

# ? How can I use the FINDB function in Google Sheets?

Authored by  
**stats writer**

July 1, 2024

## RECOMMENDED CITATION

stats writer (2024). ? How can I use the FINDB function in Google Sheets?.

PSYCHOLOGICAL SCALES. Retrieved from <https://scales.arabpsychology.com/?p=163518>

The FINDB function in Google Sheets is a useful tool for locating specific characters or strings within a cell. By inputting a search term and the cell to search in, the function will return the position of the first occurrence of the term within the cell. This function is particularly helpful for data analysis and organization, as it allows users to quickly and accurately locate information within a large dataset. To use the FINDB function, simply follow the syntax guidelines and input your desired search parameters.

## FINDB

Returns the position at which a string is first found within text counting each double-character as 2.

### Sample Usage

```
FINDB("?", "????", 2)
```

### Syntax

```
FINDB(search_for, text_to_search, )
```

**search\_for** - The string to look for within **text\_to\_search**.- The text to search for the first occurrence of **search\_for**.**starting\_at** - - The character position within **text\_to\_search** at which to start the search.

### Notes

If **search\_for** is not found, the #VALUE! error value is returned. 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. Use **FIND** for standard character sets, and **FINDB** for double-byte character sets such as Japanese, Chinese (Simplified), Chinese (Traditional), and Korean.

### See Also

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

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

**SEARCHB**: Returns the position at which a string is first found within text counting each double-character as 2.

REPLACE: Replaces part of a text string with a different text string.

REGEXREPLACE: Replaces part of a text string with a different text string using regular expressions.

REGEXMATCH: Whether a piece of text matches a regular expression.

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.

ARABPSYCHOLOGY.COM