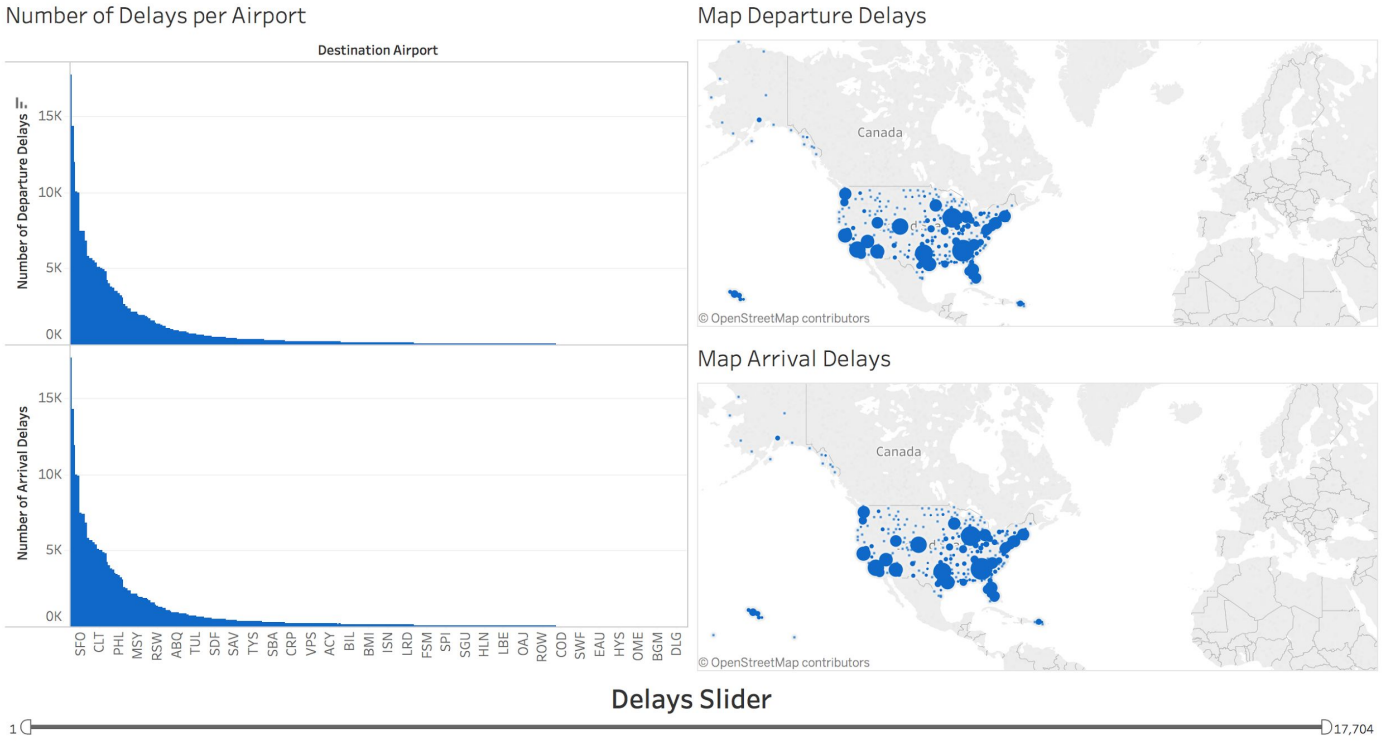
Dashboard 1:

This first dashboard displays the number of delays (both for arrivals and departures).

One key finding displayed on all graphs is the busiest hubs have more delays throughout the year. This link provides a list of the busiest airports in the United States.

Use slider at the bottom of the dashboard to scrub through the data.

Colors were selected based on suggestions in the blog, *5 tips on designing colorblind friendly visualizations*.



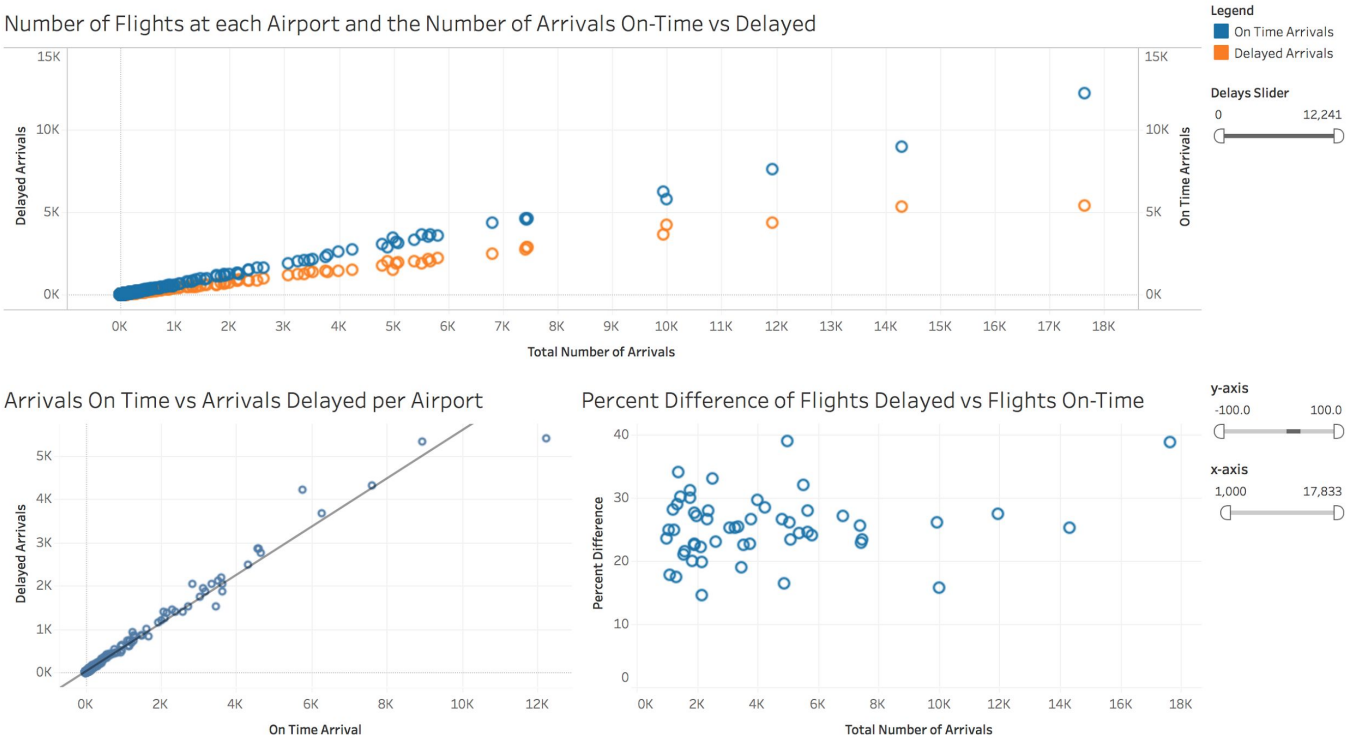
Dashboard 2:

This second dashboard compares the number of delayed and on-time arrivals.

Top: As the total number of arrivals (per airport) increase, the number of delayed and on-time arrivals increase. Notice the spread between delayed and on-time arrivals also increases.

Bottom Left: An r-square value of 0.98 suggests there is a strong correlation between the number of delayed and on-time arrivals.

Bottom Right: Although the spread increases (shown in top graph) as the total number of arrivals increase, the percent difference stays within a 15-40% range for busy hubs; suggesting busier airports are highly organized and can manage greater traffic loads.



Dashboard 3:

The third dashboard provides graphs that display the number of delayed arrivals per month, and the median length of delays per month. Which can be used to find the best days to travel during the week by reducing potential delays.

Top: June had the greatest total number of delays, and September had the least.

Bottom: The metadata was unclear whether each week started on Sunday or Monday. Both possibilities were considered, and two graphs were created. Drill down from months to days of the week. Notice for June, Sundays (or Mondays; depending on the graph you're looking at) have the greatest median delay times. A person could have reduced their potential length of a delay by choosing another day of the week to travel during June.