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On Error WTF?

Posted on [March 17, 2015](#) by [romperstomper](#)

One of the more frequent questions I come across relates to the situation where an active and enabled error handler section handles the *first* error as expected but then fails to handle *any subsequent errors*. (An **enabled** error handler is one that is turned on by an On Error statement and an **active** error handler is an enabled handler that is in the process of handling an error.)

Here's the explanation (it's a little long, but bear with me!):

The On Error statement is the heart of VBA error-handling. Without an On Error statement, any run-time error that occurs will display an error message, and code execution will stop.

There are 4 distinct On Error options:

1. On Error Resume Next
2. On Error GoTo some_label/line_number

3. On Error Goto 0

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4. On Error Goto -1

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On Error Resume Next

This is the simplest error handling option but also the most dangerous and most often mis-used. It ensures that when a run-time error occurs, control simply goes to the statement immediately following the statement where the error occurred, and execution continues from that point. There is no message to alert the user as to the fact that an error has occurred, or to what it might be. A typical good use of this structure is when there is a **predictable** error that you want to override – often assigning an object that may or may not exist to a variable. For example, when testing for the existence of a worksheet in a workbook, you can loop through all the worksheets checking the name of each one, or you can employ an On Error Resume Next statement like this:

```
Dim ws as Worksheet
On Error Resume Next
Set ws = activeworkbook.worksheet
If not ws is nothing then
' do stuff
End If
```



The danger of this is if you do not remember to reset error handling (by either simply disabling it with *On Error Goto 0* or enabling an error handler – see below) all further errors in your code will be suppressed, which can make problems very hard to locate and debug – you may not even notice them until your code is already in real use, which is never a good thing!

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THIS IS NOT A GOOD IDEA!! It's the code equivalent of hearing a strange noise coming from your car engine and simply turning the radio up. Sure, you can't hear the noise anymore, but at some point something very bad is probably going to happen.

On Error GoTo some_label/line_number

Enables the error-handling routine that starts at the specified line label or number. If a run-time error occurs, control passes to that specified line, making the error handler **active**. (The specified line must be in the same procedure as the On Error statement, or a compile-time error will occur).

On Error GoTo 0

Disables any enabled error handler, including On Error Resume Next, in the current procedure. (It doesn't specify line 0 as the start of the error-handling code, even if the procedure contains a line numbered 0!) Without an On Error GoTo 0 statement, an error handler is automatically disabled when a procedure is exited normally.

On Error GoTo -1

Resets the active error status (exception) to Nothing without disabling any currently enabled error handler. You should very rarely see or use this. **If you find yourself using this, you should**

probably rethink the structure of your code.
(Like Goto 0, it does not specify line -1 as the

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start of the error-handling code, even if the procedure contains a line numbered -1). Without an On Error GoTo -1 statement, the active error is automatically reset when a procedure is exited normally.

Now that we've covered that, why does the original problem arise? (I'll wait while you go back and read the start to refresh your memory as to what the problem actually was)

Essentially there are two key concepts in error handling in VBA:

- whether an error handler is enabled (we covered this above)
- whether there is an active error condition – this can be a little surprising.

When an error occurs, an active error condition is set (what they call an exception in current VB). If there is no error handler, you see a message and code stops. That's pretty simple.

Where it gets interesting is if there is an *enabled* error handler. If there is, it becomes *active* until the active error condition is reset. The **only ways** to reset an active error condition and deactivate an error handler are via a Resume, Exit Sub, Exit Function, or Exit Property statement, or via an On Error Goto -1 statement. Note: On Error Goto 0 will deactivate an error handler, but **will not reset the active error condition** so you cannot follow it with another On Error statement (other

than an On Error Goto -1 to clear the error) and

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hope to handle further errors. Hence, the following approach will not work:

```
Sub err_foo()
```

```
On Error GoTo err_handle
```

```
Err.Raise 5
```

```
Exit Sub
```

```
err_handle:
```

```
On Error GoTo 0
```

```
On Error Resume Next
```

```
Err.Raise 4
```

```
MsgBox "You will never see this message"
```

```
End Sub
```

While the current procedure's error handler is active, or there is an active error condition, **no further errors can be handled by that procedure**. If another error occurs during this period, control returns to the calling procedure, if any, or an error message is produced and processing stops.

Typically in the questions I see, there is no Resume statement – there's either a GoTo statement or the error handling label/line number is

just the start of another section of code, or pre-creates a looping statement (Next, Wend, Loop for example). None of these scenarios will work be-

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cause the error condition is not reset, and so the error handler is still **active**, and cannot handle further errors.

Sometimes I see people try to use Err.Clear to reset the error condition but in actual fact this merely clears the properties of the Err object, which is always available and holds information about the last error to occur. It is not the same as the active error condition and cannot be used to reset it.

General comments:

An error-handling routine is not a Sub procedure or a Function procedure. It is simply a section of code marked by a line label or a line number.

To prevent error-handling code from running when no error has occurred, place an Exit Sub, Exit Function, or Exit Property statement immediately before the error-handling routine.

Examples:

I plan to add some code snippets here soon as a test of what you just read – your task will be to figure out what will happen in each of them before actually running the code! 😊

Final takeaway:

If you find yourself using On Error Goto a lot (or at all), you need to stop and rethink what you are doing! I have never, ever, seen well-writ-

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ten code that required it and have never used it myself in actual production code.

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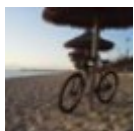
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Alan says:

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On Error Resume Next works by [Op](#)

“does” the following

. a) “instructing” to carry on following the line just after where the error occurred, BUT ALSO:

. b) it prevents an exception being raised? (For this reason I can disable it regardless of what happened in the program by enabling a different error handler (or using the error statement On Error Goto 0)

. c) In effect On Error Resume Next results in things going on as if no error occurred. This is because with no raised exception VBA “knows” of no error?

. – Correct?

Thanks for Blogging

Alan

[May 27, 2015 at 4:59 pm](#)

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Alan Elston says:

Hi

I avoid On Error Resume Next Error Handler as much as possible.

Occasionally I can find no alternative.

I understand that if I do use it, then the arousal to an Erected Exceptional Error condition is suppressed. Because of this, one may (and it is very advisable to) use the On Error GoTo 0 to disable this Error Handler. Alternatively using another Error Handler Statement , such as On Error GoTo some_label/line_number will also "change" the enabled error handler.

(Again this is only possible as the erecting of an Exceptional Error condition has been suppressed)

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I see that often at some point after a On Error Resume Next , a code will use a check on a Property of the Err Object such as_...

If Err.Description = ""

...to see if an Error occurred. (This is possible, as it would appear that even when the erecting of an Exceptional Error condition is suppressed, on an error occurring, the Err Object will still be filled with information about the last error that occurred)

I have seen some errors in code however, which attempt to use this technique to determine if an error had occurred. If one uses this technique, then the check should be done before any On Error GoTo 0 or On Error GoTo some_label/line_number. This is because it appears that these two Error Handler Statements Clear the Err Object. (This clearing can also be done using the Method Err.Clear)

Alan

...

So one possible way of utilising the technique:

On Error Resume Next

' code that may error

If Err.Description = "" Then

' action to be taken for no error occurring

Else

' action to be taken on an error occurring

Err.Clear 'Clear the Err Object. This will

allow the technique to be used again.

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End If

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—....

This would be better

On Error Resume Next

' code that may error

If Err.Description = "" Then

On Error GoTo 0 'Disable error handler

' action to be taken for no error

occurring

Else

On Error GoTo 0 'Disable error handler

and Clear the Err Object

' action to be taken on an error

occurring

End If

[October 17, 2016 at 12:38 pm](#)

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