示例项目: book组 图书的查找功能, 先分支

1.目录

```
library_system/
 — frontend/
   └─ /src/modules/
      ← BookSearchPage.vue(图书搜索页面)
          ├─ pages/
         ├─ components/ ← BookCard.vue / BookSearchBar.vue (展示与输入)
                           ← 封装接口请求: getBooks(query)
          ├─ api.js
         └─ index.js
  backend/
    — Controllers/
      └─ Book/
         ── BookController.cs ( 图书小组后端控制器,接收前端请求)
     - Services/
      └─ Book/
         └─ BookService.cs
                              ( ) 查询逻辑封装:模糊搜索、分页、分类)
     - DTOs/
      └─ Book/
         └─ BookDetailDto.cs (◎ 查询结果结构定义)
     - Repositories/
      └─ Book/
         └─ BookRepository.cs (◎ 编写 SQL 查询数据库)
    - Models/
      └─ Book.cs
                     (◎ 映射数据库)
   - Program.cs
    Startup.cs
   └─ appsettings.json
  - database/
   ├─ views/
      └─ book/
         └─ book_detail_view.sql ← ◎ 公共视图 (联合Book + BookInfo + 分类 + 位
置)
   └─ init.sql (包含上述视图)
```

2.sql层

1.book_detail_view.sql

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW book_detail_view AS
SELECT
b.BookID,
```

```
b.Status,
b.ShelfID,
b.BuildingID,
b.ISBN,
bi.Title,
bi.Author,
bi.Stock
FROM Book b
JOIN BookInfo bi ON b.ISBN = bi.ISBN;
```

2.在init.sql中包含上述视图

```
@views/book/book_detail_view.sql
```

3.运行方法

- 开发时: book_detail_view.sql拖拽到sql developer中,点击运行脚本
 退出sql developer时,若选择提交更改,本次在sql developer中执行的文件都会被服务器永久保存
 若选择回退更改,本次在sql developer中执行的文件不会被保存,Oracle回退到你本次所有操作之前
- 移植到其他项目时:在服务器一键执行执行init.sql脚本,注册所有sql语句
- 4.我已经插入部分数据,数据先不要自行insert,过几天统一导入

3.后端层

总览

1.BookController.cs

```
using Microsoft.AspNetCore.Mvc;
[ApiController]
[Route("api/[controller]")]
public class BookController : ControllerBase
{
    private readonly BookService _service;

    public BookController(BookService service)
    {
        _service = service;
}

[HttpGet("search")]
    public async Task<IEnumerable<BookDetailDto>> Search(string keyword)
    {
        return await _service.SearchBooksAsync(keyword ?? "");
    }
}
```

2.BookService.cs

```
public class BookService
{
    private readonly BookRepository _repository;

    public BookService(BookRepository repository)
    {
        _repository = repository;
    }

    public Task<IEnumerable<BookDetailDto>> SearchBooksAsync(string keyword)
    {
        return _repository.SearchBooksAsync(keyword);
    }
}
```

3.BookRepository.cs

```
public class BookRepository
{
    private readonly string _connectionString;

public BookRepository(string connectionString)
    {
        _connectionString = connectionString;
}
```

4.DTO BookDetailDto.cs

```
public class BookDetailDto
{
    public string BookID { get; set; }
    public string ISBN { get; set; }
    public string Title { get; set; }
    public string Author { get; set; }
    public string Status { get; set; }
}
```

5.Program.cs

```
var builder = WebApplication.CreateBuilder(args);

// 輸出当前环境 (Development / Production)
Console.WriteLine($"当前运行环境: {builder.Environment.EnvironmentName}");

// 添加控制器服务
builder.Services.AddControllers()
    .AddJsonOptions(options => {
        options.JsonSerializerOptions.PropertyNamingPolicy = null;
    });

// 添加 CORS 支持 (便于前端访问)
builder.Services.AddCors(options => {
    options.AddDefaultPolicy(policy =>
```

```
{
       policy
           .AllowAnyOrigin() // 生产环境可替换为具体域名
           .AllowAnyHeader()
           .AllowAnyMethod();
   });
});
// 日志输出到控制台(调试用)
builder.Logging.ClearProviders();
builder.Logging.AddConsole();
// 读取连接字符串 (根据环境自动读取 appsettings.Development.json 或
appsettings.Production.json)
var connectionString = builder.Configuration.GetConnectionString("OracleDB")
                  ?? throw new InvalidOperationException("缺少 OracleDB 连接字符
串配置");
// 注册服务依赖 (Repository 使用 Singleton, Service 使用 Transient)
builder.Services.AddSingleton(new BookRepository(connectionString));
builder.Services.AddTransient<BookService>();
var app = builder.Build();
// 使用 CORS (顺序要在 MapControllers 之前)
app.UseCors();
// 启用控制器路由
app.UseRouting();
app.MapControllers();
// 启动应用
app.Run();
```

6.运行方法

• 开发时:运行在本地/backend根目录命令行启动方法

```
set ASPNETCORE_ENVIRONMENT=Development
dotnet run
```

• 答辩前运行在服务器

```
export ASPNETCORE_ENVIRONMENT=Production
dotnet run
```

7.测试方法

```
http://localhost:5000/api/book/search?keyword=操作系统原理
```

4.前端层(无需重复 npm install axios)

1.api.js

```
import http from '@/services/http.js'

export function getBooks(keyword) {
  return http.get('/book/search', {
    params: { keyword }
  })
}
```

2./component/BookSearchComponent.vue

```
<!-- BookSearch.vue -->
<script setup>
import { ref } from 'vue'
import { getBooks } from '../api.js' // 根据你的模块路径,调整为相对路径
const keyword = ref('')
const books = ref([])
const search = async () => {
const res = await getBooks(keyword.value)
books.value = res.data
}
</script>
<template>
<div class="book-search">
    <input v-model="keyword" placeholder="请输入书名或作者" />
   <button @click="search">搜索</button>
   <div v-for="book in books" :key="book.BookID">
   {{ book.Title }} - {{ book.Author }}
    </div>
</div>
</template>
<style scoped>
.book-search {
padding: 1rem;
}
```

```
input {
margin-right: 0.5rem;
}
</style>
```

3.调用组件

```
import BookSearch from '@/modules/book/components/BookSearch.vue'
<BookSearch />
```

4.运行方法

• 开发时

```
npm run dev
```

• 答辩前:运行在服务器上

```
npm run build
```

5.调用关系



