

? How do I use the SEARCHB function in Google Sheets?

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The SEARCHB function in Google Sheets is a useful tool for finding specific text within a cell or range of cells. It allows you to specify a keyword or phrase to search for, and returns the starting position of that text within the cell. This function is particularly helpful when dealing with non-English languages, as it takes into account the double-byte characters used in these languages. To use the SEARCHB function, simply enter the formula "`=SEARCHB(keyword, cell)`" into a cell, replacing "keyword" with your desired text and "cell" with the cell you want to search within. This will return the position of the first occurrence of the keyword within the cell.

SEARCHB

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

Sample Usage

```
SEARCHB("?", "????", 2)
```

Syntax

```
SEARCHB(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 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. You can use the wildcard characters: question mark (?) and asterisk (*), in `search_for`. A question mark matches any single character; an asterisk matches any sequence of characters. If you want to find an actual question mark or asterisk, type a tilde (~) before the character, or see `FINDB`. Use `SEARCH` for standard character sets, and `SEARCHB` for double-byte character sets such as Japanese, Chinese (Simplified), Chinese (Traditional), and Korean.

See Also

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

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.

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

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

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