

Array.prototype.some()



The **some()** method of <u>Array</u> instances tests whether at least one element in the array passes the test implemented by the provided function. It returns true if, in the array, it finds an element for which the provided function returns true; otherwise it returns false. It doesn't modify the array.

Try it

```
JavaScript Demo: Array.prototype.some()

1   const array = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5];

2   // Checks whether an element is even const even = (element) => element % 2 === 0;

5   console.log(array.some(even));

7   // Expected output: true
```

Reset

Syntax

```
JS
some(callbackFn)
some(callbackFn, thisArg)
```

Parameters

callbackFn

A function to execute for each element in the array. It should return a <u>truthy</u> value to indicate the element passes the test, and a <u>falsy</u> value otherwise. The function is called with the following arguments:

```
index
The index of the current element being processed in the array.

array
The array some() was called upon.
```

thisArg Optional

A value to use as this when executing callbackFn. See iterative methods.

Return value

false unless callbackFn returns a <u>truthy</u> value for an array element, in which case true is immediately returned.

Description

The some() method is an <u>iterative method</u>. It calls a provided callbackFn function once for each element in an array, until the callbackFn returns a <u>truthy</u> value. If such an element is found, some() immediately returns true and stops iterating through the array. Otherwise, if callbackFn returns a <u>falsy</u> value for all elements,

some() returns false. Read the <u>iterative methods</u> section for more information about how these methods work in general.

some() acts like the "there exists" quantifier in mathematics. In particular, for an empty array, it returns false for any condition.

callbackFn is invoked only for array indexes which have assigned values. It is not invoked for empty slots in <u>sparse arrays</u>.

some() does not mutate the array on which it is called, but the function provided as callbackFn can. Note, however, that the length of the array is saved *before* the first invocation of callbackFn. Therefore:

- callbackFn will not visit any elements added beyond the array's initial length when the call to some() began.
- Changes to already-visited indexes do not cause callbackFn to be invoked on them again.
- If an existing, yet-unvisited element of the array is changed by callbackFn, its
 value passed to the callbackFn will be the value at the time that element
 gets visited. <u>Deleted</u> elements are not visited.

■ Warning: Concurrent modifications of the kind described above frequently lead to hard-to-understand code and are generally to be avoided (except in special cases).

The some() method is <u>generic</u>. It only expects the this value to have a length property and integer-keyed properties.

Examples

Testing value of array elements

The following example tests whether any element in the array is bigger than 10.

```
function isBiggerThan10(element, index, array) {
  return element > 10;
}

[2, 5, 8, 1, 4].some(isBiggerThan10); // false
[12, 5, 8, 1, 4].some(isBiggerThan10); // true
```

Testing array elements using arrow functions

<u>Arrow functions</u> provide a shorter syntax for the same test.

```
JS

[2, 5, 8, 1, 4].some((x) => x > 10); // false
[12, 5, 8, 1, 4].some((x) => x > 10); // true
```

Checking whether a value exists in an array

To mimic the function of the includes() method, this custom function returns true if the element exists in the array:

```
const fruits = ["apple", "banana", "mango", "guava"];

function checkAvailability(arr, val) {
  return arr.some((arrVal) => val === arrVal);
}

checkAvailability(fruits, "grapefruit"); // false
  checkAvailability(fruits, "banana"); // true
```

Converting any value to Boolean

```
const TRUTHY_VALUES = [true, "true", 1];

function getBoolean(value) {
  if (typeof value === "string") {
    value = value.toLowerCase().trim();
  }
}
```

```
return TRUTHY_VALUES.some((t) => t === value);

getBoolean(false); // false
getBoolean("false"); // false
getBoolean(1); // true
getBoolean("true"); // true
```

Using the third argument of callbackFn

The array argument is useful if you want to access another element in the array, especially when you don't have an existing variable that refers to the array. The following example first uses filter() to extract the positive values and then uses some() to check whether the array is strictly increasing.

```
const numbers = [3, -1, 1, 4, 1, 5];
const isIncreasing = !numbers
   .filter((num) => num > 0)
   .some((num, idx, arr) => {
      // Without the arr argument, there's no way to easily access the
      // intermediate array without saving it to a variable.
      if (idx === 0) return false;
      return num <= arr[idx - 1];
    });
console.log(isIncreasing); // false</pre>
```

Using some() on sparse arrays

some() will not run its predicate on empty slots.

```
JS

console.log([1, , 3].some((x) => x === undefined)); // false

console.log([1, , 1].some((x) => x !== 1)); // false

console.log([1, undefined, 1].some((x) => x !== 1)); // true
```

Calling some() on non-array objects

The some() method reads the length property of this and then accesses each property whose key is a nonnegative integer less than length until they all have been accessed or callbackFn returns true.

```
const arrayLike = {
  length: 3,
  0: "a",
  1: "b",
  2: "c",
  3: 3, // ignored by some() since length is 3
};
console.log(Array.prototype.some.call(arrayLike, (x) => typeof x ===
"number"));
// false
```

Specifications

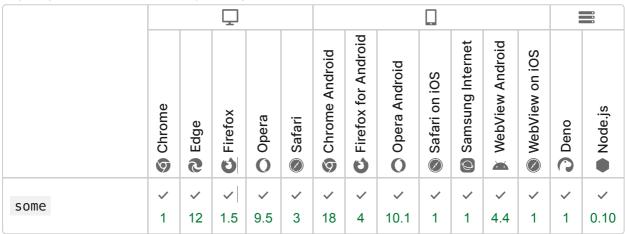
Specification

ECMAScript® 2026 Language Specification

sec-array.prototype.some

Browser compatibility

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✓ Full support

See also

- Polyfill of Array.prototype.some in core-js ☑
- <u>es-shims polyfill of Array.prototype.some</u> □

- Indexed collections guide
- <u>Array</u>
- Array.prototype.every()
- Array.prototype.forEach()
- Array.prototype.find()
- Array.prototype.includes()
- <u>TypedArray.prototype.some()</u>

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