

# How can I use the Exit If statement in VBA, and can you provide an example?

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The Exit If statement in VBA is used to terminate a loop or a procedure before it reaches its natural end. This statement allows the programmer to specify a condition that, if met, will cause the program to exit the loop or the procedure immediately. This can help improve the efficiency of the code and prevent it from executing unnecessary steps. An example of using the Exit If statement in VBA would be in a For loop, where the programmer can specify a certain condition, and if that condition is true, the loop will be exited. This allows for more precise control over the execution of the code.

## Use Exit IF Statement in VBA (With Example)

**There is no built-in Exit If statement in VBA but you can easily simulate one by using an If statement with a GoTo statement.**

**The following example shows how to do so in practice.**

**Example: How to Use Exit IF Statement in VBA**

**Suppose we would like to create a macro that asks the user to enter an integer less than 10 and then use an IF statement to do the following:**

**If the integer entered is less than 10, multiply it by 2 and display the result in cell A1. If the integer entered is not less than 10, exit the IF statement and produce an error message.**

**We can use the following syntax to do so:**

## **Sub MultiplySomeValue()**

**Dim inputInteger As Integer**

**'get integer from user**

**inputInteger = InputBox("Please enter an integer less than 10")**

**'check if integer is less than 10**

**If inputInteger < 10 Then**

**Range("A1").Value = inputInteger \* 2**

**ElseGoTo FlagMessage**

**End If**

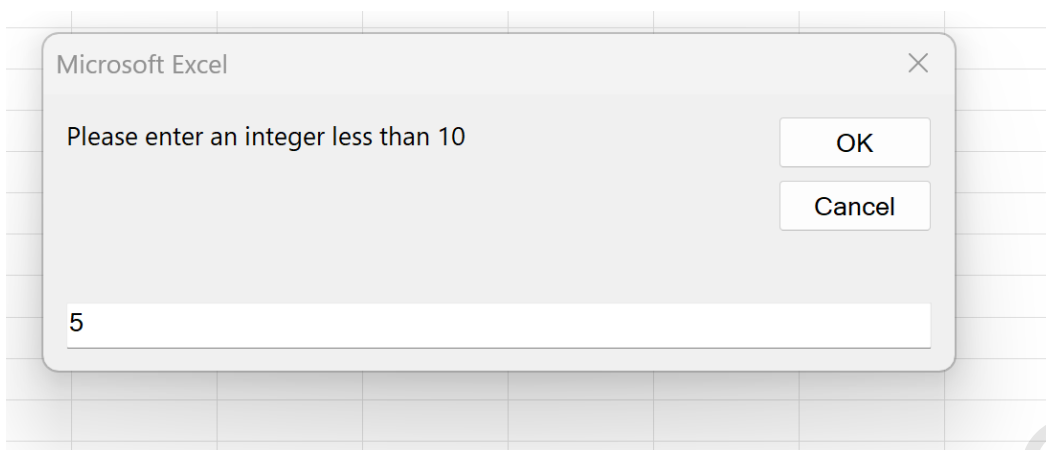
**FlagMessage:**

**MsgBox "This number is not less than 10"**

**End Sub**

**When we run this macro, we will be prompted to enter an integer less than 10:.**

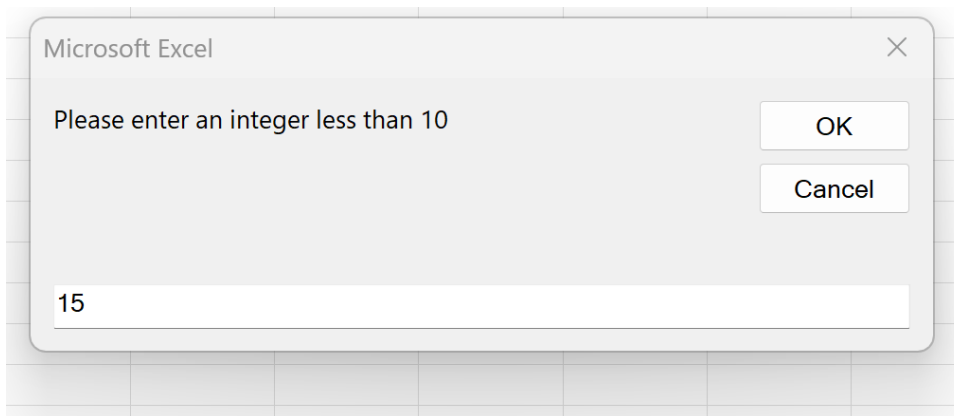
**Suppose we enter the value 5 and then press OK:**



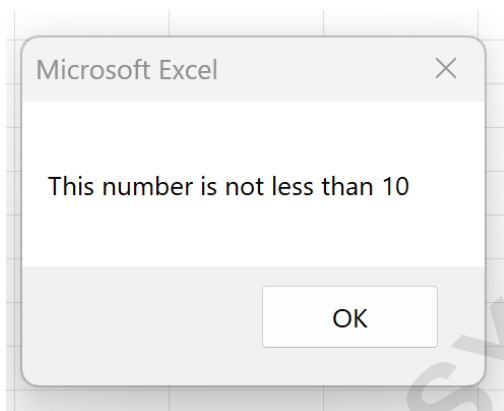
Since this integer is less than 10, the sub procedure will multiply the value we entered by 2 and display the result in cell A1:

|    | A  | B | C | D | E | F |
|----|----|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1  | 10 |   |   |   |   |   |
| 2  |    |   |   |   |   |   |
| 3  |    |   |   |   |   |   |
| 4  |    |   |   |   |   |   |
| 5  |    |   |   |   |   |   |
| 6  |    |   |   |   |   |   |
| 7  |    |   |   |   |   |   |
| 8  |    |   |   |   |   |   |
| 9  |    |   |   |   |   |   |
| 10 |    |   |   |   |   |   |
| 11 |    |   |   |   |   |   |
| 12 |    |   |   |   |   |   |
| 13 |    |   |   |   |   |   |
| 14 |    |   |   |   |   |   |
| 15 |    |   |   |   |   |   |
| 16 |    |   |   |   |   |   |

However, suppose we entered a value of 15 instead:



**We would receive the following message box in Excel:**



**The value that we entered would not be multiplied by 2 and no result would be displayed in cell A1.**