

Package ‘flightplot’

July 22, 2025

Type Package

Title Plotting Flight Paths on Maps

Version 0.1.0

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Depends R (>= 3.6)

Description Provides functionality to plot airplane flight paths on maps. The plotted flight paths follow the great circle of the Earth.

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LazyData TRUE

Imports dplyr, geosphere, ggplot2, ggrepel, magrittr, rlang, sf, tibble

Collate ``data.R" ``globals.R" ``helpers.R" ``main.R"

URL <https://github.com/xmc811/flightplot>

BugReports <https://github.com/xmc811/flightplot/issues>

RoxygenNote 7.1.0

Encoding UTF-8

NeedsCompilation no

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Repository CRAN

Date/Publication 2020-06-29 09:20:06 UTC

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airports

*The Information of All Aiports***Description**

A dataframe with basic information of airports all over the world

Usage

```
airports
```

Format

Dataframe

ID Unique OpenFlights identifier for this airport.

Name Name of airport. May or may not contain the City name.

City Main city served by airport. May be spelled differently from Name.

Country Country or territory where airport is located. See Countries to cross-reference to ISO 3166-1 codes.

IATA 3-letter IATA code. Null if not assigned/unknown.

ICAO 4-letter ICAO code. Null if not assigned.

Latitude Decimal degrees, usually to six significant digits. Negative is South, positive is North.

Longitude Decimal degrees, usually to six significant digits. Negative is West, positive is East.

Altitude In feet.

Timezone Hours offset from UTC. Fractional hours are expressed as decimals, eg. India is 5.5.

DST Daylight savings time. One of E (Europe), A (US/Canada), S (South America), O (Australia), Z (New Zealand), N (None) or U (Unknown).

TZName Timezone in "tz" (Olson) format, eg. "America/Los_Angeles".

Type Type of the airport. Value "airport" for air terminals, "station" for train stations, "port" for ferry terminals and "unknown" if not known. In airports.csv, only type=airport is included.

Source Source of this data. "OurAirports" for data sourced from **OurAirports**, "Legacy" for old data not matched to OurAirports (mostly DAFIF), "User" for unverified user contributions.

Source

<<https://github.com/jpatokal/openflights/blob/master/data/airports.dat>>

Examples

```
airports
```

arrange_path	<i>Helper function to reorder the values in the input flight dataframe.</i>
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Description

Helper function to reorder the values in the input flight dataframe.

Usage

```
arrange_path(df)
```

Arguments

df	A two-column dataframe - The start and end airports of flights.
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Value

A two-column dataframe

Examples

```
arrange_path(sample_trips)
```

get_map_border	<i>Helper function to calculate the coordinate limits of map border</i>
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Description

Since the world map is huge, and flights are usually drawn in a relatively small area, the map needs to be cropped based on the coordinates of airports used. This function generates the coordinate limits of the cropped map.

Usage

```
get_map_border(v, type = c("long", "lat"), padding_ratio = 0.1)
```

Arguments

v	A double numeric vector - vector of longitudes/latitudes.
type	A string - "long" or "lat". It indicates whether longitudes or latitudes are input.
padding_ratio	A double number - 0 to 1. The padding ratio is defined as padding / (maximum - minimum)

Value

A two-column dataframe

Examples

```
get_map_border(c(-20,30,60,85), type = "lat")
get_map_border(c(-10,0,10,40), type = "long", padding_ratio = 0.2)
```

plot_flights

The main function to plot flight paths

Description

The plot_flights function use 'ggplot2' to plot flight paths on a world map. The flight path follow the great circle of the Earth, which is computed by 'geosphere'. The function also provides extended functionalities including coloring and cropping.

Since 'ggplot2' is used, additional plotting parameters can be easily added to the result.

Usage

```
plot_flights(
  trips,
  crop = TRUE,
  land_color = "#f6e8c3",
  water_color = "aliceblue",
  dom_color = "#3288bd",
  int_color = "#d53e4f",
  alpha = 0.5,
  times_as_thickness = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

trips	A two-column dataframe - The start and end airports of flights. The first column should be the start airports, and the second column the end airports. The airport value should be IATA airport code. The column names can be any valid names.
crop	A logical value or a string - Whether the map should be cropped or not and by which preset the map is cropped. If FALSE, the whole world map is plotted; if TRUE, the map will be cropped based on the airport coordinates. It also accepts certain strings as presets: "NA": North America. "48States": The contiguous United States. The default value is TRUE.
land_color	A string - the color used for land. Default value is "#f6e8c3".
water_color	A string - the color used for earth. Default value is "aliceblue".

dom_color	A string - the color used for domestic flights. Default value is "#3288bd".
int_color	A string - the color used for international flights. Default value is "#d53e4f".
alpha	A double number - 0 to 1. The transparency (alpha) of flight paths. Default value is 0.5.
times_as_thickness	A logical value - whether the times of flights are used as aesthetic mappings for the thickness of flight paths. Default value is TRUE.

Value

A plot

Examples

```
plot_flights(sample_trips[1:20,])
```

sample_trips	<i>Sample Trip Dataset</i>
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Description

A two-column dataframe with start and end airports of flights. The dataframe can be readily used as input for the main plot function.

Usage

```
sample_trips
```

Format

Dataframe

Departure IATA code for departure airports

Arrival IATA code for arrival airports.

Examples

```
sample_trips
```

world	<i>World Map Vector Data</i>
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Description

A simple feature dataframe generated from world land and earth shapefile.

Usage

```
world
```

Format

A simple feature dataframe.

Source

<<https://www.naturalearthdata.com/downloads/50m-physical-vectors/50m-land/>>

Examples

```
sf::st_as_sf(world)
```

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