

# \_find

The Find formula finds a sub-sequence of the input sequence that matches the pattern and returns true if, and only if, a sub-sequence of the input string matches the specified pattern.

findexcerpt

## Syntax

```
find(pattern, text[,flags])
```

## Examples

<code>find("flour", \$ingredients)</code>	This formula returns true if the text "flour" is found in the text field \$ingredients.
<code>find("flour", \$ingredients, "im")? "Contains Gluten": "Gluten Free"</code>	Returns "Contains Gluten" if "flour" or "Flour" is found in the \$ingredients field, else it returns "Gluten Free". Multi-line mode is enabled.

## Flags

Case-insensitive matching and multi-line mode are enabled by the optional flags "i" and "m" respectively, or "im" to enable both. For example, the expression `find("flour", $ingredients, "im")` will return "true" if the sequence "flour" or "Flour" is found, and "false" if it is not.

## Notes

The find function accepts only strings as arguments. You can force the system to evaluate some non-string data types as strings by adding an empty string with "+". For instance, a link to single fields from other table with multiple values enabled (MVE) is not stored as a string. If the "find" function is used to look for some value such as "anonymous" in a multi-value linked field (MLF) called External CCs, the formula might look like the following:

```
find("anonymous", $external_cc+" ")
```

By adding an empty string to the MLF value - using "+" - the MLF value is converted into a string for search purposes.

# Example

<pre>find("apples","" +\$selected_fruit,"i")</pre>	Returns true if the multi-value linked field \$selected_fruit contains "apples" or "Apples" or "aPPles".
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