前端发送请求

通过 axios 发送请求,项目里把 axios 封装为 request 了。(这个不重要)

所有请求接口都写在 services 文件夹下的 api.js 文件里。

```
JS api.js
✓ FRONTEND
                        src > services > JS api.js > [∅] addProject
                                 import request from '../utils/requests';
                                 export const addProject = async (data) => {
                                             url: '/api/addExperiment',
                                             method: 'post',
                                       });
  JS api.js
                                 }
  JS DatasetsProce
  JS PapersetProcess.
                                 export const getProjects = async () => {
  JS requests.js
                                       return request({
 JS App.js
                                             url: '/api/getExperiments',
                                             method: 'get'
                                        });
                        PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS COMMENTS
                        src\pages\NewProject.js
Line 10:8: 'Divider' is defined but never used
                           Line 10:8: 'Divider' is defined but never used
Line 38:10: 'uploadedFiles' is assigned a value but never used
Line 92:9: 'handleFileUpload' is assigned a value but never used
```

比如已经写了两个请求:

- addProject: post方法, 把项目信息发送到后端
- getProjects: get 方法,获取已经存在的项目信息

为什么这里的url都以api开头?

主要是为了解决跨域问题,借助了 http-proxy-middleware 这个包,这里就不再展开。

结果就是: /api/addExperiment 经过处理后变为 http://127.0.0.1:8000/addExperiment

然后在页面引入这两个函数并调用。

```
JS NewProject.js X JS ManageProject.js
                 JS api.js
                 src > pages > JS NewProject.js > ♦ NewProject > 🔊 handleSubmit
FRONTEND
                  24 export default function NewProject() {
                 148
                            };|
                            addProject(formData).then((res) => {
                             li (res.status === 200) {
                                alert('表单已提交!');
                              else {
 JS NewProject.js
                                JS Test.js
                             });
                          };
```

```
FRONTEND

Src > pages > JS ManageProjectjs ≥ ⊗ BasicTable

> build

> node_modules

> public

> src

> assets

> components

> data

> pages

> steps

| Steps
| Steps
| JS ManageProjectjs
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| JS ManageProjectjs
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| JS ManageProjectjs
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| Steps
| JS Testjs
| Stervices
| UseEffect(()) => {

| const fetchProjects = async () => {

| try {

| const response = await getProjects();

| setProjects(response.data);

| catch (error) {

| console.log('Failed to fetch projects:', error);

| Stepsible
|
```

后端接收请求并返回数据

后端的接口都写在了 routers 文件夹。

以创建项目和管理项目为例: routers 文件夹下有个 experiments.py 文件,

首先定义了一个数据模型:和前端传来的数据相对应,存储实验相关信息

```
class PaperSet(BaseModel):
    PMC: bool
    PubMed: bool

class Dataset(BaseModel):
    GEO: bool
    NCBI: bool
    CBioPortal: bool

class Experiment(BaseModel):
    expName: str
    expPurpose: str
    expCondition: str
    expRequirement: str
```

```
paperset: PaperSet
dataset: Dataset
llmModel: str
refNum: Optional[int] = None
reviewerRound: Optional[int] = None
```

然后定义 addExperiment 接口,前端发送 /api/addExperiment 请求后,后端就会在这里接收到并处理。

```
@router.post("/addExperiment")
async def add_experiment(experiment: Experiment):
    try:
        experiment_dict = experiment.model_dump()
        experiment_dict["id"] = generate_id()  # 生成一个唯一id
        experiments = read_experiments()  # 读取已经创建的项目信息
        experiments.append(experiment_dict)  # 加入新创建的项目信息
        write_experiments(experiments)  # 写入json文件

# 如果向创建项目后立即调用11m,可以在这里加上调用11m的代码

return {"message": "Experiment added successfully"}
except Exception as e:
    return {"error": str(e)}
```

其他接口类似。

现在正在做的就是把**数据处理**相关的东西从前端迁移到fastapi里面,数据处理完全交给python来做,方便一点。

调用大模型也不用js里面的 child_process 了,直接在python文件里调用,方便很多。