

Asset Register Log – Database Schema

Table: **asset_register**

Column Name	Data Type	Allow Null	Description
asset_id	INTEGER (PK, Auto-Increment)	No	Unique identifier for each asset
asset_tag	VARCHAR(50)	No	Asset tag or barcode number
asset_name	VARCHAR(100)	No	Name or description of the asset
category	VARCHAR(50)	No	Type/category of asset (e.g., Laptop, Vehicle)
serial_number	VARCHAR(100)	Yes	Manufacturer's serial number
purchase_date	DATE	Yes	Date asset was purchased
purchase_cost	DECIMAL(12,2)	Yes	Cost at purchase
warranty_expiry	DATE	Yes	Warranty expiry date
location	VARCHAR(100)	Yes	Current physical location
assigned_to	VARCHAR(100)	Yes	Person or department asset is assigned to
status	VARCHAR(30)	No	Asset status (e.g., Active, In Repair, Disposed)
created_at	TIMESTAMP	No	Record creation timestamp
updated_at	TIMESTAMP	Yes	Last updated timestamp

Important Notes

- Every record should have a unique **asset_id** that does not change over the asset lifecycle.
- Consistent use of **asset_tag** and **serial_number** helps prevent duplication and improves traceability.
- Status tracking via the **status** field is essential for inventory audits and lifecycle management.
- Accurate entries of **purchase_cost**, **purchase_date**, and **warranty_expiry** support asset valuation and maintenance schedules.
- Keep **updated_at** field current to track modifications and support change logs.