

Szakdolgozati beszámoló

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Abstract—Ebben a dokumentumban arról fogok írni, hogy a jelenlegi félévben milyen feladatokat tudtam teljesíteni a szakdolgozatom megírásában illetve, hogy nehézségekbe ütköztem ezalatt. Továbbá azt is befogom még mutatni, hogy mik várnak még rám a szakdolgozatom befejeztéig.

Index Terms—iktatás, szakdolgozat, grpc, mysql, protobuf

I. BEVEZETÉS

Ez egy bevezetés lesz ahol is kontextusba kell helyeznem a dokumentumot ami foglamam sincs, hogy mit jelent, de remélem hamarosan okosabb leszek. :)

II. FÉLÉVES MUNKA BEMUTATÁSA

A. Igénymérés

The IEEEtran class file is used to format your paper and style the text. All margins, column widths, line spaces, and text fonts are prescribed; please do not alter them. You may note peculiarities. For example, the head margin measures proportionately more than is customary. This measurement and others are deliberate, using specifications that anticipate your paper as one part of the entire proceedings, and not as an independent document. Please do not revise any of the current designations.

B. Adatbázis tervezése és megvalósítása

Define abbreviations and acronyms the first time they are used in the text, even after they have been defined in the abstract. Abbreviations such as IEEE, SI, MKS, CGS, ac, dc, and rms do not have to be defined. Do not use abbreviations in the title or heads unless they are unavoidable.

1) Táblák:

- **Evek:** Az aktív évet jeleníti meg a programban, hogy melyik évre iktatunk. Év zárása után már nem lehet arra az évre iktatni.
- **User tábla:** A programot használó dolgozók adatait tartalmazza. Három oszlopból áll. Felhasználónév aminek a maximális mérete 45 karakterhosszú. Jelszó ami SHA1 kóddal lesz eltárolva, illetve a felhasználó teljese neve.
- **Privilege:** A felhasználó jogosultsági szintje a programban. Lehet Admin és User. Az admin jogosultsággal rendelkezők a törzseket szabadon szerkeszthetik, felhasználókat adhatnak a rendszerhez illetve "törölhetnek" iktatásokat. Míg a sima felhasználó iktatáson kívül még

partnert, partner ügyintézőt és ügyintézőket tud csak hozzáadni a rendszerhez.

- **Telephely:** Ez jelöli, hogy az adat az melyik telephelyhez tartozik az adatbázisban. Ez vonatkozik az iktatásra és a törzsadatokra egyaránt.
- **Feltelephely:** Minden felhasználóhoz tartozik egy vagy több telephely ahová tud iktatni vagy törzs adatokat rögzíteni.
- **Partner:**
- **Partner ügyintéző:**
- **Partnerügyintéző kapcsoló** Az a személy, intézmény vagy cég aki küldje az iratot. Munkaszerződéseknél a partner a dolgozó nevét jelöli. Lehet például E-on, Járási hivatal..stb. Ennek a táblának az id-je fog idegen kulcsként megjelenni az iktatásban.
- **Csoport** Az iratok azon típusait jelöli, amely egységhez kapcsolódik az iktatandó anyag. Például Ellátotti, Főzőkonyha, Munkaügy.
- **Jelleg** A dokumentum formai megjelenésének megadása. Ez lehet e-mail, küldemény, fax, levél, munkaügyi irat.
- **Ügyintéző** Ez a szervezeten belüli dolgozó kollégára utal, hogy ezt az ügyet vagy iratot ki intézi.
- **Doc** Itt tároljuk az iktatásokhoz feltöltött állományokat mediumblobban. Illetve eltároljuk még annak nevét és a kiterjesztését is. Lehet Pdf,JPG,PNG,XLSX,DOCX...stb.
- **Ikonyv docs** Az adott iktatáshoz tartozó dokumentum.
- **Ikonyv** Ez maga az iktató könyv. Ha bejön egy irat vagy kimegy azt itt lesz rögzítve. Az iktatószámot tárolt eljárással fogom előállítani ami a megadott adatok alapján fog generálódni. Egy példa: B-SZ/R/3/2019 Ennek felépítése
 - Az első karakteret az határozza meg, hogy K - kimenő vagy B - bejövő
 - A második karakter a jellege határozza meg SZ pl szerződés.
 - A harmadik karakter a telephely jelöli pl. R - Rákóczi, V- Vajda stb..
 - A negyedik karakter sorozat a sorszám ami lehet kötőjeles Pl. B-SZ/R/3-1/2019 vagy B-SZ/R/3-1-1/2019 a válaszokhoz mérve.
 - Az utolsó rész pedig az évet jelöli.

Az iktatószám generálása után el is lesz tárolva.

2) *Idegen kulcsok:* Number equations consecutively. To make your equations more compact, you may use the solidus

(/), the exp function, or appropriate exponents. Italicize Roman symbols for quantities and variables, but not Greek symbols. Use a long dash rather than a hyphen for a minus sign. Punctuate equations with commas or periods when they are part of a sentence, as in:

$$a + b = \gamma \quad (1)$$

Be sure that the symbols in your equation have been defined before or immediately following the equation. Use “(1)”, not “Eq. (1)” or “equation (1)”, except at the beginning of a sentence: “Equation (1) is . . .”

3) *Tárolt eljárások*: Please use “soft” (e.g., `\eqref{Eq}`) cross references instead of “hard” references (e.g., (1)). That will make it possible to combine sections, add equations, or change the order of figures or citations without having to go through the file line by line.

Please don’t use the `{eqnarray}` equation environment. Use `{align}` or `{IEEEeqnarray}` instead. The `{eqnarray}` environment leaves unsightly spaces around relation symbols.

Please note that the `{subequations}` environment in L^AT_EX will increment the main equation counter even when there are no equation numbers displayed. If you forget that, you might write an article in which the equation numbers skip from (17) to (20), causing the copy editors to wonder if you’ve discovered a new method of counting.

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L^AT_EX can’t read your mind. If you assign the same label to a subsection and a table, you might find that Table I has been cross referenced as Table IV-B3.

L^AT_EX does not have precognitive abilities. If you put a `\label` command before the command that updates the counter it’s supposed to be using, the label will pick up the last counter to be cross referenced instead. In particular, a `\label` command should not go before the caption of a figure or a table.

Do not use `\nonumber` inside the `{array}` environment. It will not stop equation numbers inside `{array}` (there won’t be any anyway) and it might stop a wanted equation number in the surrounding equation.

C. Protobuff

- The word “data” is plural, not singular.
- The subscript for the permeability of vacuum μ_0 , and other common scientific constants, is zero with subscript formatting, not a lowercase letter “o”.
- In American English, commas, semicolons, periods, question and exclamation marks are located within quotation marks only when a complete thought or name is cited, such as a title or full quotation. When quotation marks are used, instead of a bold or italic typeface, to highlight a word or phrase, punctuation should appear outside of the quotation marks. A parenthetical phrase or statement at the end of a sentence is punctuated outside of the

closing parenthesis (like this). (A parenthetical sentence is punctuated within the parentheses.)

- A graph within a graph is an “inset”, not an “insert”. The word alternatively is preferred to the word “alternately” (unless you really mean something that alternates).
- Do not use the word “essentially” to mean “approximately” or “effectively”.
- In your paper title, if the words “that uses” can accurately replace the word “using”, capitalize the “u”; if not, keep using lower-cased.
- Be aware of the different meanings of the homophones “affect” and “effect”, “complement” and “compliment”, “discreet” and “discrete”, “principal” and “principle”.
- Do not confuse “imply” and “infer”.
- The prefix “non” is not a word; it should be joined to the word it modifies, usually without a hyphen.
- There is no period after the “et” in the Latin abbreviation “et al.”.
- The abbreviation “i.e.” means “that is”, and the abbreviation “e.g.” means “for example”.

An excellent style manual for science writers is [7].

1) *„Osztályok”*: **The class file is designed for, but not limited to, six authors.** A minimum of one author is required for all conference articles. Author names should be listed starting from left to right and then moving down to the next line. This is the author sequence that will be used in future citations and by indexing services. Names should not be listed in columns nor group by affiliation. Please keep your affiliations as succinct as possible (for example, do not differentiate among departments of the same organization).

2) *Metódusok*: Headings, or heads, are organizational devices that guide the reader through your paper. There are two types: component heads and text heads.

Component heads identify the different components of your paper and are not topically subordinate to each other. Examples include Acknowledgments and References and, for these, the correct style to use is “Heading 5”. Use “figure caption” for your Figure captions, and “table head” for your table title. Run-in heads, such as “Abstract”, will require you to apply a style (in this case, italic) in addition to the style provided by the drop down menu to differentiate the head from the text.

Text heads organize the topics on a relational, hierarchical basis. For example, the paper title is the primary text head because all subsequent material relates and elaborates on this one topic. If there are two or more sub-topics, the next level head (uppercase Roman numerals) should be used and, conversely, if there are not at least two sub-topics, then no subheads should be introduced.

3) Függvények:

a) *Positioning Figures and Tables*: Place figures and tables at the top and bottom of columns. Avoid placing them in the middle of columns. Large figures and tables may span across both columns. Figure captions should be below the figures; table heads should appear above the tables. Insert

figures and tables after they are cited in the text. Use the abbreviation “Fig. 1”, even at the beginning of a sentence.

TABLE I
TABLE TYPE STYLES

Table Head	Table Column Head		
	Table column subhead	Subhead	Subhead
copy	More table copy ^a		

^aSample of a Table footnote.



Fig. 1. Example of a figure caption.

Figure Labels: Use 8 point Times New Roman for Figure labels. Use words rather than symbols or abbreviations when writing Figure axis labels to avoid confusing the reader. As an example, write the quantity “Magnetization”, or “Magnetization, M”, not just “M”. If including units in the label, present them within parentheses. Do not label axes only with units. In the example, write “Magnetization (A/m)” or “Magnetization {A[m(1)]}”, not just “A/m”. Do not label axes with a ratio of quantities and units. For example, write “Temperature (K)”, not “Temperature/K”.

FELADATOK, TERVEK ÉS AZOK KIVITELEZÉSE A
SZAKDOLGOZAT BEFEJEZÉSÉIG.

The preferred spelling of the word “acknowledgment” in America is without an “e” after the “g”. Avoid the stilted expression “one of us (R. B. G.) thanks ...”. Instead, try “R. B. G. thanks...”. Put sponsor acknowledgments in the unnumbered footnote on the first page.

EREDMÉNYEK

Please number citations consecutively within brackets [1]. The sentence punctuation follows the bracket [2]. Refer simply to the reference number, as in [3]—do not use “Ref. [3]” or “reference [3]” except at the beginning of a sentence: “Reference [3] was the first ...”

Number footnotes separately in superscripts. Place the actual footnote at the bottom of the column in which it was cited. Do not put footnotes in the abstract or reference list. Use letters for table footnotes.

Unless there are six authors or more give all authors’ names; do not use “et al.”. Papers that have not been published, even if they have been submitted for publication, should be cited as “unpublished” [4]. Papers that have been accepted for publication should be cited as “in press” [5]. Capitalize only the first word in a paper title, except for proper nouns and element symbols.

For papers published in translation journals, please give the English citation first, followed by the original foreign-language citation [6].

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