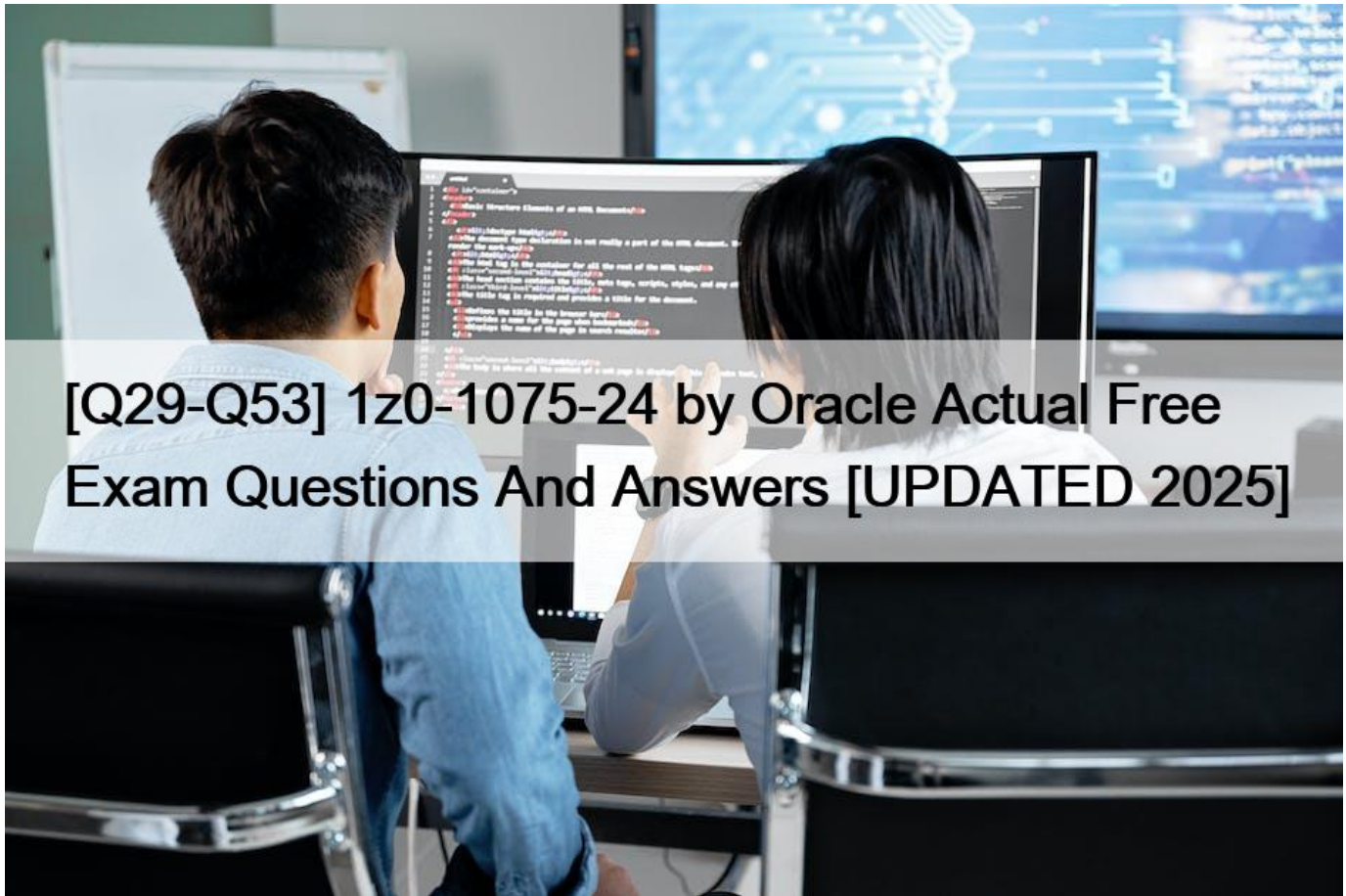# [Q29-Q53 1z0-1075-24 by Oracle Actual Free Exam Questions And Answers [UPDATED 2025

1z0-1075-24 by Oracle Actual Free Exam Questions And Answers [UPDATED 2025 1z0-1075-24 Questions Truly Valid For Your Oracle Exam!

Oracle 1z0-1075-24 Exam Syllabus Topics:

TopicDetailsTopic 1- 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.Topic 2- 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 3- 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 4- Managing Projects Enabled SCM: This part of the exam evaluates the competencies of project managers in supply chain management and covers essential projects-enabled SCM configurations. It involves managing project-enabled work orders, which is crucial for aligning project management with manufacturing and supply chain processes.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.

QUESTION 29

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

QUESTION 30

Your client’s company is in a regulated industries and must keep detailed records of their product manufacturing processes in accordance with the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulation on electronic records and signatures called 21 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 11.

You are implementing Oracle E-Signatures and E-Records for securely capturing, storing, retrieving, and printing electronic records and signatures in manufacturing. They enable Deferred Electronic Records and Electronic Signatures for Manufacturing Work Order Release in Oracle Manufacturing Cloud.

Which statement is NOT true about using Deferred Electronic Records and Electronic Signatures for Manufacturing Work Order Release?
* It generates e-records on initial work order release through UI and sends notifications to approvers.
* Using a deferred approval process with notifications, the work order is held in “Released” status until the approvals are obtained.
* If the e-record is rejected, you can optionally resubmit the rejected electronic records.
* These capabilities are supported for discrete and process work orders.
When implementing Oracle E-Signatures and E-Records for compliance with 21 CFR Part 11 in regulated industries like the pharmaceutical or food industries, certain processes govern how electronic records and signatures are managed for manufacturing work orders. The statement that is not true is:

Statement B is incorrect because when using deferred electronic records and signatures, the work order is not held in a “Released” status until approvals are obtained. Instead, the work order is placed in a “Pending Approval” state until signatures are collected and approval is granted. Only after approval does the work order move to a “Released” status.

Correct statements:

Statement A: E-records are generated at the time of work order release, and notifications are sent to approvers for review.

Statement C: Rejected e-records can be resubmitted for approval if necessary.

Statement D: These capabilities are supported for both discrete and process manufacturing work orders.

QUESTION 31

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.

QUESTION 32

Which three requirements are fulfilled by nonstandard work orders?
* Rescheduling
* Repair
* Rework
* Prototype

Nonstandard work orders in Oracle Manufacturing Cloud are used for specialized tasks that do not follow typical production processes. The following are the main requirements fulfilled by nonstandard work orders:

Repair: Nonstandard work orders can be used for maintenance and repair tasks to fix or refurbish defective or damaged items.

Rework: These work orders are also used for rework processes, where a product needs to be reprocessed to meet quality standards or specifications.

Prototype: Nonstandard work orders can handle prototype production, where items are produced in small quantities for testing and development before mass production.

Rescheduling (A) is typically handled by standard work orders in the production schedule rather than through nonstandard work orders.

QUESTION 33

You create a work order, in which some of the operations have components with the Push supply type. While reporting material consumption on the Report Material Transaction page, you want the Push components to default whenever the operator selects Show Components.

Which setup task must you perform in the Manage Plant Parameters section to achieve this?
* Set Default Transaction Mode to Entered and Default Transaction Quantity to Work Definition.
* Set Default Transaction Mode to Work Definition.
* Set Default Transaction Mode to AIL

* Set Default Transaction Mode to Entered.

To ensure that Push components are automatically defaulted when reporting material consumption on the Report Material Transaction page, you must configure the system to use the Work Definition as the default source for transactions.

Setting Default Transaction Mode to Work Definition ensures that the system automatically pulls the component list and quantities as defined in the work order or work definition when operators perform material transactions. This setting streamlines the material consumption process for Push supply type components.

QUESTION 34

A Plant Manager bought several machines for their ABC manufacturing plant. The plant is set up with a separate cost element set, ABC, in Manufacturing Cloud.

How must the Plant Manager configure these machines so that they are costed to the work order for which operations are performed on them?

* Set up the machines with a cost element type of “Resource” by selecting Cost Element Set Common.
* Set up the machines with a cost element type of “Overhead” by selecting Cost Element Set ABC.
* Set up the machines with a cost element type of “Resource” by selecting Cost Element Set ABC.
* Set up the machines with a cost element type of “Overhead” by selecting Cost Element Set Common.

When configuring machines that will be used in production operations and will incur costs associated with work orders, the correct setup for these machines involves:

Setting up the machines as a “Resource” in the cost element set ABC: This allows the machines to be directly associated with the work orders for which they are used, ensuring that their costs are appropriately tracked and charged to the work order. Resources include equipment, labor, and other direct costs involved in production.

Incorrect options:

“Overhead” (B, D): Overhead costs typically represent indirect costs, not the direct usage of machines in production.

Cost Element Set Common (A): Since the plant uses a separate cost element set (ABC), the machines must be assigned to this specific set, not the Common cost element set.

QUESTION 35

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.

QUESTION 36

The pick release of a project work order creates movement requests with the project and the task from the work order.

Which statement is NOT true about this?
* The expenditure type, expenditure date, and expenditure organization are derived when the work-ln-process material issue or work-in-process material pick transactions are interfaced to Costing.
* The expenditure type for the item is derived based on the Default Expenditure Type attribute in Inventory Management. The picks for the work order ore grouped by project costing, project, and task using pick slip grouping rules.
* The expenditure type and the expenditure organization from the work order are referenced onto the shop floor movement requests.
* The expenditure type and the expenditure organization from the work order are not referenced onto the shop floor movement requests.
When pick release creates movement requests for project-based work orders, there are several key points regarding expenditure information:

Statement D: The expenditure type and the expenditure organization from the work order are not referenced onto the shop floor movement requests – This statement is correct because the expenditure type and organization are not typically included in the shop floor movement requests. These requests focus more on the material movement aspects, while expenditure details are managed elsewhere in the system.

Reference:

Incorrect Statements:

Statement A: The expenditure type, date, and organization are derived when interfacing with Costing, which ensures that project-related costs are tracked accurately.

Statement B: The expenditure type for the item is derived based on the default expenditure type in Inventory Management, which is true for how items are picked for a work order.

Statement C: Expenditure type and organization from the work order are referenced in costing, but not directly on movement requests.

QUESTION 37

Which three statements are true about the main areas of Managerial Accounting?
* Receipt Accounting Is the application that performs accrual accounting for all types of receipts.
* Landed Cost Management gives organizations financial visibility into their extended supply chain costs.
* Supply Chain Orchestration automatically selects the correct process based on user-defined Subledger Accounting rules when a supply creation Is initiated.
* Cost method can be defined with granularity down to individual Items.
In Oracle Manufacturing Cloud and related financial applications, managerial accounting plays a significant role in tracking and managing costs across supply chain and manufacturing activities. The following is a breakdown of the correct statements:

Statement A: Receipt Accounting is the application that performs accrual accounting for all types of receipts – Receipt

Accounting is a crucial module in Oracle Cloud that supports the tracking of costs and performs accruals related to receipts. This includes processes such as procurement receipts, interorganization transfers, and supplier shipments. This allows organizations to recognize and account for the expenses associated with these receipts.

Reference:

Statement B: Landed Cost Management gives organizations financial visibility into their extended supply chain costs – Landed Cost Management is designed to capture additional costs that arise during the transportation, handling, and processing of goods. This includes costs like shipping, insurance, and customs duties. By including these in the overall cost, it provides a more comprehensive view of the actual costs of goods in the supply chain.

Statement D: Cost method can be defined with granularity down to individual items – In Oracle Manufacturing Cloud, costing methods can be assigned not only at the organization level but also at a granular level down to individual items. This provides flexibility in defining different costing strategies for different products depending on their nature, manufacturing process, or market conditions.

Incorrect Statements:

Statement C: Supply Chain Orchestration automatically selects the correct process based on user-defined Subledger Accounting rules when a supply creation is initiated – While Supply Chain Orchestration automates various supply chain processes, it does not select processes based on Subledger Accounting rules. The orchestration system is more focused on managing and coordinating supply chain processes rather than determining accounting rules.

QUESTION 38

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.

QUESTION 39

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.

QUESTION 40

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.

QUESTION 41

Which two reports provide work order cost-related information to Costing users?
* Work Order Operational Analysis
* Receipt Accounting Dashboard
* WIP Balance by Plant
* Purchase Variance Summary
The following reports provide cost-related information to Costing users in Oracle Manufacturing Cloud:

Work Order Operational Analysis (A): This report provides detailed information on the operations performed in a work order, including cost-related data, helping costing users analyze production efficiency and associated costs.

WIP Balance by Plant (C): This report gives costing users insight into work-in-progress (WIP) balances for each plant, showing the costs associated with incomplete work orders and materials in the production process.

Incorrect options:

Receipt Accounting Dashboard (B) is used for receipt-related accounting, not work order costs.

Purchase Variance Summary (D) focuses on purchase price variances, not work order-related costs.

QUESTION 42

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.

QUESTION 43

Which statement is NOT true about the Reservations tab?
* Demand details displayed are: Document Type (such as Sales Order), Customer Number and Name, Document Number, Due Date, and Quantity.
* Reservations are generally created when a Back-to-Back sales order or a Configured Items sales order Is reserved for the work order.
* A work order can be reserved against one or more sales orders.
* Manual reservations can be done for a work order in inventory.
* You can view the reservation details of a work order as a source of demand, and a sales order as supply.
In Oracle Manufacturing Cloud, the Reservations tab provides detailed information on reservations linked to work orders and sales orders. The following explains why statement E is not true:

Statement E is incorrect: A work order is typically viewed as a source of supply, not demand. Sales orders generate demand, while work orders are created to supply the required products. Therefore, reservation details will show the work order as a source of supply and the sales order as the source of demand.

Correct statements:

Statement A: Demand details such as document type (e.g., Sales Order), customer number, document number, due date, and quantity are displayed.

Statement B: Reservations are often created for Back-to-Back or Configured Items sales orders to ensure the necessary products are reserved in the system for production.

Statement C: A work order can be reserved against one or more sales orders, especially in cases of configurable or customized items.

Statement D: Manual reservations for a work order can be made directly in inventory to allocate the necessary materials for production.

QUESTION 44

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.

QUESTION 45

In a manufacturing plant, two purchase components, PI and P2, and a resource, Rl, are required to assemble a product. The cost of the assembly is calculated by using the standard costing method. The work definition and resource rates for the assembly have been defined as Required.

A Cost Accountant is estimating cost of the assembly, and analyzing rolled-up costs before finally publishing estimates as frozen standards to Cost Accounting by using a Cost Planning Scenario. While reviewing rolled-up costs, the extended costs of purchase components are not included in a rolled-up scenario.

What is the reason for this?
* Costs for purchase components PI and P2 are not defined In Cost Accounting.
* Purchase components PI and P2 are not associated with the material cost plan of the Cost Planning Scenario.
* Create Accounting was not initiated.
* Create Accounting Distributions was not initiated.
In Oracle Manufacturing Cloud, when performing a cost analysis using Cost Planning Scenarios, all components and resources involved in the assembly must be associated with the material cost plan to be included in the rolled-up cost estimates. The reason the extended costs of purchase components (P1 and P2) are not included in the rolled-up scenario is that:

Purchase components PI and P2 are not associated with the material cost plan of the Cost Planning Scenario. This means that although the components are defined in the system, they haven’t been linked to the cost planning scenario, so their costs are not included in the rolled-up calculations.

Incorrect options:

Costs for purchase components PI and P2 are not defined in Cost Accounting (A): While defining costs is necessary, the issue here is the components not being associated with the cost plan.

Create Accounting (C) and Create Accounting Distributions (D) are not relevant to the rolled-up scenario in this context, as they relate to the accounting process, not cost planning.

QUESTION 46

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.

QUESTION 47

Two work definitions are created in the application: one for Engine Finished Good and the other for Pallet Finished Good. The Engine Finished Good item should have Pallet Finished Good as one of its components.

How can you establish the relationship between the Pallet and Engine work definitions?
* Create a subinventory to serve as the completion subinventory for yielding Pallet, and then use the same subinventory to serve as the supply subinventory of Pallet in the work definition created for Engine.
* Work definition versions can be used to tie the work orders.
* Assign a higher priority to the work definition created for Engine and a lower one to the work definition for Pallet.
* The two work definitions can be tied through Project or Selban numbers.
To establish a relationship between the work definitions of Engine Finished Good and Pallet Finished Good, you can create a common subinventory. This subinventory will serve as the completion subinventory for the Pallet Finished Good and the supply subinventory for the Engine Finished Good. This ensures that the Pallet Finished Good is completed in one process and is then available as a component for the Engine Finished Good.

Subinventory Linking: Using a common subinventory ties the output from one work definition as an input to another. The Pallet becomes an inventory item that is consumed in the production of the Engine.

QUESTION 48

Your client has asked you to implement the functionality to ensure that the system checks for Qualified Operators when reporting labor usage.

Which statement is NOT true?
* Validation of operator qualification is also enforced when reporting operation is completed through the dispatch list.
* You will need to report a qualified operator to manually report resource transactions, if the resource has a job profile associated with It.
* Quick Complete is allowed for operations that contain resources with associated job profiles.
* Qualified labor must be reported at the resource train stop.
When implementing the functionality for checking Qualified Operators during labor usage reporting in Oracle Manufacturing Cloud, it is important to enforce validation for operator qualifications. The following explains why statement C is not true:

Quick Complete is not allowed for operations that have resources with associated job profiles. This is because operations with specific job profile requirements must go through a more detailed validation process to ensure that the assigned operator has the necessary qualifications before the operation can be completed. Quick Complete bypasses detailed validations, making it unsuitable for operations with strict qualification checks.

Correct statements:

Statement A: Operator qualification is enforced when reporting operation completion through the dispatch list to ensure compliance.

Statement B: A qualified operator is required to manually report resource transactions when the resource has an associated job profile.

Statement D: Labor for qualified operators must be reported at the resource train stop to ensure the resource's qualifications are properly validated before continuing with the operation.

QUESTION 49

Your customer needs to add additional information to their work order traveler. Which statement is NOT true about the Extensible Work Order Traveler?
* You can generate the Extensible Work Order Traveler report only from the Review Dispatch List and Manage Supplier Operations pages.
* It is a critical document that travels with the physical material during production.
* The production operator can invoke It from the Manage Work Orders, Review Dispatch ust. and Manage Supplier Operations pages.
* Operators can invoke it by using the Generate Extensible Work Order Traveler Report task.
* You use Page Composer to display only the required actions.
The Extensible Work Order Traveler is a customizable report that contains detailed information about a work order and travels with the physical material during production. The statement that is not true is:

Statement A is incorrect because the Extensible Work Order Traveler report can be generated from multiple locations within Oracle Manufacturing Cloud, including the Manage Work Orders, Review Dispatch List, and Manage Supplier Operations pages. It is not limited to only the Review Dispatch List and Manage Supplier Operations pages.

Correct statements:

Statement B: The Extensible Work Order Traveler is a critical document used to communicate work order details during the production process.

Statement C: Production operators can invoke the traveler from several key pages like Manage Work Orders and Review Dispatch List.

Statement D: Operators can use the task "Generate Extensible Work Order Traveler Report" to invoke the report.

Statement E: You can use Page Composer to customize the Extensible Work Order Traveler and display only the required actions, allowing flexibility in what information is presented.

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