Question
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Returning the MAX value of 2 fields in a select statement

I am trying to return the maximum of the value of 2 fields: LastViewed and LastDownloaded AS a local variable -LastAccessed for each row, using a SQL query . These values are stored as $H format. Is there an existing SQL command that compares two column values ? I could not find one, so I tried using a $Select statement. I got an error that said A term expected beginning with either of: identifier, constant, aggregate, $$,(,:,+....)

Here is the SQL Query I am trying to run:-

Select ID, $Select($Translate(LastDownloaded, ',') > $Translate(LastViewed, ','):LastDownloaded, 1:LastViewed) As LastAccessed From MyTable

I have successfully used $ Functions like $Piece before in SQL queries, so I am not sure if the query above is syntactically wrong or $Select is just now allowed in SQL queries. $Case did not work either.

Any ideas on how this SQL query should be structured?

[#SQL](#) [#Caché](#)