

# Calculating Line Lengths and Statistics

QGIS Tutorials and Tips



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# Calculating Line Lengths and Statistics

QGIS has built-in functions to calculate various properties based on the geometry of the feature - such as length, area, perimeter etc. This tutorial will show how to use **Field Calculator** to add a column with a value representing length of each feature.

## Overview of the task

We will use a polyline shapefile of railroads in North America and try to determine the total length of railroads in the United States.

## *Other skills you will learn*

- Using expressions to select features.
- Re-projecting a layer from Geographic to Projected Coordinate Reference System(CRS).
- Viewing statistics for values of an attribute in a layer.

## Get the data

[Natural Earth](#) has a public domain railroads dataset. Download the [North America supplement](#) zip file from the portal.

Data Source [NATURALEARTH]

## Procedure

1. Go to *Layer* ■ *Add Vector Layer*.



2. Browse to the `ne_10m_railroads_north_america.zip` file and click OK.



3. In the *Select layers to add...* dialog, choose `ne_10m_railroads_north_america.shp` layer.



4. Once the layer is loaded, you will notice that the layer has lines representing railroads for all of North America. Since we want to calculate line lengths only for United States railroads, we need to select the lines that fall in the United States. Right-click on the layer and select *Open Attribute Table*.



5. The layer has an attribute called `sov_a3`. This is the 3 letter code for the country that a particular feature falls in. We can use the value of this attribute to select features that are in USA.

Attribute table - ne\_10m\_railroads\_north\_america :: Features total: 1127, filtered: 1127, selected: 0

	scalerank	featurecla	sov_a3	uident	add	natrscale	continent
0	8	Railroad	USA	1506	0	0	North America
1	9	Railroad	USA	1606	1	5	North America
2	8	Railroad	USA	1706	0	0	North America
3	8	Railroad	USA	1806	0	0	North America
4	8	Railroad	USA	1906	0	0	North America
5	8	Railroad	USA	2006	0	0	North America
6	8	Railroad	USA	2106	0	0	North America
7	9	Railroad	USA	2206	1	5	North America
8	8	Railroad	USA	2306	0	0	North America
9	8	Railroad	USA	2406	0	0	North America
10	8	Railroad	USA	2506	0	0	North America
11	8	Railroad	USA	2606	0	0	North America
12	8	Railroad	USA	2706	0	0	North America
13	8	Railroad	USA	2806	0	0	North America
14	9	Railroad	USA	2906	1	5	North America
15	9	Railroad	USA	3006	1	5	North America
16	8	Railroad	USA	3106	0	0	North America
17	8	Railroad	USA	3206	0	0	North America
18	8	Railroad	USA	3306	0	0	North America
19	8	Railroad	USA	3506	0	0	North America
20	8	Railroad	USA	3606	0	0	North America
21	8	Railroad	USA	3706	0	0	North America
22	8	Railroad	USA	3806	0	0	North America
23	9	Railroad	USA	3906	1	5	North America

Show All Features

6. In the *Attribute Table* window, click the *Select features using an expression* button.

Attribute table - ne\_10m\_railroads\_north\_america :: Features total: 1127, filtered: 1127, selected: 0

Select features using an expression

	scalerank		uident	add	natrscale	continent
0	8	Railroad	1506	0	0	North America
1	9	Railroad	1606	1	5	North America
2	8	Railroad	1706	0	0	North America
3	8	Railroad	1806	0	0	North America
4	8	Railroad	1906	0	0	North America
5	8	Railroad	2006	0	0	North America
6	8	Railroad	2106	0	0	North America
7	9	Railroad	2206	1	5	North America
8	8	Railroad	2306	0	0	North America
9	8	Railroad	2406	0	0	North America
10	8	Railroad	2506	0	0	North America
11	8	Railroad	2606	0	0	North America
12	8	Railroad	2706	0	0	North America
13	8	Railroad	2806	0	0	North America
14	9	Railroad	2906	1	5	North America
15	9	Railroad	3006	1	5	North America
16	8	Railroad	3106	0	0	North America
17	8	Railroad	3206	0	0	North America
18	8	Railroad	3306	0	0	North America
19	8	Railroad	3506	0	0	North America
20	8	Railroad	3606	0	0	North America
21	8	Railroad	3706	0	0	North America
22	8	Railroad	3806	0	0	North America
23	9	Railroad	3906	1	5	North America

Show All Features

7. A new dialog *Select By Expression* will open. Find the attribute *sov\_a3* under *Fields* and *Values* in the *Functions list* section. Double-click on it to add it to the *Expression* text area. Complete the expression by typing in "*sov\_a3*" = '*USA*'. Click *Select* followed by *Close*.



8. Back in the main QGIS window, you will see that all lines that fall in USA are selected and appear in yellow.





9. Now let's save our selection to a new shapefile. Right-click on the ne\_10m\_railroads\_north\_america layer and select *Save Selection As...*



10. Click *Browse* and name the output file as `usa_railroads.shp`. We also want to change the CRS of the layer. Click on *Browse* next to *CRS*.

### Note

The built-in functions that use a feature's geometry for calculation use the units of the layer's CRS. Geographic Coordinate Reference System(CRS) such as *EPSG:4326* have **degrees** as units - so the length of the feature would be in **degrees** and area in **square degrees** - which is meaningless. You need to use a Projected Coordinate Reference System with units of **meters** or **feet** to perform such calculations.



11. Since we are interested in calculating length, let's select an equidistance projection. Type *north america equ* in the *Filter* search box. In the results pane below, select *North\_America\_Equidistant\_Conic EPSG:102010* as the CRS. Click OK.



12. In the *Save vector layer as...* dialog, check the *Add saved file to map* and click *OK*.



13. Once the export process finishes, you will see a new layer `usa_railroads` loaded in QGIS. You can uncheck the box next to `ne_10m_railroads_north_america` layer to turn it off as we don't need it anymore.



14. Right-click on the `usa_railroads` layer and select *Open Attribute Table*.



15. Now it is time to add a column with length of each feature. Put the layer in editing mode by clicking on the *Toggle editing* button. Once in editing mode, click the *Open field calculator* button.

Attribute table - usa\_railroads :: Features total: 752, filtered: 752, selected: 0



	scalerank	featurda	sov_a3	uident		continent
0	8	Railroad	USA	1506	0	North America
1	9	Railroad	USA	1606	1	North America
2	8	Railroad	USA	1706	0	North America
3	8	Railroad	USA	1806	0	North America
4	8	Railroad	USA	1906	0	North America
5	8	Railroad	USA	2006	0	North America
6	8	Railroad	USA	2106	0	North America
7	9	Railroad	USA	2206	1	North America
8	8	Railroad	USA	2306	0	North America
9	8	Railroad	USA	2406	0	North America
10	8	Railroad	USA	2506	0	North America
11	8	Railroad	USA	2606	0	North America
12	8	Railroad	USA	2706	0	North America
13	8	Railroad	USA	2806	0	North America
14	9	Railroad	USA	2906	1	North America
15	9	Railroad	USA	3006	1	North America
16	8	Railroad	USA	3106	0	North America
17	8	Railroad	USA	3206	0	North America
18	8	Railroad	USA	3306	0	North America
19	8	Railroad	USA	3506	0	North America
20	8	Railroad	USA	3606	0	North America
21	8	Railroad	USA	3706	0	North America
22	8	Railroad	USA	3806	0	North America
23	9	Railroad	USA	3906	1	North America

Show All Features

16. In the *Field Calculator*, check *Create a new field*. Enter **length\_km** as the *Output field name*. Choose **Decimal number (real)** as the *Output field type*. Change the output *Precision* to **2**. In the *Function list* panel, find the *\$length* under *Geometry*. Double-click it to add it to the *Expression*. Complete the expression as  $\$length / 1000$  because our layer CRS is in **meters** unit and we want the output in **km**. Click **OK**.





17. Back in *Attribute Table*, you will see a new column *length\_km* appear. Click the *Toggle editing* button to save the changes to the attribute table.

Attribute table - usa\_railroads :: Features total: 752, filtered: 752, selected: 0



	scalerank	featuredata	sov_a3	uident	add	natrscale	continent	length_km
0	8	Railroad	USA	1506	0	0	North America	637.07
1	9	Railroad	USA	1606	1	5	North America	16.27
2	8	Railroad	USA	1706	0	0	North America	96.22
3	8	Railroad	USA	1806	0	0	North America	20.15
4	8	Railroad	USA	1906	0	0	North America	0.01
5	8	Railroad	USA	2006	0	0	North America	79.95
6	8	Railroad	USA	2106	0	0	North America	67.00
7	9	Railroad	USA	2206	1	5	North America	196.45
8	8	Railroad	USA	2306	0	0	North America	60.61
9	8	Railroad	USA	2406	0	0	North America	20.03
10	8	Railroad	USA	2506	0	0	North America	147.21
11	8	Railroad	USA	2606	0	0	North America	68.33
12	8	Railroad	USA	2706	0	0	North America	1.62
13	8	Railroad	USA	2806	0	0	North America	4.34
14	9	Railroad	USA	2906	1	5	North America	60.92
15	9	Railroad	USA	3006	1	5	North America	157.26
16	8	Railroad	USA	3106	0	0	North America	131.39
17	8	Railroad	USA	3206	0	0	North America	58.84
18	8	Railroad	USA	3306	0	0	North America	432.74
19	8	Railroad	USA	3506	0	0	North America	29.55
20	8	Railroad	USA	3606	0	0	North America	94.90
21	8	Railroad	USA	3706	0	0	North America	577.78
22	8	Railroad	USA	3806	0	0	North America	223.04
23	9	Railroad	USA	3906	1	5	North America	143.94

Show All Features

18. Now that we have length of each individual line in our layer, we can easily add it all up and find the **Total** length. Go to *Vector ■ Analysis Tools ■ Basic Statistics*.



19. Select the *Input Vector layer* as `usa_railroads`. Choose the *Target field* as `length_km` and click *OK*. You will see various statistics appear. The *Sum* value is the total length of the railroads that we are looking to find.

### Note

This answer will vary slightly if a different projection is chosen. In practice, line lengths for roads and other linear features are measured on the ground and provided as attributes to the dataset. This method works in absence of such attribute and as an approximation of actual line lengths.

Basics statistics

Input Vector Layer  
usa\_railroads

☐ Use only selected features

Target field  
length\_km

Statistics output

Parameter	Value
Mean	127.751569149
StdDev	125.80562595
Sum	96069.18
Min	0.01
Max	936.6
N	752.0
CV	0.984767755...
Number of unique values	743

Press Ctrl+C to copy results to the clipboard

0% OK Close