

# JavaScript Array **some()** Method

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Where at least one element  
makes the cut!



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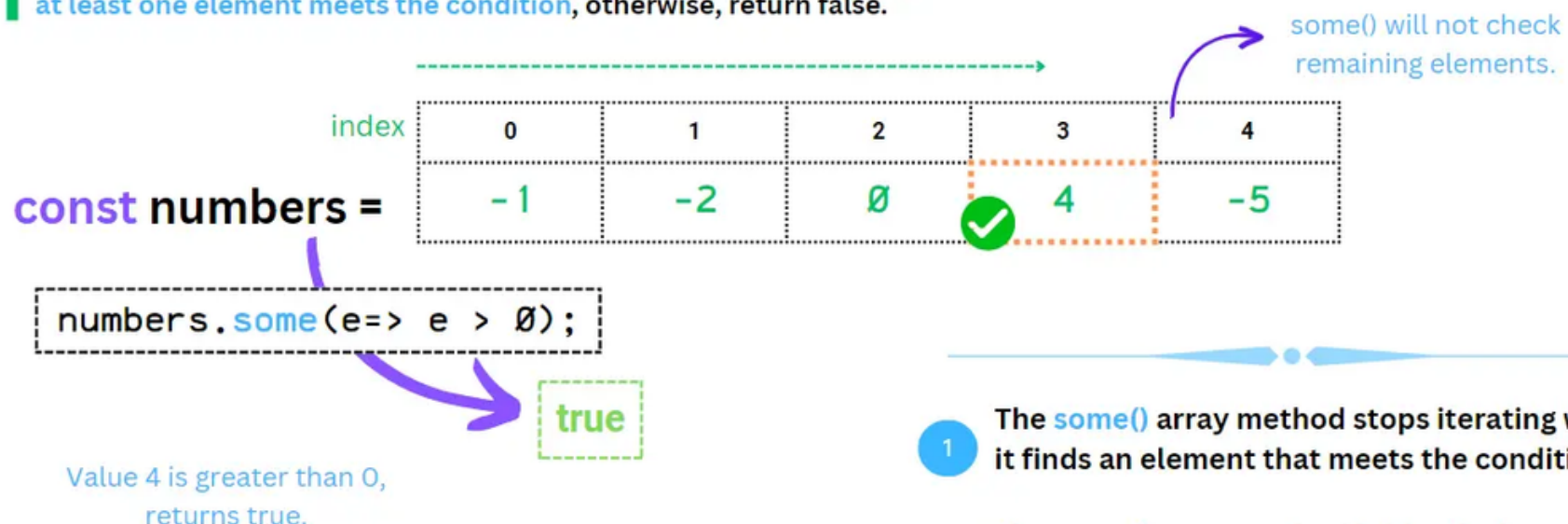
# JavaScript array **some()** method

The **some()** array method checks whether at least one element meets the given condition.

It will return **true** if at least one element meets the condition; otherwise, it will return **false**.

## JavaScript Some() Method

The JavaScript `some()` array method checks whether at least one element meets the given condition. It will **return true** if **at least one element meets the condition**, otherwise, return false.



- 1 The `some()` array method stops iterating when it finds an element that meets the condition.
- 2 The `every()` array method is identical opposite method. Returns true only if all elements meets the condition.

# Searching array elements

The `some()` method can also be used for searching array elements.



```
const languages = ["JavaScript", "Java", "C#", "TypeScript", "F#"];
const stringToSearch = 'C#'

const hasCSharp = languages.some(e => e === stringToSearch);
console.log(hasCSharp)
// Output: true
```

# Checking if any element in an array passes a test using **some()**

You could use the **some()** method to check if any elements in an array are even numbers.



```
const numbers = [3, 5, 7, 4, 9, -11, 15];  
const hasAnyEvenNumber = numbers  
  .some(e => e % 2 === 0);  
console.log(hasAnyEven)  
// Output: true
```

# Checking if an array contains a certain value

You could use the **some()** method to check if the month exists in the month names array.



```
const months = ["Jan", "Feb", "Mar", "Apr", "May"];
const monthToSearch = 'Mar'

const exists = months
  .some(e => e === monthToSearch);
console.log(exists)
// Output: true
```

# Validating a form with required fields

Sometimes, default parameters can be a bit shy and not show up when you expect them to.



```
const formInputs = [
  { name: 'username', value: 'johndoe' },
  { name: 'email', value: '' },
  { name: 'password', value: 'p@ssword1' },
  { name: 'confirmPassword', value: 'p@ssword1' },
];

const hasEmptyFields = formInputs
  .some(input => input.value.trim() === '');

if (hasEmptyFields) {
  console.log('Please fill in all the required fields.');
```

```
} else {
  console.log('Form validation is success.');
```

```
}
```

# Filtering an array based on multiple conditions

To check whether any products with prices less than \$50 are available in stock from a list, you can use the code example shown below:



```
const products = [
  { name: "T-Shirt", price: 20, inStock: true },
  { name: "Jeans", price: 50, inStock: false },
  { name: "Sneakers", price: 80, inStock: true },
  { name: "Backpack", price: 40, inStock: false },
];

const hasAffordableAndInStockProducts = products
  .some(product => product.price < 50 && product.inStock);

console.log(hasAffordableAndInStockProducts);
// Output: true
```



# Checking if an array contains any element from another array

Using the `some()` function along with the `includes()` array method, you can compare array elements with another array.



```
const tokens = ['Hello', 'JavaScript', 'onerror'];
const restrictedWords = ['script', 'html', 'onerror', 'alert'];

const hasRestrictedWords = tokens
  .some(u => restrictedWords.includes(u));

if (hasRestrictedWords) {
  console.log('Input string contains restricted word.');
} else {
  console.log('Input string is sanitized.');
}
// Output: "Input string contains restricted word."
```



# Fixing JavaScript some() is not a function error

If you apply some() method to a non-array type, then it will throw "some is not a function" error.



```
const greet = 'Hello JavaScript!';  
console.log(greet.some(e => greet.length > 0))  
// Output: TypeError: greet.some is not a function
```



```
const greet = 'Hello JavaScript!';  
if (Array.isArray(greet)) {  
    console.log(greet.some(e => greet.length > 0))  
}  
else {  
    console.log('Input type is not an array.')  
}  
// Output: Input type is not an array.
```

# Limitations of the JavaScript array `some()` method

Using the `some()` method only determines if one or more elements meet a certain condition. It **does not** determine which elements meet the condition.



```
const numbers = [1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9];  
const hasEvenNumber = numbers  
    .some(n => n % 2 === 0);  
  
console.log(hasEvenNumber)  
// Output: true
```

**Note:** Using `some()` functions, we can't find or select which number (in this case, 6) satisfied the condition from the array.

# Thank You!

Over to you: Have you used JavaScript array **some()** method? Leave your comment.

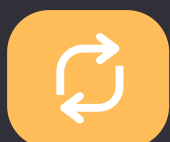


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