

GOVERNMENT ARTS COLLEGE, PARAMAKUDI

UG DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

PROJECT TITLE:

GLOBAL AIR TRANSPORTATION NETWORK

SUBMITTED BY:

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GOVERNMENT ARTS COLLEGE, PARAMAKUDI.

1 Introduction

Air transport networks are complex networks that span across multiple distance scales (from a few km to 10,000 km) and multiplex together over 5000 airline operators and has strong inter-dependencies with socioeconomic drivers. The air transport network carry 3.5 bn passengers per year and generate over 30 m jobs globally. The analysis of air transport networks to better understand its network properties goes back for over 10 years [1–4]. Both global and regional studies have explored their complex network structure across different network scales [5–7] with multi-layer analysis [6, 8]. The analysis predominantly focus on robustness from attacks or failures [9, 10], efficiency [4], and structural evolution [7]. The air transportation network is also responsible for the propagation of knowledge and

1.2 Data availability and network construction

Several air transport network data sources are available from academic and commercial databases. One of the most widely used commercial databases is the purchased OAG data. This case study paper will use a single month's sample in the year 2015, as well as open air transport data obtained from the US Bureau of Transportation Statistics to demonstrate results. The spatial resolution of the data includes 9000 global airports, each geo-tagged with coordinates, and the temporal resolution of the data are every civilian flight (dis-including cargo flights). Compared to open data, the purchased data from OAG offers a more comprehensive list of flights as well as passenger volume and flight class distribution (e.g. between first, business, and economy).

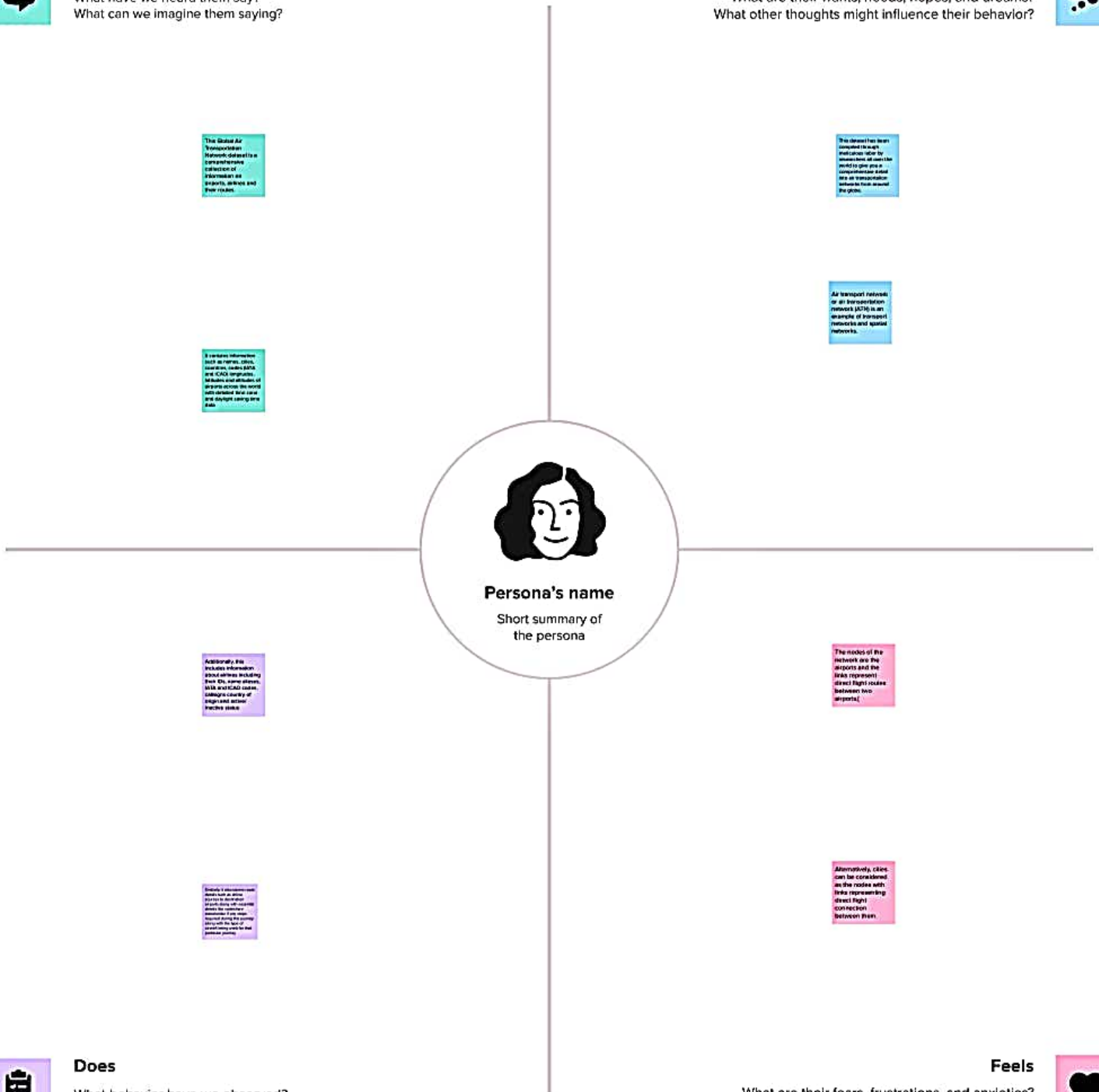
In order to construct a network from the data, airports are represented by nodes and flights are represented by weighted links. The vast majority of work uses regular scheduled flights and the seat number of each flight is used as a weight for the link. True passenger numbers (load) are commercially sensitive and cannot be obtained on a global scale. Each node, if connected to another, is usually a bi-directed connection with equal weighting (i.e., most flights transverse back and forth). When multiple flights exist between two airports, the total weight is the sum of the seats available. An example of the network is shown in Fig. 1.

Says

What have we heard them say?
What can we imagine them saying?

**Thinks**

What are their wants, needs, hopes, and dreams?
What other thoughts might influence their behavior?



Does

What behavior have we observed?
What can we imagine them doing?



Feels

What are their fears, frustrations, and anxieties? What other feelings might influence their behavior?

 [See an example](#)

Brainstorm

Write down any ideas that come to mind that address your problem statement.

⌚ 10 minutes

TIP

You can select a sticky note and hit the pencil [switch to sketch] icon to start drawing!



Person 1

We design the global structure of the network in a modular way, separating it into a core and a periphery.

We find that the network is highly resilient to node removal, but it is vulnerable to targeted attacks.

We observe that the network is highly resilient to node removal, but it is vulnerable to targeted attacks.

Person 2

We observe that the network is highly resilient to node removal, but it is vulnerable to targeted attacks.

We observe that the network is highly resilient to node removal, but it is vulnerable to targeted attacks.

We observe that the network is highly resilient to node removal, but it is vulnerable to targeted attacks.

Person 3

We observe that the network is highly resilient to node removal, but it is vulnerable to targeted attacks.

We observe that the network is highly resilient to node removal, but it is vulnerable to targeted attacks.

We observe that the network is highly resilient to node removal, but it is vulnerable to targeted attacks.

Person 4

We observe that the network is highly resilient to node removal, but it is vulnerable to targeted attacks.

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We observe that the network is highly resilient to node removal, but it is vulnerable to targeted attacks.

Person 5



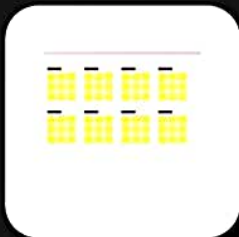
Person 6

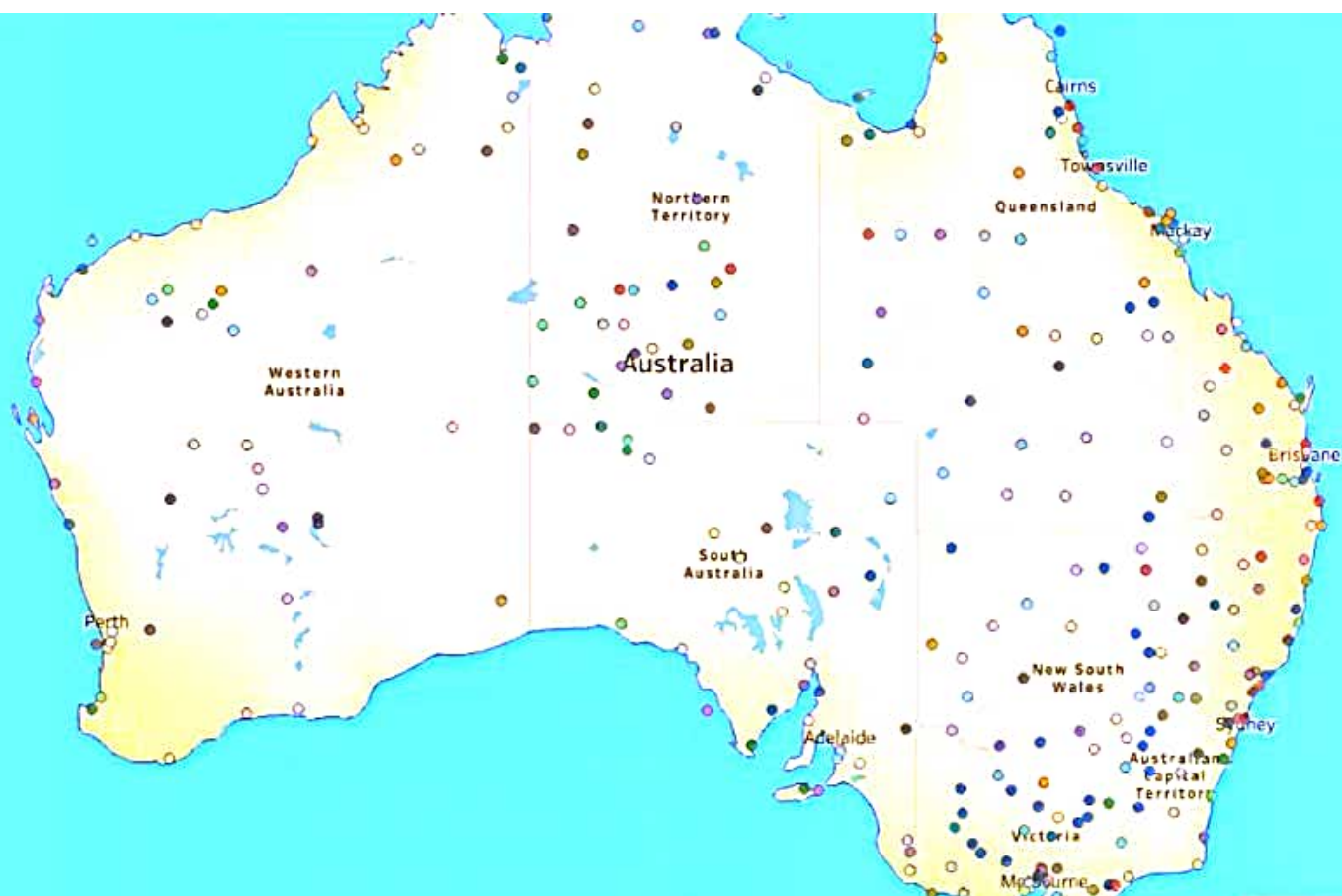


Person 7



Person 8







number of airports

22

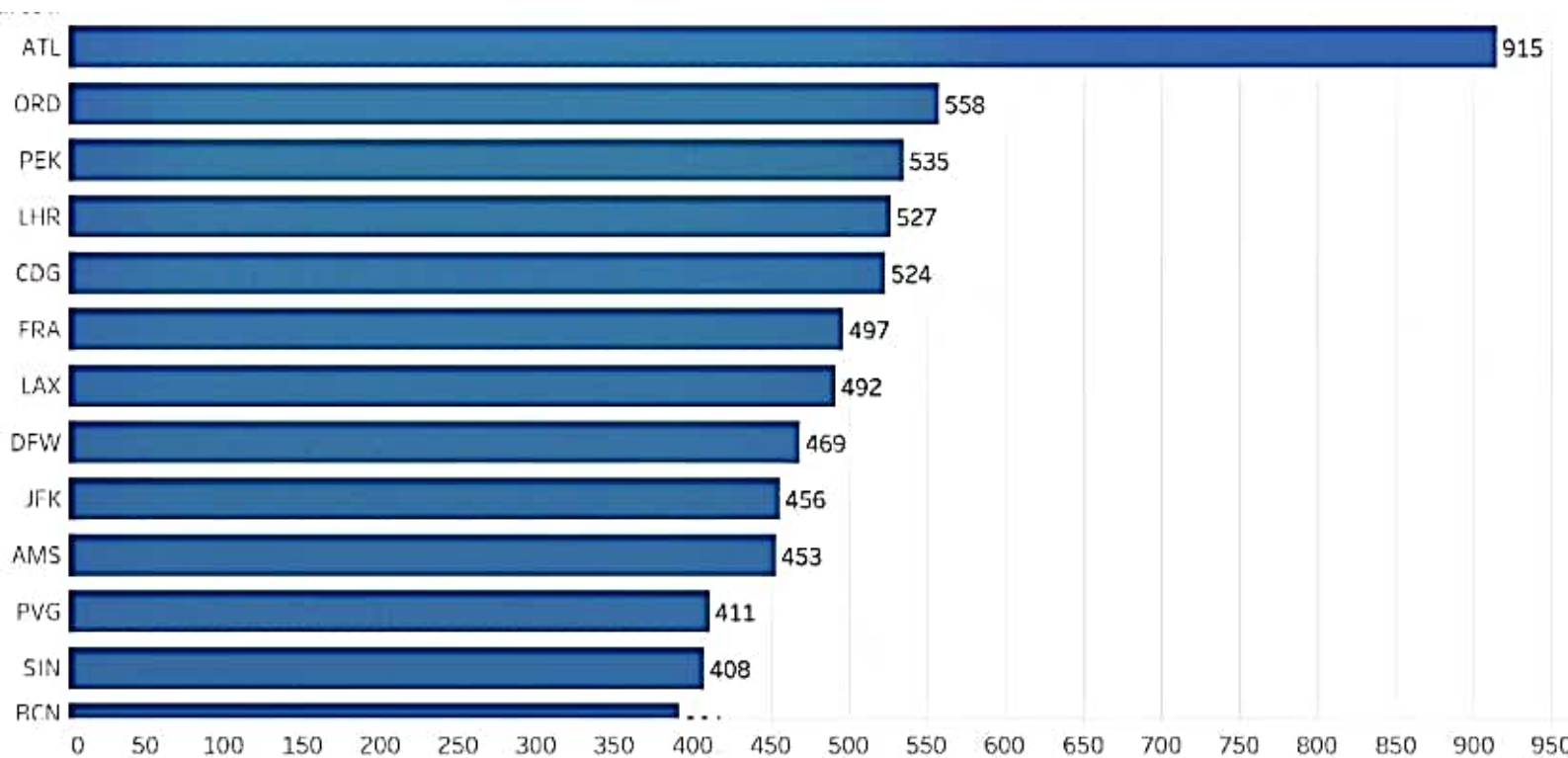
No. of Airports
148

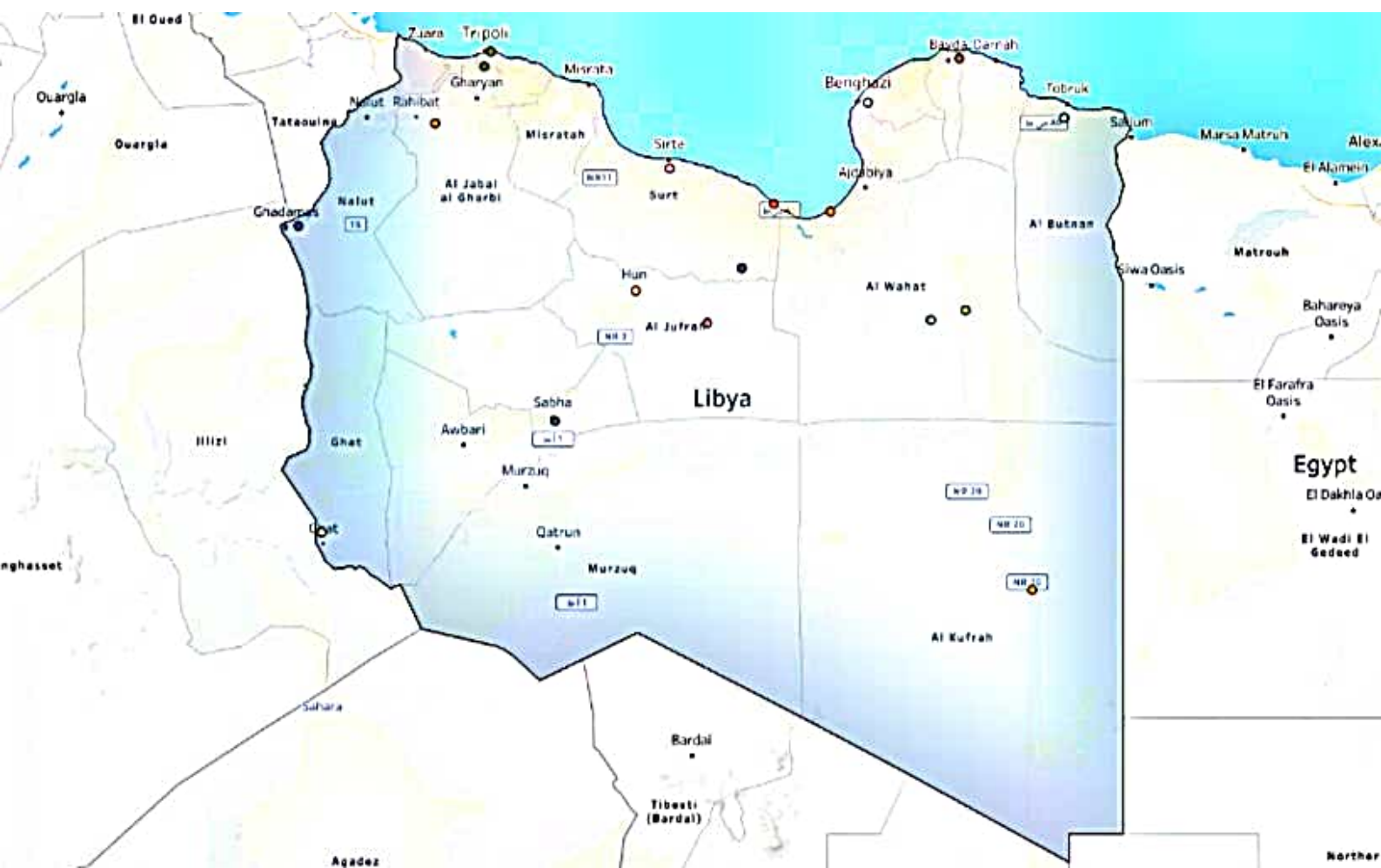
airports at higher altitude within a country

index n..	Airport Name	City	ICAO C..	
1	Zaranj Airport	Zaranj	OAZJ	1,572
	Tarin Kowt Airpo..	Tarin Kowt	OATN	4,429
	Shindand Airport	Shindand	OASD	3,773

Airport Name	City	ICAO Code	
Daocheng Yading Airport	Daocheng	ZUDC	14,472
Qamdo Bangda Airport	Bangda	ZUBD	14,219
Kangding Airport	Kangding	ZUKD	14,042
Ngari Gunsa Airport	Shiquanhe	ZUAL	14,022
El Alto International Airport	La Paz	SLLP	13,355
Capitan Nicolas Rojas Airport	Potosi	SLPO	12,913
Yushu Batang Airport	Yushu	ZYLS	12,816
Copacabana Airport	Copacabana	SLCC	12,591
Inca Manco Capac International Airpo..	Juliaca	SPJL	12,552
Golog Maqin Airport	Golog	ZLGL	12,426

Airline ..	Name	Icao	Callsign	
235	Avia Consult Flu..	AJF	AVIACONSULT	■
305	Amerer Air	AMK	AMER AIR	■
629	Amira Air	XPE	EXPERT	■
895	ABC Bedarsflug	FTY	FLY TYROL	■
972	Airlink	JAR	AIRLINK	■
989	Aero Charter Krif..	KFK	KRIFKA AIR	■
1040	Air Alps Aviation	LPV	ALPAV	■
1058	Avag Air	MBA	AVAG AIR	■
1358	Bannert Air	BBA	BANAIR	■
1364	BACH Flugbetrie..	BCF	BACH	■
1525	Business Flight S..	AUJ	AUSTROJET	■
1777	Christophorus Fl..	OEC	CHRISTOPHORUS	■
1999	Deadalos Flugtb..	IAY	IASON	■
2246	Euromanx Airwa..	EMX	EUROMANX	■
2408	Flugwerkzeuge ..	FWZ	Null	■
2566	Global Jet Austria	GLJ	GLOBAL AUSTRIA	■
2584	Goldeck-Flug	GDK	GOLDECK FLUG	■
2617	Grossmann Air S..	HTG	GROSSMANN	■
2702	Heli Ambulance ..	ALJ	ALPIN HELI	■
2788	Houston Jet Ser..	GGV	GREGG AIR	■
2810	IJM Internationa..	IJM	JET MANAGEME..	■
3034	Jetalliance	JAG	JETALLIANCE	■
3040	Jetfly Airlines	JFL	LINEFLYER	■
3318	Luftfahrt-Vermi..	LVD	AIR SANTE	■
3347	MAP-Manageme..	MPJ	MAPJET	■
3368	Magna Air	MGR	MAGNA AIR	■
3379	Mali Air	MAE	MALI AIREXPRESS	■
4142	Rath Aviaton	RAQ	RATH AVIATION	■
4518	Styrian Airways	STY	STYRIAN	■
4908	Teamline Air	TLW	Teamline	■
4964	Tyrolean Jet Ser..	TJS	TYROLJET	■
5003	Transped Aviation	TNP	TRANSPED	■
5021	Top Speed	TPD	TOP SPEED	■
5118	Tyrol Air Ambula..	TYW	TYROL AMBULA..	■
5342	VIF Luftahrt	VIF	VIENNA FLIGHT	■
6856	Rheintalflug	RTL	Rheintal	■
8434	Robin Hood Avia..	RHA	Sherwood	■
18011	Austrian Airtran..	AAT	Null	■







Airports at Higher Altitude within a Country

Index n..	Airport Name	City	ICAO Code	
1	Bario Airport	Bario	WBGZ	3,350
2	Bakalalan Airport	Bakalalan	WBGQ	2,900
3	Long Lellang Airport	Long Datih	WBGF	1,400

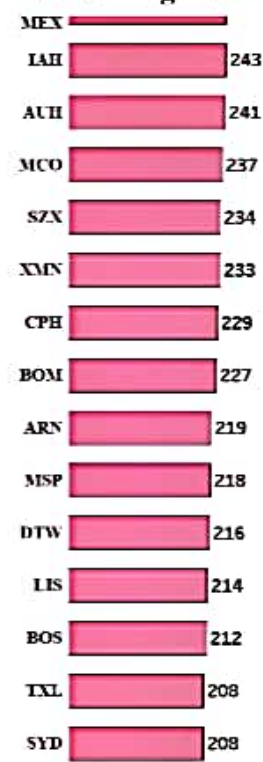
Airports at Highest Altitude in World

Airport Name	City	ICAO Code	
Daocheng Yading Airport	Daocheng	ZUDC	14,472
Qamdo Bangda Airport	Bangda	ZUBD	14,219
Kangding Airport	Kangding	ZUKD	14,042
Ngari Gunsa Airport	Shiquanhe	ZUAL	14,022
El Alto International Airport	La Paz	SLLP	13,355
Capitan Nicolas Rojas Airport	Potosi	SLPO	12,913

Country with Maximum Number of Airports



Number of Flights from Airport



Airlines within a Country

Airline ID	Name	Icao	Callsign	
921	Air Greenland	GRL	GREENLAND	■
1781	Cimber Air	CIM	CIMBER	■
1954	DAT Danish Air Transport	DTR	DANISH	■
3366	Maersk	Null	Null	■
4776	Sterling Airlines	SNB	STERLING	■
11856	Transavia Denmark	TDK	Null	■
17115	Copenhagen Express	CX0	Copex	■

Airline ID 	Name	Icao	Callsign	
45	APSA Colombia	ABO	AEROEXPRESO	
46	Aerovías Bueno	ABU	ALROBUENO	
98	Aeroexpreso Interamericano	AEI	INTERAM	
110	ACES Colombia	ALS	ACES	
245	Aeroejecutivos Colombia	AJS	AEROEJECUTIVOS	
258	Arca Aerovías Colombianas Ltda.	AKC	ARCA	
270	Aeroalas Colombia	ALE	AEROALAS	
297	Aerolineas Medellín	AMD	AEROLINAS MEDILLIN	
339	Aerol	ANQ	ANTIOQUA	
359	Aeroatlántico Colombia	AOK	Null	
375	Aerotaxi Del Valle	AOX	AEROVALLE	
385	Aerotransporte Petrolero	PUT	AEROPETRO	
428	Aerotol Aerolíneas Territoriales de Colom..	ART	AEROTAL	
474	AeroTACA	ATK	AEROTACA	
479	ASTRAL Colombia - Aerotransportes Esp..	ATP	ASTRAL	
670	Aerovilla	VVG	AEROVILLA	
735	AVESCA	VSC	AVESCA	
1000	AeroSucre	KRE	AEROSUCRE	

Airline ID <small>✈</small>	Name	Icao	Callsign	
110	ACES Colombia	AES	ACES	■
1224	AeroRep	RPB	AEROREPUBLICA	■
4691	SATENA	NSE	SATENA	■
5020	TAMPA	TPA	TAMPA	■
11765	EasyFly	EFY	EASYFLY	■
16151	CCML Airlines	CCC	Null	■
16262	Fly Colombia (Interliging Flights)	3FF	Null	■
18946	VivaColombia	VVC	Null	■
19813	All Colombia	7KK	Null	■
20073	All America CO	7ZC	Null	■

< **World Map Showing Countries with details of Airports.**

Table showing Airports which are at Highest Altitude in the world and within the Country.

Table showing List of All Airlines within the country.

Bar Graphs showing Countries with Max No. of Airports & No. of Flights from Airports. >



Story Layout

New story point

 ☒ Airports Final☐ No. of Airports☐ Sheet 12☐ Airport at ...☐ Airlines Final☐ No. of Airlines☐ Sheet 8 Drag to add text☐ Show title

Size

Automatic

Global Air Transportation Network

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Airports at Higher Altitude within a Country

index n..	Airport Name	City	ICAO Code	
1	Almaty Airport	Alma-ata	UAAA	2,234
2	Taraz Airport	Dzhambul	UADD	2,184
3	Ayaguz Airport	Ayaguz	UASA	2,119

Airports at Highest Altitude in World

Airport Name	City	ICAO Code	
Daocheng Yading Airport	Daocheng	ZUDC	14,472
Qamdo Bangda Airport	Bangda	ZUBD	14,219
Kangding Airport	Kangding	ZUKD	14,042
Ngari Gunsa Airport	Shiquanhe	ZUAL	14,022
El Alto International Airport	La Paz	SLLP	

Country

Kazakhstan

<

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>

Airlines within a Country

Airline ID	Name	Icao	Callsign	
97	Aerofumigaciones Sam	AEG	FUMIGACIONES SAM	
171	Aerogala	AGQ	GALASERVICE	
200	Alpine Air Chile	AIH	ALPINE CHILE	
427	Aeromet Servicios	ARS	METSERVICE	
660	Aeropuelche	PUE	PUELCHE	
752	Aerocardal	CDA	CARDAL	
795	Aerovias DAP	DAP	DAP	
809	Aerolineas Del Sur	DLU	DEL SUR	
852	Aerosec	ERK	ALROSLC	
936	Aerohein	HEI	AEROHEIN	
958	Aeroingenieria	ING	ALROINGE	
1100	Aeromet Linea Aerrea	MTE	AEROMET	

Country

Chile

-

Number of Airlines


44

Active

(All)

-

Active

 N  Y

Story Layout

New story point

- ☐ Airports Final
- ☐ No. of Airports
- ☐ Sheet 12
- ☐ Airport at ...
- ☐ Airlines Final
- ☐ No. of Airlines
- ☐ Sheet 8

A Drag to add text

☐ Show title

Size

Automatic

Global Air Transportation Network

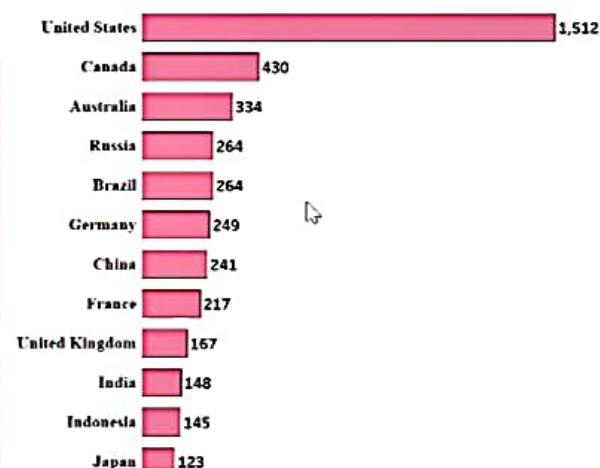
< World Map Showing Countries with details of Airports.

Table showing Airports which are at Highest Altitude in the world and within the Country.

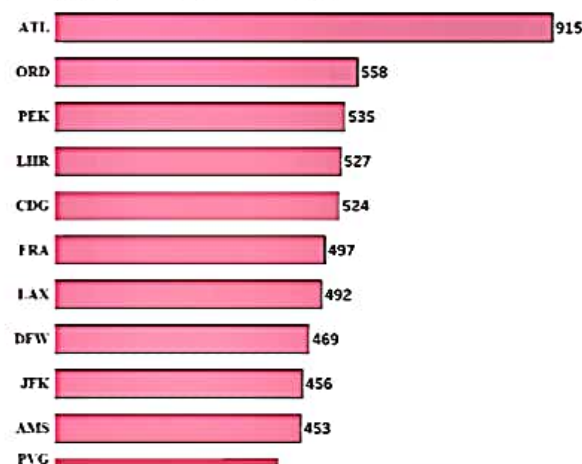
Table showing List of All Airlines within the country.

> Bar Graphs showing Countries with Max No. of Airports & No. of Flights from Airports.

Country with Maximum Number of Airports



Number of Flights from Airport



5 Conclusions

Almost half of the world's population is carried by airlines each year, and understanding this mode of transport is important from economic and scientific perspectives. In this case study paper, we reviewed both bottom-up (max. entropy agent model) and top-down (network science) approaches to better understand the fundamental science behind air transport networks. A summary of key key findings is given in Fig. 11.

In Sect. 2.2, using simple socioeconomic indicators, we were able to construct a very accurate entropy-maximization interaction model that can predict traffic volume for Australia. Using the population and distance functions, the spatial interaction model can forward estimate the impact of population growth. In Sect. 3.2, using historical data, we were able to identify how hubs evolved over time to become more influential. In Sect. 4, looking into the future, using random graph theory, it seems that reduced flight cost will lead to increased hub influence.