Center Calendars. You need to explain the consideration when using the Override the Plant Production Calendar with One or More Date-Effective Work Center Calendars feature.

Which three statements are true when overriding the production calendar?
* The Work Execution Work Area Infolets and Manage Production Exceptions page are based on the plant calendar and not on work center calendars.
* While defining override calendars, you need to ensure that the date effective range for a work center calendar association can be overlapping and contiguous.
* Even if there are override calendars, the lead time calculation in days for an item remains based on the plant calendar and not on work center calendars.
* When the user executes search action in the Review Dispatch List page, if more than one work center are selected and if the start date or completion date is based on Shift-based search, then the operations are queried based on the shifts of the plant calendar only.
* Supplier operations used in outside processing use the work center calendar in work order scheduling.

Overriding the plant production calendar with date-effective work center calendars provides flexibility in scheduling specific work centers with different operating hours. However, certain aspects of production planning and execution remain tied to the plant-level calendar. Here are the details:

Statement A: The Work Execution Work Area Infolets and Manage Production Exceptions page are based on the plant calendar and not on work center calendars – Even when work centers have their own calendars, the high-level overview and exception reporting remain based on the plant calendar.

Statement C: Lead time calculation in days for an item remains based on the plant calendar – Lead times are calculated using the plant calendar, regardless of work center-specific calendars, ensuring consistency in planning.

Statement D: Search actions in the Review Dispatch List page query operations based on the plant calendar shifts when multiple

work centers are selected – For consistency in dispatching, the system references the plant calendar when shift-based search parameters are used across multiple work centers.

Incorrect Statements:

Statement B: Date-effective ranges for work center calendars should not overlap for accuracy in scheduling.

Statement E: Supplier operations in outside processing generally rely on the plant calendar for consistency unless explicitly configured otherwise.

NO.30 A Production Supervisor queries a work order, WO-1025, from the Manage Work Orders page. On the Entering Edit Work Order: WO-1025 page, the supervisor finds a General Information, Operations, and History tab, but no Reservations tab.

What are two reasons for the Reservations tab not being displayed for WO-1025?
* It is not a Configured Item work order.
* It Is not a Drop-Ship work order.
* It is not a Pick-to-Order work order.
* It is not a Plan-to-Produce work order.
* It is not a Back-to-Back work order.

In Oracle Manufacturing Cloud, the Reservations tab on the Edit Work Order page is displayed only for specific types of work orders that require reservations of components or materials. The absence of the Reservations tab in work order WO-1025 indicates that the work order is not one of the following types:

Configured Item Work Order (A): Configured items are typically built based on specific customer requirements, and reservations of components are often necessary. Since WO-1025 is not a configured item work order, the Reservations tab is not shown.

Back-to-Back Work Order (E): Back-to-back work orders are linked to sales orders and require reservations of materials to fulfill the specific demand. Since WO-1025 is not a back-to-back work order, the tab is not displayed.

Incorrect options:

B, C, D: Drop-Ship, Pick-to-Order, and Plan-to-Produce work orders do not typically require reservations in the same way as configured or back-to-back orders, which is why they are not the reasons for the absence of the Reservations tab.

NO.31 Production operations need operators to execute the right steps to produce quality products, so want to use “View Document Items on a Dispatch List.” Which statement is NOT true?
* You cannot view the document item attachment on the Manage Supplier Operations page.
* You will always see the active revision of the attachment from currently effective revision of the document from Master Organization.
* You can add attachments to the document item and invoke the engineering change order to release the latest revision of the document item and attachment.
* You can view the document item attachment in the dispatch list and on the Manage Supplier Operations page by using the attachment icon.

When using the “View Document Items on a Dispatch List” functionality, production operators can view and access necessary document attachments to ensure correct steps in the manufacturing process. The statement that is not true is:

Statement B is incorrect because you do not always see the active revision of the attachment from the currently effective revision in the Master Organization. The revision displayed in the dispatch list may depend on the specific version that was assigned to the work order or operation at the time of creation, not necessarily the most current revision in the Master Organization.

Correct statements:

Statement A: Document attachments cannot be viewed on the Manage Supplier Operations page.

Statement C: Attachments can be added to document items, and updates can be managed through engineering change orders.

Statement D: Document item attachments are viewable both in the dispatch list and on the Manage Supplier Operations page via the attachment icon.

NO.32 In a Manufacturing Cloud implementation, users are finding it difficult to track information about work orders executed across various work centers.

Which three information types in the Work Order Traveler can help users in this situation?
* Reservation against sales orders
* Hard pegging of items
* Item on-hand quantity
* Work definition details
* Product serial Information

The Work Order Traveler in Oracle Manufacturing Cloud provides detailed information about work orders to help users track and manage work orders across various work centers. The following types of information are especially useful:

Work definition details (D): This provides detailed information about the operations and resources required to complete the work order, helping users understand the manufacturing process and requirements.

Product serial information (E): Tracking serial numbers for products is critical, especially in industries where traceability and product lifecycle management are important.

Reservation against sales orders (A): This information links work orders to specific sales orders, providing clarity on how the work order aligns with customer demand.

Incorrect options:

Hard pegging of items (B) and Item on-hand quantity (C) are not typically tracked through the Work Order Traveler report, as this report focuses more on the work order’s execution rather than inventory management.

NO.33 You are defining a standard operation for visual inspection. You want the completion of this standard operation to be reported in all work orders that reference it.

Which setup task must you perform to achieve this?
* Deselect the Count Point check box while defining the standard operation.
* Select the Automatically Transact check box while defining the standard operation.
* Select the Count Point check box while defining the standard operation.
* Ensure that the Charge Type of the resource is Automatic.

In Oracle Manufacturing Cloud, when defining a standard operation such as visual inspection, marking it as a Count Point ensures that its completion will be tracked and reported for all work orders referencing it. A Count Point operation is one where progress must be explicitly recorded, allowing visibility into work order completion.

Selecting the Count Point check box ensures that this operation becomes a mandatory checkpoint where users must report completion in all related work orders. This is essential for operations like visual inspection, where reporting completion is critical to production quality.

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