



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?



Feels

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



Does

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



M.Mohanavalli

Short summary of the persona

This dataset has been compiled through meticulous labor by researchers all over the world to give you a comprehensive detail into air transportation networks from around the globe.

The Transportation Clusters infographic is a force-directed map of the 3,275 global airports and all of the connecting flight routes.

Designed by Martin Grandjean, each bubble represents an individual airport and the bubble sizes represents the number of flight routes (37,153 routes in total) based on OpenFlights.org data.

This Global Air Transportation Network dataset is a comprehensive collection of information on airports, airlines and their routes.

It contains information such as names, cities, countries, codes (IATA and ICAO) longitudes, latitudes and altitudes of airports across the world with detailed time zone and daylight saving time data.

Additionally, this includes information about airlines including their IDs, name aliases, IATA and ICAO codes, callsigns country of origin and active/inactive status.

Similarly, it also covers route details such as airline sources to destination airports along with essential details like codeshare stakeholder if any stops required during this journey along with the type of aircraft being used for that particular journey.

People travel not just more frequently, but increasingly far and quickly. Mapping the connections between all the airports worldwide is a fascinating network visualization exercise.

*This post (which may be followed by further experimentations in this area) is an attempt **to make explicit the network behind air transport.***

The structure of the relationships has an impact on the spatial distribution of nodes in a graph. Let's see how this landscape is reorganized without geographical constraints.

This "map" is the result of the application of a force-directed layout algorithm on a graph of 3,275 airports (37,153 single routes – the weighted total is higher because many airlines take the same route), based on OpenFlights.org data.

Latin america is clearly divided between a South cluster and a Central American cluster very connected with the U.S.

The Russian cluster is very visible, connecting airports in Russia but also in many former Soviet republics.

Naturally, network geography is not completely disrupted: the continents are mostly visible and regions are generally in their original position (with the exception of the Pacific islands that connect Asia and America – imagine this graph in three dimensions, with the Pacific Ocean behind).