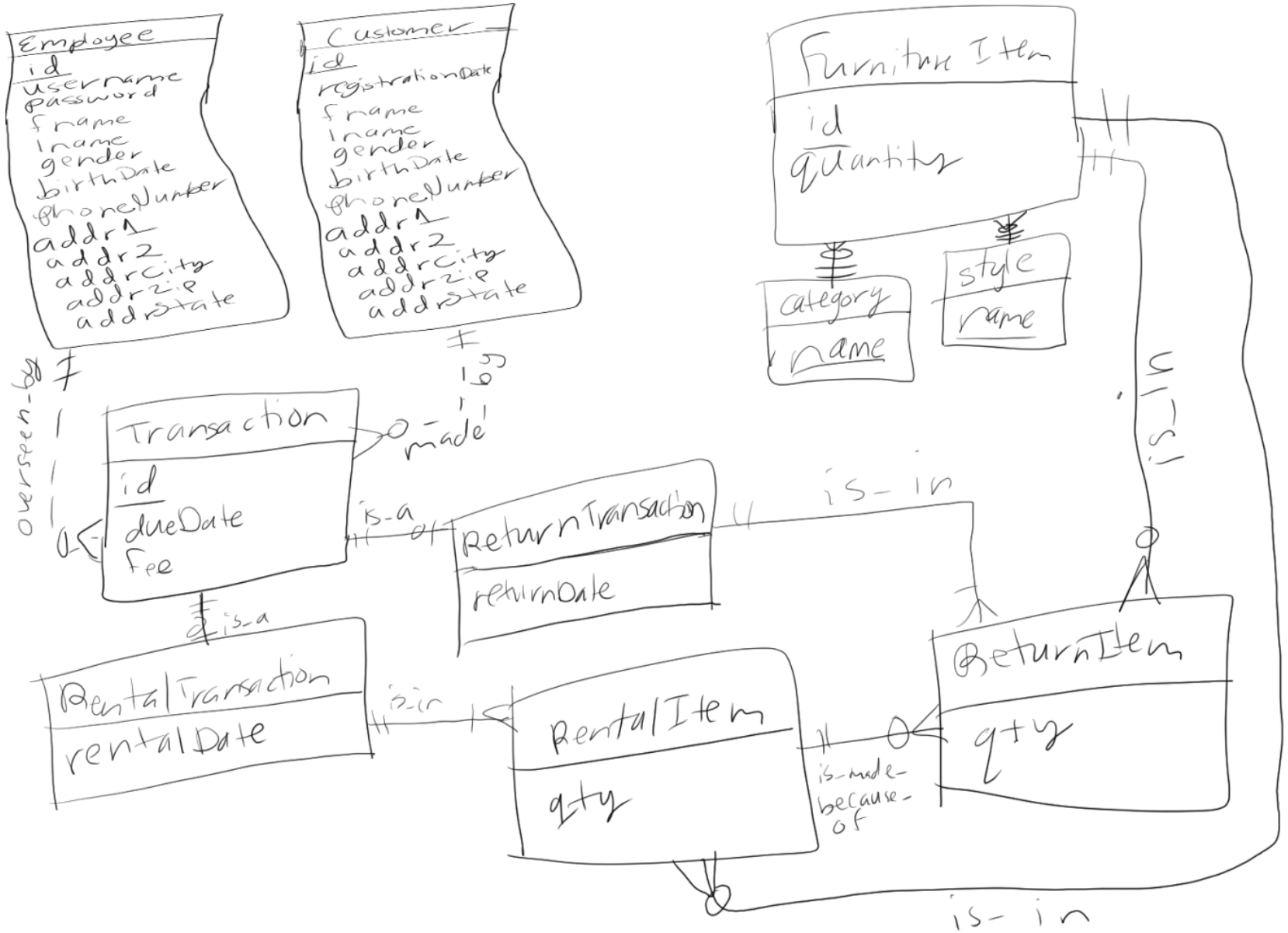
Employee
id
username
password
fname
lname
gender
birthDate
phoneNumber
addr1
addr2
addrCity
addrZip
addrState
Customer
id
registrationDate
fname
lname
gender
birthDate
phoneNumber
addr1
addr2
addrCity
addrZip
addrState
FurnitureItem
id
quantity
category
name
style
name
Transaction
id
dueDate
fee
made
oversees-by
is-a
ReturnTransaction
returnDate
is-in
RentalTransaction
rentalDate
is-a
is-in
RentalItem
qty
ReturnItem
qty
is-made-because-of
is-in
is-in


Furniture(furnitureId, categoryName, styleName, qty)
Category(name)
Style(name)
Customer(idNumber, fname, lname, gender, birthdate, phoneNumber, addressLine1, addressLine2, zipcode, city, state, registrationDate)
empolyee(idNumber, fname, lname, gender, birthdate, phoneNumber, addressLine1, addressLine2, zipcode, city, state, username, password)
Transaction(transactionId, employeeId, customerId, dueDate, fee)
RentalTransaction(rentalId, rentalDate)
ReturnTransaction(returnId, returnDate)
RentalItem(rentalId, furnitureId, qty)
ReturnItem(returnId, rentalId, furnitureId, qty)

Assumptions

Employee and Customer are there own tables.

A member can make multiple transactions on the same day with the same due date and fee. So, I gave transaction a surrogate key.

Fee is either the rental cost or the late fee depending on the type of transaction, it has a default value of $0.00 thus it is never null.

Any given transaction can be either a rental or a return but not both at once. Thus, transaction subtypes are disjoint total.

Category and Style are their own tables.

Any transaction must have at least 1 furniture.