# Next.js: Dynamic Routing

To finish up our labs on Next.js we will be doing some dynamic routing, creating a unique page for each post.

#### Task 1: Create a component to display a full post

1. Create a component file called full-post.tsx

#### Task 2: Write a server-side function to retrieve information on a single post

- 1. Create another /lib file called getPostById.ts
  - a. Here we define a function that takes in a hex string of a post's id and returns the corresponding post

```
import getCollection, { POSTS_COLLECTION } from "@/db";
import { ObjectId } from "mongodb";
import { PostProps } from "@/types";

export default async function getPostById(
    id: string,
): Promise<PostProps | null> {
    const postId = ObjectId.createFromHexString(id);

    const postsCollection = await getCollection(POSTS_COLLECTION);
    const data = await postsCollection.findOne({ _id: postId });

if (data === null) {
    return null;
    }

const post = {
    id: id,
    title: data.title,
    content: data.content,
    upvotes: data.upvotes,
    downvotes: data.downvotes,
};

return post;
}
```

### Task 3: Create a dynamic route

- To create a dynamic route in Next.js, create a subdirectory of the app directory. The dynamic route directory should be named the appropriate variable surrounded by brackets
- 2. We will first create a subdirectory of app called post
  - a. This can help prevent namespace/routing conflicts
- 3. Inside the **post** directory, create a **[id]** directory. This is the dynamic path/routing
  - a. Note: dynamic routing may change with new versions of Next.js <a href="https://nextjs.org/docs/app/building-your-application/upgrading/version-15">https://nextjs.org/docs/app/building-your-application/upgrading/version-15</a>
  - b. This is the same as /post/:id in react-router
- 4. Inside the app/post/[id] directory, create a page.tsx file
  - a. Here we await the dynamic input id from the path and try to display the corresponding post. If no post with that id exists, we display an appropriate message
    - i. Another way to handle a post that does not exist could be to direct the user to another page, such as the page displaying the post previews. If you would like to implement this, look into the <u>redirect()</u> function

```
import FullPost from "@/components/full-post";
import getPostById from "@/lib/getPostById";

export default async function FullPostPage({
   params,
}: {
   params: Promise<{ id: string }>;
}) {
   const { id } = await params;

   const post = await getPostById(id);

   if (post === null) {
        return post not found;
}

   return <FullPost post={post} />;
}
```

## Task 4: Link to each post's page

1. Edit the **PostPreview** component so that it links to the full page of its post when clicked

## Optional Additional Work

- 1. You may want to implement upvoting and downvoting. You may find the following documentation helpful in implementing this functionality
  - a. updateOne()
  - b. <u>update operators</u>
  - c. \$inc
- 2. You may want to implement replying. To do this, you will likely want to adjust the **PostProps** type. You will likely find the previously mentioned documentation helpful as well as the following
  - a. \$push
  - b. \$sort