

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.