Subject: ERROR: 22P02: invalid input syntax for integer Posted by rafs on Thu, 27 Aug 2015 19:35:04 GMT

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My idps table:

```
CREATE TABLE idps (
  uid integer NOT NULL,
  idp type character(3) NOT NULL,
  idp id integer NOT NULL,
  idp_calc character varying(12) NOT NULL,
  idp status integer DEFAULT 0 NOT NULL,
  created_date timestamp without time zone DEFAULT '2000-01-01 00:00:00'::timestamp without
time zone NOT NULL,
  created_user character varying(16) DEFAULT 'SYSTEM'::character varying NOT NULL,
  revised_date timestamp without time zone,
  revised user character varying(16)
);
CREATE SEQUENCE idps_uid_seq START WITH 1 INCREMENT BY 1 NO MINVALUE
NO MAXVALUE CACHE 1;
ALTER TABLE ONLY idps ALTER COLUMN uid SET DEFAULT
nextval('idps_uid_seq'::regclass);
ALTER TABLE ONLY idps ADD CONSTRAINT idps_pkey PRIMARY KEY (idp_type, idp_id);
ALTER TABLE ONLY idps ADD CONSTRAINT idps_uid_key UNIQUE (uid);
ALTER TABLE ONLY idps ADD CONSTRAINT idps idp type fkey FOREIGN KEY (idp type)
```

The Error:

Fatal Error: PostgreSQL: ERROR: 22P02: invalid input syntax for integer: "" LINE 1: SELECT count(\*) FROM idps WHERE uid=" ^ LOCATION: pg\_atoi, numutils.c:52 SQL query: SELECT count(\*) FROM idps WHERE uid=" Error in line 578 of file 'C:\xampp\radicore\includes\dml.pgsql.class.inc'.

I tried: (1) removing the unique index from uid in the db, (2) removing "nextval('idps\_uid\_seq'::regclass)" as the default value in the RADICORE>>DB>>TABLE:idps>>COL:uid>>Default value field. Neither worked.

Subject: Re: ERROR: 22P02: invalid input syntax for integer

Posted by rafs on Fri, 28 Aug 2015 01:41:55 GMT

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REFERENCES idp\_types(idp\_type);

The entire error log shows that "uid: string = null" is being sent to insertRecord.

My guess is that since uid is a unique key, the framework/DAO is trying to validate the uniqueness of 'uid' before the insertRecord by doing a SELECT query with the given value in the form, but this

value is null and the framework is expecting a value here. But this is an auto\_increment value (but not a PK)...

The rest of the error log entry is below...

2015-07-22 00:59:21

Fatal Error: PostgreSQL: ERROR: 22P02: invalid input syntax for integer: "" LINE 1: SELECT

count(\*) FROM idps WHERE uid=" ^ LOCATION: pg\_atoi, numutils.c:52

SQL query: SELECT count(\*) FROM idps WHERE uid="

Error in line 578 of file 'C:\xampp\radicore\includes\dml.pgsql.class.inc'.

Host Info: idp-etl2.eng.sonicwall.com, Server Version: 9.3.6

Client Encoding: UTF8, Server Encoding: UTF8 Database: NSDB2, Schema: "NSDB2", PUBLIC

PHP\_SELF: /radicore/nsdb2/idps(add1).php

CURRENT DIRECTORY: C:\xampp\htdocs\radicore\nsdb2

SERVER\_ADDR: 10.204.23.21

User Id: MGR

Role Id: GLOBAL

REQUEST\_URI: /radicore/nsdb2/idps(add1).php

Page Stack:

- [0] main\_menu
- [1] nsdb2
- [2] nsdb2 idps(list1)
- [3] nsdb2\_idps(add1)

Backtrace:

0: array =

function: string = errorHandler

args: array =

0: integer = 256

1: string = PostgreSQL: ERROR: 22P02: invalid input syntax for integer: ""

LINE 1: SELECT count(\*) FROM idps WHERE uid="

^

LOCATION: pg\_atoi, numutils.c:52

2: string = C:\xampp\radicore\includes\dml.pgsql.class.inc

3: integer = 578

4: object = pgsql

1: array =

```
file: string = C:\xampp\radicore\includes\dml.pgsql.class.inc
 line: integer = 578
 function: string = trigger_error
 args: array =
  0: string = PostgreSQL: ERROR: 22P02: invalid input syntax for integer: ""
LINE 1: SELECT count(*) FROM idps WHERE uid="
LOCATION: pg_atoi, numutils.c:52
  1: integer = 256
2: array =
 file: string = C:\xampp\radicore\includes\dml.pgsql.class.inc
 line: integer = 1040
 function: string = getCount
 class: string = pgsql
 type: string = ->
 args: array =
  0: string = nsdb2
  1: string = idps
  2: string = SELECT count(*) FROM idps WHERE uid="
3: array =
 file: string = C:\xampp\radicore\includes\std.table.class.inc
 line: integer = 7653
 function: string = insertRecord
 class: string = pgsql
 type: string = ->
 args: array =
  0: string = nsdb2
  1: string = idps
  2: array =
   uid: string = null
   idp type: string = idp
   idp id: string = 1
   idp_calc: string = idp:1
   idp_status: string = 0
   created_date: string = 2000-01-01 00:00:00
   created user: string = SYSTEM
   revised_date: string = null
   revised user: string = null
4: array =
 file: string = C:\xampp\radicore\includes\std.table.class.inc
 line: integer = 4180
 function: string = _dml_insertRecord
 class: string = Default_Table
 type: string = ->
 args: array =
  0: array =
   uid: string = null
   idp type: string = idp
```

```
idp id: string = 1
   idp calc: string = idp:1
   idp_status: string = 0
   created_date: string = 2000-01-01 00:00:00
   created_user: string = SYSTEM
   revised_date: string = null
   revised user: string = null
5: array =
 file: string = C:\xampp\radicore\includes\std.add1.inc
 line: integer = 104
 function: string = insertRecord
 class: string = Default Table
 type: string = ->
 args: array =
  0: array =
   uid: string = null
   idp type: string = idp
   idp id: string = 1
   idp calc: string = idp:1
   idp status: string = 0
   created date: string = 2000-01-01 00:00:00
   created user: string = SYSTEM
   revised_date: string =
   revised user: string =
6: array =
 file: string = C:\xampp\htdocs\radicore\nsdb2\idps(add1).php
 line: integer = 9
 args: array =
  0: string = C:\xampp\radicore\includes\std.add1.inc
 function: string = require
```

Subject: Re: ERROR: 22P02: invalid input syntax for integer Posted by AJM on Fri, 28 Aug 2015 09:35:46 GMT

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This is because RADICORE is not recognising the column uid as being an AUTO\_INCREMENT column. If you look at Creating a PostgreSQL driver for Radicore you will see that it expects to see the keyword "serial" for each column that is to be filled from a sequence.

Subject: Re: ERROR: 22P02: invalid input syntax for integer

Posted by rafs on Fri, 28 Aug 2015 18:29:00 GMT

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I think my field 'uid' is already a serial data type. This link shows that the serial is just an integer with a default of nextval('idps\_uid\_seq') function set to the named SEQUENCE.

http://www.postgresql.org/docs/9.2/static/datatype-numeric.h tml, Section 8.1.4).

Also, I tested this insert from command line using psql and it does insert the (DEFAULT) next value into my 'uid' field for this record:

INSERT INTO idps (idp\_type, idp\_id, idp\_calc, idp\_status) VALUES ('idp', 1, 'idp1', 0)

In my case, the field, 'uid', is not the PK, it is a candidate key with UNIQUE constraint. (The PK is a compound key from idp\_type, idp\_id.)

Is the framework using \$pkey variable to mean only PUBLIC KEY only, or does it include UNIQUE KEYs as well?

Quoting you from the link you mention (above), you say, \$pkey, but my field is not a PK... Quote:

With PostgreSQL the same can be achieved with:

```
$query = "SELECT currval(" .$tablename .'_' .$pkey ."_seq')";
$result = pg_query($link, $query) or trigger_error($this, E_USER_ERROR);
$id = pg_fetch_result($result, 0, 0);
```

This is because the SERIAL keyword makes use of a counter with the default name of <a href="tablename"><a href="tablename"><a

Could this be the issue?

Subject: Re: ERROR: 22P02: invalid input syntax for integer

Posted by rafs on Fri, 28 Aug 2015 20:53:01 GMT

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Unless I am mistaken, I think there is a logical error in dml.pgsgl.class.inc.

In function: insertRecord

[Line: 973]

// find out if any field in the primary key has 'serial' (auto\_increment) set

[Line:1004]

// build 'where' string using values for primary key

[Line:1034]

// validate any optional unique/candidate keys

The framework is not expecting an auto\_increment candidate key, I think. Trying to modify the function...

Subject: Re: ERROR: 22P02: invalid input syntax for integer

Posted by AJM on Sat, 29 Aug 2015 09:08:05 GMT

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The AUTO\_INCREMENT/SERIAL option should only be used for primary keys. Any other usage is not supported.

Subject: Re: ERROR: 22P02: invalid input syntax for integer

Posted by rafs on Sat, 29 Aug 2015 18:18:48 GMT

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Actually it does work!

I kept the field as is, namely 'serial' type, (a.k.a. 'integer' with DEFAULT nextval('idps\_uid\_seq')), but I removed the NOT NULL constraint AND the UNIQUE constraint.

Bingo.

(A day and a half spent with the debugger, but live and learn.)

Thanks Tony. Super happy to have figured this out.

Subject: Re: ERROR: 22P02: invalid input syntax for integer

Posted by AJM on Sun, 30 Aug 2015 09:28:57 GMT

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If you are not using a SERIAL/AUTO\_INCREMENT field as the primary key, then what is the point?

Subject: Re: ERROR: 22P02: invalid input syntax for integer

Posted by rafs on Mon, 31 Aug 2015 20:30:31 GMT

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In this version of the project I was experimenting with trying to avoid having technical PKs everywhere, as per your design suggestions. I like this approach better, but in a table I also needed a unique identifier, 'uid' that means something external to the DB relationships. So, basically most tables had natural string primary keys, and in several of them they were compound primary keys. The one with the three compound keys also required 'uid' for external use. I preferred the three compound keys because they meant something and could be searched in the one table without having to figure out how to search the current table by creating JOINing SQL queries or however that is supposed to happen.

Basically, I am still learning and experimenting. The old DB used technical keys that got hard-coded into a final product. Those design choices have created restrictions future expansion. I am trying to add a new layer of abstraction to the old design, so now these previous integer keys, are themselves entities within this new model.

If I make it to the end of this project I will probably have made every mistake possible.

Subject: Re: ERROR: 22P02: invalid input syntax for integer

Posted by AJM on Tue, 01 Sep 2015 09:45:41 GMT

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Experienced people don't make mistakes. The only way to gain experience is by making mistakes. Been there, done that.

Subject: Re: ERROR: 22P02: invalid input syntax for integer Posted by AJM on Wed, 02 Sep 2015 13:02:43 GMT

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If you need an auto-incrementing unique key but you already have a natural unique key (which may or may not be a compound key) then my advice is to set the auto-increment field as the primary key and leave the other as a candidate key. The reason for this approach is that it then becomes possible to update the values in the candidate key (provided that the result is still unique) while the primary key remains fixed and immutable.