

How can I use the FIND function in Google Sheets to locate specific data within a cell or range of cells?

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The FIND function in Google Sheets allows users to search for specific data within a cell or range of cells. By using this function, users can locate a certain word or phrase within a larger set of data, making it easier to find and organize information. This function also has the ability to search for data within a specific column or row, providing more precise results. By using the FIND function, users can efficiently navigate through large sets of data and quickly locate the information they need.

FIND function

Returns the position at which a string is first found within text, case-sensitive.

Sample Usage

```
FIND("n",A2)
```

```
FIND("wood","How much wood can a woodchuck chuck",14)
```

Syntax

```
FIND(search_for, text_to_search, )
```

search_for - The string to look for within **text_to_search**.

text_to_search - The text to search for the first occurrence of **search_for**.

starting_at - - The character within **text_to_search** at which to start the search.

Notes

FIND is case-sensitive, meaning that uppercase and lowercase letters matter. For example, "abc" will not match "ABC". To ignore case, use the **SEARCH** function. Ensure that **search_for** and **text_to_search** are not supplied in reverse order, or the **#VALUE!** error will likely be returned. The arguments are supplied in a different order than other text functions such as **SPLIT** and **SUBSTITUTE**. It's recommended to use a function such as **IFERROR** to check for cases when there aren't matches to the search. If the pattern you're searching for isn't found, **#VALUE!** is returned.

See Also

SUBSTITUTE: Replaces existing text with new text in a string.

SPLIT: Divides text around a specified character or string, and puts each fragment into a separate

cell in the row.

SEARCH: Returns the position at which a string is first found within text, ignoring case.

IFERROR: Returns the first argument if it is not an error value, otherwise returns the second argument if present, or a blank if the second argument is absent.

Examples

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