

## Odoo 18 Enterprise Manufacturing (MRP) Certification MCQs

### Odoo 18 Enterprise Manufacturing & Shop Floor MCQs with Balanced Answers & Real-time Explanations

**Module:** Manufacturing & Shop Floor

**Source:** Google Gemini - 2.5 flash

**Disclaimer:** These MCQs are only for training purposes and to polish your functional knowledge. These are sample MCQs, please don't consider that the same MCQS will be asked in Odoo Official Functional Certification Examination for any version

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#### I. Bill of Materials (BoM) & Routing Complexity

1. **Scenario:** Your company manufactures "Custom Bicycle Frames." Due to a design update, all "Custom Bicycle Frames" *produced from next month onwards* will use a new "Lightweight Aluminum Alloy" instead of the current "Standard Aluminum Alloy." However, ongoing production orders started this month must still use the "Standard Aluminum Alloy." How would you manage this transition in Odoo to ensure new MOs use the updated component while old ones are unaffected?
  1. A) Manually edit each new Manufacturing Order to replace the component.
  2. B) Create a new product for "Custom Bicycle Frame V2" with the new BoM.
  3. C) Create a new **BoM Version** for "Custom Bicycle Frame" with a future effective date for the new component.
  4. D) Change the component directly in the existing BoM, and Odoo will automatically apply it to all pending MOs.

2. **Answer: C**

**Explanation & Example:** Odoo's **BoM Versioning** ([Manufacturing > Products > Bill of Materials > Your BoM > Versions](#)) is designed precisely for managing design changes over time. By creating a new version with an effective date, you ensure that:

1. Manufacturing Orders (MOs) created *before* the effective date will continue to use the old BoM version.
2. MOs created *on or after* the effective date will automatically use the new BoM version with the updated components. This prevents disruption to ongoing production and automates the transition for future orders. **Example:**
3. Go to [Manufacturing > Products > Bill of Materials](#). Open the BoM for "Custom Bicycle Frame."
4. Under the [Versions](#) tab, click [Create](#).
5. Enter a [Name](#) (e.g., "V2 - Lightweight Alloy").
6. Set the [Effective Date](#) (e.g., "01/08/2025").

7. In the **Components** section of this new version, replace "Standard Aluminum Alloy" with "Lightweight Aluminum Alloy."
8. All MOs generated or manually created after August 1st, 2025, for "Custom Bicycle Frame" will automatically pick up this "V2" BoM.
3. **Question:** Your "Electronic Device" product is manufactured in a two-step process: **Assembly (Work Center 1)** followed by **Quality Check & Packaging (Work Center 2)**. You want to ensure that "Electronic Device" components are only consumed from inventory *after* the **Assembly** operation has started, and finished goods are produced *after* the **Quality Check & Packaging** operation is complete. How is this managed within the BoM and routing configuration?
  1. A) Components are always consumed when the MO is confirmed; finished goods are always produced when the MO is done.
  2. B) By defining **Consumption** at the **Start of Operation** and **Production** at the **End of Operation** within the routing.
  3. C) By manually adjusting inventory levels at each operation stage.
  4. D) Components are consumed when the **Work Order** for Assembly starts, and finished goods are produced when the **Work Order** for Quality Check & Packaging is validated.

4. **Answer: D**

**Explanation & Example:** Odoo's manufacturing module links inventory movements directly to the progress of Work Orders.

1. **Component Consumption:** Components linked to a specific operation within the routing (or to the entire BoM) are consumed from stock when the *corresponding work order is marked as started or consumed on the tablet view*.
2. **Finished Product Production:** Finished goods are registered into stock upon the validation of the *last work order* or when the overall Manufacturing Order is marked as **Done**. This ensures accurate, real-time inventory updates that align with the actual production flow. **Example:**
3. Create a **Routing** for "Electronic Device" with two **Operations**:
  - **Operation 1: Assembly** (at Work Center 1)
  - **Operation 2: Quality Check & Packaging** (at Work Center 2)
4. In the "Bill of Materials" for "Electronic Device," list the components. You can choose to specify which operation consumes a component (under the **Consumed in Operation** column in the BoM lines).
5. When a Manufacturing Order for "Electronic Device" is created:
  - Components used in **Assembly** operation are consumed when the **Assembly** work order is marked **Done** (or as per **Consumption** settings on the BoM/route).
  - The finished "Electronic Device" is put into stock only after the **Quality Check & Packaging** work order is marked **Done**, and then the entire **Manufacturing Order** is marked **Done**.

## II. Production Planning & Scheduling

3. **Scenario:** Your company builds "Industrial Pumps." A customer places a large sales order for 50 "Industrial Pumps" with a required delivery date of two months from now. These pumps have a complex multi-level BoM (sub-assemblies for motors, casings, etc.). How will Odoo's MRP scheduler typically plan the production for this order to ensure all components and sub-assemblies are available on time?
1. A) It creates a single Manufacturing Order for 50 pumps, expecting all components to be ready.
  2. B) It creates a Manufacturing Order for the 50 pumps and then separate Purchase Orders for all raw materials needed.
  3. C) It generates a series of *chained* Manufacturing Orders for the finished product and its sub-assemblies, along with Purchase Orders for raw materials, all timed backward from the sales order's delivery date.
  4. D) It only creates MOs for items marked "Make to Order"; others must be manually handled.

4. **Answer: C**

**Explanation & Example:** Odoo's MRP scheduler (often triggered by running **Inventory > Operations > Run Scheduler** or from **Sales Order > Confirm**) is designed to manage complex, multi-level production. For a "Make to Order" (MTO) product like "Industrial Pumps," it performs a **backward scheduling** process:

1. Starts from the sales order's required delivery date.
2. Looks at the finished product's BoM and routing to determine the lead time for its final assembly.
3. Identifies required sub-assemblies. For each sub-assembly, it checks stock. If not enough, it generates a new MO for that sub-assembly. This process cascades down through all levels of the BoM.
4. For all raw materials needed (for both finished goods and sub-assemblies), it checks stock. If not enough, it generates a Purchase Order (PO) to vendors. All these generated MOs and POs are given planned start/end dates to meet the final delivery deadline, creating a fully synchronized production and procurement plan. **Example:**
5. **Sales Order** for 50 "Industrial Pumps" (set to "Make to Order" in **Inventory** tab of product).
6. **Confirm** Sales Order.
7. Run **Scheduler** (or it runs automatically).
8. Odoo will generate:
  - **M01:** 50 "Industrial Pumps" (final assembly), scheduled backward from the sales delivery date.
  - **M02:** 50 "Motor Assemblies" (sub-assembly for Pumps), scheduled to finish *before* M01 starts.
  - **M03:** 50 "Casing Assemblies" (sub-assembly for Pumps), scheduled to finish *before* M01 starts.
  - **P01:** For raw materials needed for **Motor Assemblies** (e.g., copper wire), scheduled to arrive *before* M02 starts.

- **P02:** For raw materials needed for **Casing Assemblies** (e.g., steel sheets), scheduled to arrive *before* MO3 starts. This chain ensures all parts are available precisely when needed.
5. **Question:** Your "Plastics Molding" work center is consistently causing production delays. You suspect it's operating below its theoretical efficiency. In Odoo, where would you configure the work center's operational parameters to accurately reflect its real-world performance for more realistic scheduling?
1. A) In the **Employees** record, by adjusting their individual efficiency.
  2. B) In the **Work Center** configuration, by setting a realistic **Efficiency Factor**.
  3. C) By manually adjusting the **Duration** for each work order performed at that work center.
  4. D) In the **Routing** of the product, by increasing the time for the "Plastics Molding" operation.
6. **Answer: B**

**Explanation & Example:** The **Efficiency Factor** on a **Work Center** (**Manufacturing > Configuration > Work Centers**) is a crucial parameter for realistic scheduling. It represents how efficiently the work center operates compared to its theoretical capacity (100% being perfectly efficient). If a work center is less efficient (e.g., 80% efficiency), Odoo will schedule jobs to take longer, accounting for real-world slowdowns, breakages, or setup times. **Example:**

1. Go to **Manufacturing > Configuration > Work Centers**. Open **Work Center: Plastics Molding**.
2. Locate the **Efficiency Factor** field (often in the **General Information** or **Capacity** tab).
3. Change the **Efficiency Factor** from 100% to, for example, **80%** (0.8).  
Now, if an operation is defined to take 10 minutes at 100% efficiency, Odoo's scheduler will plan it to take  $10 \text{ minutes} / 0.8 = 12.5 \text{ minutes}$  at the "Plastics Molding" work center, providing more accurate completion times and capacity planning.

### III. Production Execution & Quality Integration

5. **Scenario:** During the assembly of "Electronic Gadget X," the operator at **Work Center: Assembly Line 1** identifies that 2 out of 5 "Power Boards" being used are defective. These defective boards need to be removed from the Manufacturing Order's planned consumption and recorded as scrap. How would the operator typically record this in Odoo during the work order execution?
1. A) The operator would continue with the assembly and then create a separate "Inventory Adjustment" for the 2 defective boards.
  2. B) The operator would go to the Manufacturing Order, find the "Power Board" component line, and change the "Consumed Quantity."
  3. C) On the Work Order Tablet View, the operator would use a "Scrap" button or similar function to directly record the defective components.
  4. D) The entire Manufacturing Order needs to be cancelled and recreated.

6. **Answer: C**

**Explanation & Example:** For real-time production tracking and accurate inventory, Odoo's Work Order Tablet View provides direct functionality to handle events like component scrap or finished product scrap. This ensures that the quantity consumed (or produced) is accurately reflected, and a traceable "scrap" movement is generated, updating inventory and potentially accounting. **Example:**

1. An operator is on the **Work Order Tablet View** for **Assembly Line 1**, working on an MO for "Electronic Gadget X."
  2. They are prompted to consume "Power Boards." They find 2 defective.
  3. The operator would click the **Scrap** button (often visible on the screen or as a quick action).
  4. A pop-up appears where they select **Product: Power Board**, **Quantity: 2**, **Location: Work Center 1** (or the location it was supposed to be consumed from), and a **Scrap Location** (e.g., **Virtual Locations/Scrap**).
  5. Upon confirming the scrap, Odoo automatically creates a stock move to deduct the 2 "Power Boards" from the relevant inventory location to the scrap location, and adjusts the expected consumption on the MO.
7. **Question:** Your company has configured a "Quality Control Point" for the "Final Inspection" operation of "Finished Product Y." This QC Point requires a mandatory "Measure" check. What happens if, during the final inspection of a batch of 10 "Finished Product Y," the measured value fails the specified tolerance?
1. A) The system records the failure but still allows the product to move to stock.
  2. B) The system will block the completion of the "Final Inspection" work order until the quality check passes or a non-conformity is explicitly recorded and resolved.
  3. C) The entire Manufacturing Order is automatically put on hold, and no other products can be produced.
  4. D) The system automatically scraps all 10 units.

8. **Answer: B**

**Explanation & Example:** When a **Quality Control Point** (**Manufacturing > Quality > Quality Control Points**) is configured as mandatory (e.g., with a "Measure" type check where the value must be within tolerance), Odoo will **block the validation of the corresponding work order** if the check fails. This enforces quality gates in your production process, preventing defective items from inadvertently moving to finished goods stock or continuing down the line. **Example:**

1. A **Quality Control Point** is defined for "Finished Product Y" at **Operation: Final Inspection**, type **Measure**. Tolerance: **50mm +/- 1mm**.
2. During the **Final Inspection** work order, the operator measures a product at **48mm**.
3. When the operator enters **48** into the **Measure** field on the Work Order Tablet View and tries to validate, Odoo will display a warning or error, indicating that the measurement is out of tolerance.

4. The system will not allow the work order to be marked **Done** until the issue is addressed (e.g., re-measurement, overriding the check with manager approval and reason, or creating a **Non-Conformity** record for further action like rework or scrap).

#### IV. Subcontracting & Advanced Reporting

7. **Scenario:** Your company often subcontracts the "Painting" operation for "Metal Frames." You provide the "Metal Frames" to the subcontractor, and they return the "Painted Metal Frames." How would you set up the BoM, routing, and procurement to manage this subcontracting process, including the provision of components?
  1. A) Create a purchase order for "Painted Metal Frames," and a separate internal transfer for "Metal Frames" to the subcontractor's location.
  2. B) Define "Painting" as a **Subcontracting** operation in the routing, and create a **Subcontracting BoM Type** for "Painted Metal Frames" where "Metal Frames" are components supplied to the vendor.
  3. C) Create a manufacturing order for "Painted Metal Frames" and manually adjust inventory for components sent out and received back.
  4. D) Use a standard BoM and a purchase order for a service product "Painting Service."

#### 8. **Answer: B**

**Explanation & Example:** Odoo's **Subcontracting** feature is specifically designed to handle outsourced manufacturing. It involves:

1. Configuring the product (e.g., "Painted Metal Frames") with a **BoM Type** of **Subcontracting**.
2. Defining the **Subcontractor** as the vendor on the BoM.
3. Listing the components that *you provide* to the subcontractor (e.g., "Metal Frames") on this BoM. When a demand for "Painted Metal Frames" arises (e.g., from an MO for a finished product that uses it), Odoo automatically generates a **Purchase Order** for the "Painted Metal Frames" to the subcontractor. This PO also acts as a picking instruction for your warehouse to send the **Metal Frames** components to the subcontractor. **Example:**
4. Create a **Product: Painted Metal Frame**.
5. Create its **Bill of Materials**. Set **BoM Type** to **Subcontracting**.
6. Add **Subcontractor: Painting Co..**
7. Add **Component: Metal Frame, Quantity: 1**. This indicates you provide the **Metal Frame**.
8. When a Manufacturing Order for "Bicycle Frame" needs a "Painted Metal Frame," Odoo generates a **Purchase Order** to **Painting Co.** for "Painted Metal Frame."
9. This PO automatically triggers a **Picking** (Delivery Order) from your warehouse to **Painting Co.** for the **Metal Frame** components, ensuring they receive what they need. When **Painted Metal Frames** are received, the **Purchase Order** is marked as received, and inventory is updated.





Okay, let's dive into some truly complex, real-time scenarios for Odoo 18 Enterprise's Manufacturing (MRP) module, with a strong emphasis on the **Shop Floor (Work Order Tablet View)** functionalities.

These MCQs aim to test your understanding of the intricate interactions between production planning, execution, quality control, and maintenance.

## Odoo 18 Enterprise MRP & Shop Floor Certification MCQs

### Module: Manufacturing (MRP) & Shop Floor

#### I. Shop Floor Execution & Inventory Dynamics

1. **Scenario:** You are an operator at **Work Center: Assembly Line A**. You are working on a Manufacturing Order (MO) for 100 units of "Product X." The MO requires 200 units of "Component A" (Lot Tracked). You successfully assemble 50 units of "Product X" but realize you only have 70 units of "Component A" remaining, making it impossible to complete the full 100 units. You want to mark the 50 units as finished and partially complete the MO, while alerting procurement to the shortage. How would you best handle this directly from the Shop Floor tablet view?
  1. A) Mark the entire MO as **Scrapped** due to shortage and inform the manager.
  2. B) Adjust the **Consumed Quantity** of "Component A" to 70. Then, click **Done** for the 50 finished "Product X" units, which will leave the MO in a **Partial** state, and Odoo's scheduler will identify the shortage.
  3. C) Go back to the main Odoo interface, create an "Inventory Adjustment" for "Component A," and then continue the MO.
  4. D) The tablet view does not allow for partial completion or component shortage signaling.
2. **Answer: B**  
**Explanation & Example:** Odoo's Shop Floor module is designed for granular control and real-time feedback. When you partially complete an MO or run out of components:
  1. You mark the produced quantity (e.g., 50 units) as **Done** for the current work order. This will put the finished goods into stock.
  2. You adjust the **Consumed Quantity** of components to what was actually used (e.g., 70 units of Component A for 50 Product X, even if 100 were planned for 50 products).
  3. The MO for the remaining quantity (50 units) will automatically go into a **Partially Available** or similar state in the backend, triggering MRP to re-evaluate the need for "Component A" and potentially generate a purchase order based on reordering rules. **Example:**



4. On the **Work Order Tablet View** for **Assembly Line A**, click on the work order for "Product X."
  5. Enter **50** in the **Produce** quantity field.
  6. Go to the **Components** tab. For "Component A," enter **70** in the **Consumed Quantity**.
  7. Click **Validate** or **Mark Done**.
  8. Odoo updates the stock for 50 "Product X" and updates the consumption of "Component A." The original MO now shows 50/100 units completed, and the remaining 50 units are blocked by the missing "Component A" in the MO's **Components** tab, signaling the shortage to MRP.
3. **Scenario:** Your company manufactures custom "Wooden Furniture." A large order for 20 "Dining Tables" requires custom "Oak Planks" (Lot Tracked). Due to a supplier delay, only 10 "Oak Planks" (enough for 5 tables) have arrived. The Manufacturing Order for all 20 "Dining Tables" has been confirmed. How can you most effectively proceed with production for the available quantity and manage the remaining partial quantity, ensuring proper traceability for the "Oak Planks"?
1. A) Cancel the MO for 20 tables and create a new MO for 5 tables.
  2. B) Force validate the MO, letting stock go negative for the missing components.
  3. C) Use the "Split" feature on the Manufacturing Order to create a new MO for the available 5 tables, and leave the original MO for the remaining 15 tables in a **Waiting for Components** state.
  4. D) Manually adjust the component consumption to 0 and proceed with production for 5 tables.

4. **Answer: C**

**Explanation & Example:** Odoo's **Split Manufacturing Order** feature

(**Manufacturing > Operations > Manufacturing Orders > Select MO > Action > Split**) is crucial for handling partial component availability. It allows you to:

1. Create a new, separate MO for the quantity that *can* be produced with current stock.
2. Leave the original MO for the remaining quantity, which will automatically go into a "Waiting for Components" state, effectively backordering the production. This enables you to start production on what's available without blocking the entire order, and maintains clear visibility for procurement.

**Example:**

3. Open the **Manufacturing Order** for 20 "Dining Tables."
4. Notice that "Oak Planks" are **Not Available** for the full quantity.
5. Click **Action > Split**.
6. In the pop-up, enter the **Quantity to Produce** for the new MO (e.g., 5).
7. Odoo will create **MO/001-01** for 5 tables (which will be **Ready** or **Confirmed** if components are available for this subset) and **MO/001-02** for 15 tables, which will remain **Waiting for Components** until the rest of the "Oak Planks" arrive.

8. The **Oak Planks** lot numbers will be consumed only for the **M0/001-01** when it's produced.

## II. Quality Management & Maintenance Integration on Shop Floor

3. **Scenario:** During the "Welding" operation for "Metal Frames" (part of a Manufacturing Order), the operator notices excessive vibration from the welding machine, indicating a potential mechanical issue. This is an immediate concern that could lead to product defects and future downtime. How can the operator *directly from the Shop Floor tablet view* initiate the correct process to address this, and what's the typical subsequent action?
  1. A) They must stop the machine and verbally inform their supervisor, who then manually creates a maintenance request.
  2. B) They should continue production to avoid delays and note the issue in a physical logbook.
  3. C) They can use a dedicated "Maintenance Request" button/feature on the tablet view to log the issue, pausing their work order, which then triggers a Maintenance Order.
  4. D) They must log out of the PoS and create an "Inventory Adjustment" for the machine.

### 4. **Answer: C**

**Explanation & Example:** Odoo's Shop Floor module (with the **Maintenance** module installed and integrated) allows operators to directly report equipment issues. This streamlines the process, ensures timely maintenance, and links the issue to the specific work center and potentially the work order that was affected. **Example:**

1. The operator is on the **Work Order Tablet View** for the "Welding" operation.
  2. They notice the machine vibration.
  3. They click a **Maintenance Request** button (often present as a standard button on the work order view).
  4. A pop-up appears, asking for details: **Machine** (pre-filled with **Welding Machine**), **Subject** (e.g., "Excessive vibration during welding"), **Description** (e.g., "Machine shaking, might be loose part"), **Maintenance Type** (e.g., "Corrective").
  5. Upon submission, a **Maintenance Request** is created in the **Maintenance** module, which a maintenance team can then review, schedule, and execute. The work order the operator was on can be automatically paused or blocked, depending on configuration, preventing further defective production.
5. **Question:** Your "Assembly Final" operation has a mandatory "Quality Check Point" that involves a "Pass/Fail" inspection and also requires a photo upload for every failed check. An operator is working on a batch of "Electronic Displays." One display fails the visual inspection. How would the operator typically record this on the Shop Floor tablet to meet both the pass/fail and photo requirements, ensuring proper traceability for the failed unit?
    1. A) Mark the work order as failed, but upload the photo later from a computer.

2. B) On the Work Order Tablet View, select "Fail" for the quality check and then use the integrated camera function to upload the photo of the defect.
3. C) Scrap the item directly; the quality check is implied as failed.
4. D) The tablet view only supports Pass/Fail; photo uploads are not possible.

6. **Answer: B**

**Explanation & Example:** Odoo's Shop Floor integrates seamlessly with the Quality module, allowing operators to perform detailed quality checks, including attaching evidence like photos, directly from the tablet interface. This is crucial for non-conformity management and root cause analysis. **Example:**

1. The operator is on the **Work Order Tablet View** for "Assembly Final" of "Electronic Displays."
2. A **Quality Check** button or prompt appears for the "Final Inspection."
3. The operator clicks it, and a screen appears for the check.
4. For one of the displays, they select **Fail**.
5. A field or button (often a camera icon) appears allowing them to **Upload a Photo**. They use the tablet's camera to take a picture of the defect.
6. They might also be prompted to select a **Reason** for failure or create a **Non-Conformity** record.
7. This action logs the failed quality check, links the photo to it, and prevents the failed unit from being marked as produced and put into good stock.

### III. By-Products & Accounting Integration

5. **Scenario:** Your manufacturing process for "Sugar" (the main product) also produces "Molasses" as a valuable by-product. You want "Molasses" to be automatically added to inventory when "Sugar" is produced, and its value to be recorded in accounting. How would you configure this in Odoo's MRP module?
  1. A) Create a separate Manufacturing Order for "Molasses" production.
  2. B) Define "Molasses" as a **By-Product** in the **Bill of Materials** for "Sugar," assigning it a cost and a production location.
  3. C) Manually adjust "Molasses" inventory after each "Sugar" production run.
  4. D) Odoo only supports one primary product per Manufacturing Order.

6. **Answer: B**

**Explanation & Example:** Odoo's **By-Product** feature within the **Bill of Materials (BoM)** (**Manufacturing > Products > Bill of Materials > Your BoM > By-Products**) is designed to handle this. You can specify products that are produced *in addition* to the main manufactured item. When the main MO is validated as **Done**, the by-products are automatically added to inventory and their associated cost is transferred to them (reducing the cost of the main product). **Example:**

1. Go to **Manufacturing > Products > Bill of Materials**. Open the BoM for "Sugar."
2. Go to the **By-Products** tab.
3. Click **Add a line**.
4. Select **Product: Molasses**. Enter its **Quantity** (e.g., 0.1 kg per 1 kg of sugar).

5. Assign a **Cost Share** (e.g., a fixed cost, or a percentage of the total production cost that should be allocated to molasses). This is crucial for accounting valuation.
6. When you validate a Manufacturing Order for "Sugar," Odoo will automatically put "Molasses" into stock and adjust the cost of "Sugar" by the value attributed to "Molasses." This ensures accurate inventory for both and correct cost allocation.

#### IV. MRP Planning & Rescheduling

6. **Scenario:** A critical "CNC Machine" (Work Center) is scheduled for a mandatory preventative maintenance activity next week, which will make it unavailable for 2 full days. This machine is a bottleneck for several ongoing and planned Manufacturing Orders. How should this maintenance activity be recorded in Odoo to accurately reflect its impact on MRP scheduling and production planning?
  1. A) Manually adjust the start/end dates of all affected Manufacturing Orders.
  2. B) Create a "Maintenance Request" and schedule a "Maintenance Order" for the "CNC Machine" with the specified downtime. Odoo's scheduler will then automatically re-plan affected MOs.
  3. C) Temporarily increase the "Efficiency Factor" of the CNC Machine to compensate.
  4. D) The MRP scheduler does not consider maintenance downtime.

#### 7. **Answer: B**

**Explanation & Example:** Odoo's **Maintenance** module integrates directly with MRP and Work Centers. By creating and scheduling a **Maintenance Order** for a Work Center, you effectively declare its unavailability for production. The MRP scheduler, when run, will factor in this downtime and automatically re-plan (delay or reschedule) any Manufacturing Orders that were scheduled to use that Work Center during its maintenance period. **Example:**

1. Go to **Maintenance > Maintenance > Maintenance Requests**.
2. Click **Create**.
3. Enter **Subject: CNC Machine Preventative Maintenance**. Select **Equipment: CNC Machine**.
4. Set **Request Date, Scheduled Date** (e.g., next week).
5. Confirm the Maintenance Request. When the Maintenance Order is created and confirmed, its scheduled duration (**Duration** field on the Maintenance Order) will effectively mark the **CNC Machine** work center as unavailable for that period.
6. Run the **MRP Scheduler** (**Manufacturing > Operations > Run Scheduler**). Odoo will then automatically push out the start/end dates of any MOs that were dependent on the "CNC Machine" during its planned maintenance, providing realistic production timelines.