

Flight Delay | Real-Time Flight Delay Monitoring

Flight Delay

Real-time Delays

Departures · Arrivals

NiamonX

Filters

Airports · Airline · Flight

Client-side

149/150

Queries (remaining/total)

Plan: Sentinel

Find delays

TYPE

Departures

▼

MIN DELAY (MIN)

60

≥ 30 minutes

DEPARTURE IATA

e.g. MIA

DEPARTURE ICAO

e.g. KMIA

ARRIVAL IATA

e.g. SFO

ARRIVAL ICAO

e.g. KSFO

AIRLINE IATA

e.g. AA,BA

AIRLINE ICAO

e.g. AAL,BAW

FLIGHT IATA

e.g. AA2421

FLIGHT ICAO

e.g. AAL2421

FLIGHT NUMBER

e.g. 2421

STATUS FILTER

Any

▼

Search

Clear

Export CSV

Export TXT

FLIGHT DELAYS

DEPARTURES, ≥ 60 MIN -

DEP:BOG,IAD,BLR,AER,ALG,JKH,ATL,SDF,LPA,CNN,ORD,MDW,SHV,YOB,LGA,VKO,NOC,MSP,SKD,GSV,PVD,ARH,UFA,SGF,TOS,STL,FAO,LOS,BOS,SVO,DEL,TSR,ATH -

ARR:NVA,JFK,TRZ,OVB,BCN,SMI,IAH,CLT,BIO,SHJ,PDX,MIA,LED,ATL,YUL,GRW,OMA,BHX,PNQ,TPA,VKO,AUH,AUS,SVO,ORD,CLE,HFT,LGA,DUB,PHC,DSM,MMK,KUL,OTP,BLO,DTW

17.06.2026, 21:40:19

Results: 100

Max delay: 1000 min

Airlines: 52

FLIGHT	AIRLINE	ROUTE	STATUS	DEP UTC	ARR UTC	DEP
AV2948	AV	BOG → NVA	active	2026-06-17 16:40	2026-06-17 17:50	2 / G
MU8738	MU	IAD → JFK	landed	2026-06-17 16:29	2026-06-17 17:58	B78

Description

Monitor delays worldwide in real-time. Filter by airports, airline, or flight. Results reflect current operations; minimum delay threshold is configurable.

Combine multiple filters for precise monitoring

Click headers to sort

Export results to CSV or TXT (flight list)

Plan limits enforced server-side.

The platform available at https://dash.niamonx.io/flight_delay — known as **Flight Delay** — is a real-time aviation delay monitoring tool within the NiamonX platform. It allows users to track delayed departures and arrivals worldwide, filter results by airport, airline, flight number, status, and minimum delay threshold, and export delay intelligence for operational analysis.

Overview of the Service

Flight Delay is designed to help users monitor current flight disruptions in real time. The tool provides a structured view of delayed flights and allows users to focus on departures, arrivals, specific airports, airlines, routes, or individual flight numbers.

Unlike general flight search, which focuses on one flight, and flight schedules, which shows a broader airport queue, Flight Delay is optimized for disruption monitoring. It highlights flights affected by delay conditions and helps analysts quickly identify where operational problems are occurring.

The tool is useful for:

- Airport operations monitoring
- Airline disruption analysis
- Passenger coordination
- Logistics and cargo planning
- Corporate travel monitoring
- Aviation OSINT
- Executive protection workflows
- Incident response support
- Travel risk monitoring
- Delay trend analysis

Results reflect current operations and should be treated as operational intelligence that may change quickly.

? How the Tool Works

The user selects whether they want to monitor **Departures** or **Arrivals**, sets a minimum delay threshold, and optionally adds filters such as airport, airline, flight number, or status.

The system then searches real-time delay data and returns matching flights in a structured table.

Example search configuration:

```
Type: Departures
Min delay: 60 minutes
Status: Any
```

The result table may include flights from many airports and airlines when no specific airport filter is applied. When airport, airline, or flight filters are added, the output becomes more focused.

The tool supports multi-criteria filtering, so users can combine several conditions for precise monitoring.

Example combinations:

```
Departures
Minimum delay: 60 minutes
Departure IATA: MIA
Airline IATA: AA
```

Arrivals

Minimum delay: 30 minutes

Arrival IATA: JFK

Status: active

Departures

Flight number: 2421

Minimum delay: 30 minutes

? What Can Be Monitored

Flight Delay can monitor delayed flights using several types of filters.

Supported monitoring dimensions:

- Departure delays
- Arrival delays
- Departure airport
- Arrival airport
- Airline
- Flight IATA code
- Flight ICAO code
- Numeric flight number
- Operational status
- Minimum delay threshold

This allows users to monitor delays globally or narrow the view to a specific route, airline, airport, or flight.

?? Filter Interface

The Flight Delay interface contains a set of filter controls.

Type

The user selects the delay type to monitor.

Available modes:

- Departures
- Arrivals

Departures focuses on delayed outbound flights.

Arrivals focuses on delayed inbound flights.

Min Delay

The minimum delay threshold determines which flights appear in the results.

Example:

Min delay: 60

This means only flights with a delay greater than or equal to 60 minutes should be returned.

The interface may also show quick helper text such as:

≥ 30 minutes

Common threshold examples:

Threshold	Use Case
15 minutes	Minor delay monitoring
30 minutes	Standard disruption monitoring
60 minutes	Significant delay monitoring
90 minutes	Serious operational disruption
120+ minutes	Major delay review

A higher threshold produces fewer but more severe results.

Departure IATA

Filters results by departure airport using a three-letter IATA airport code.

Example:

MIA

Use this when monitoring delays for flights departing from a specific airport.

Departure ICAO

Filters results by departure airport using a four-letter ICAO airport code.

Example:

KMIA

ICAO codes are useful when IATA codes are ambiguous or when working with aviation-specific systems.

Arrival IATA

Filters results by arrival airport using a three-letter IATA airport code.

Example:

SFO

Use this when monitoring delayed flights arriving at a specific airport.

Arrival ICAO

Filters results by arrival airport using a four-letter ICAO airport code.

Example:

KSFO

Airline IATA

Filters results by airline using one or more IATA airline codes.

Example:

AA, BA

Comma-separated values are allowed, which makes it possible to monitor several airlines in one query.

Airline ICAO

Filters results by airline using one or more ICAO airline codes.

Example:

This is useful for aviation analysts who work with ICAO identifiers.

Flight IATA

Filters results by a full IATA-style flight code.

Example:

Flight ICAO

Filters results by a full ICAO-style flight code.

Example:

Flight Number

Filters results by the numeric flight number only.

Example:

This can be useful when the airline code is uncertain or when comparing codeshare flights.

Status Filter

Filters flights by operational status.

Default value:

Any

Possible status values may include:

- Any
- Active
- Scheduled
- Landed
- Cancelled
- Delayed
- Unknown

The exact returned statuses depend on the backend aviation data source.

? Delay Results Summary

After a search is completed, the tool displays a summary of the returned delay data.

The summary may include:

- Search type
- Minimum delay threshold
- Departure airports represented in the result set
- Arrival airports represented in the result set
- Query timestamp
- Number of returned results
- Maximum delay
- Number of airlines

Example summary structure:

```
DEPARTURES, ≥ 60 min  
Results: 100  
Max delay: 1000 min  
Airlines: 52
```

This summary helps users quickly understand the scale of current delays and whether the result set is broad or focused.

? Results Table

The results table displays delayed flights in a compact operational format.

Typical columns include:

Column	Description
Flight	Flight code
Airline	Airline IATA code
Route	Departure and arrival airport
Status	Current operational status
Departure time	Scheduled or updated departure time
Arrival time	Scheduled or updated arrival time
Departure terminal / gate	Departure terminal and gate, if available
Arrival terminal / gate	Arrival terminal and gate, if available
Duration	Flight duration or scheduled travel time in minutes
Departure delay	Departure delay in minutes
Arrival delay	Arrival delay in minutes

Example row format:

AA5395	AA	SDF → CLT	landed	2026-06-17 16:00	2026-06-17 17:37	B2	E43
102	102	95					

The table is designed for fast scanning, sorting, and export.

? Departure Delay Monitoring

When the type is set to **Departures**, the tool focuses on delayed outbound flights.

This mode is useful for:

- Monitoring airport departure disruptions

- Tracking delayed outbound routes
- Checking departure gate impact
- Identifying airlines with active delays
- Reviewing large airport disruption events
- Supporting passenger and crew coordination
- Exporting delayed departure lists

Example use case:

Show all departures delayed by at least 60 minutes.

With additional filters:

Show all MIA departures delayed by at least 60 minutes.

? Arrival Delay Monitoring

When the type is set to **Arrivals**, the tool focuses on delayed inbound flights.

This mode is useful for:

- Passenger pickup planning
- Airport arrival flow monitoring
- Destination airport disruption analysis
- Ground transport coordination
- Hotel and transfer planning
- Executive arrival monitoring
- Cargo receiving workflows

Example use case:

Show all arrivals into JFK delayed by at least 30 minutes.

? Airline Delay Filtering

The tool supports airline-based filtering using IATA or ICAO airline codes.

This is useful for identifying whether delays are concentrated around a specific carrier.

Example:

Airline IATA: AA,BA,DL

Airline filtering can help with:

- Airline operations monitoring
- Codeshare delay analysis
- Corporate travel risk review
- Carrier performance checks
- Disruption response
- Customer support workflows

Because codeshares may appear as multiple flight numbers for the same physical flight, analysts should review rows with identical routes, times, gates, and delay values carefully.

?? Flight-Specific Delay Search

Users can filter by a specific flight using:

- Flight IATA
- Flight ICAO
- Numeric flight number

Examples:

Flight IATA: AA2421

Flight ICAO: AAL2421

Flight number: 2421

This is useful when monitoring a particular flight that may be delayed, cancelled, or affected by operational changes.

?? Delay Values

Delay values are shown in minutes.

The table may include several delay-related columns, depending on the returned data.

Common delay indicators:

Delay Field	Meaning
Main delay	Overall delay value used for filtering
Departure delay	Delay affecting departure
Arrival delay	Delay affecting arrival

For departures, the departure delay is usually most relevant.

For arrivals, the arrival delay is usually most relevant.

However, both values can be useful because a flight may depart late and recover some time en route, or depart with a small delay and arrive with a larger delay due to routing, congestion, weather, or holding patterns.

? Max Delay

The summary may show a maximum delay value.

Example:

Max delay: 1000 min

This helps users quickly identify the severity of the largest delay in the current result set.

A very high delay value should be reviewed carefully because it may indicate:

- Major operational disruption
- Schedule rollover
- Data-source anomaly
- Cancelled or rescheduled service
- Long ground delay
- Airport disruption
- Weather event
- Regional traffic flow issue

For critical use, high-delay records should be validated with official airline or airport sources.

? Key Features

Real-Time Delay Monitoring

The tool monitors current delayed flights and returns operationally relevant results.

Departures and Arrivals

Users can choose whether to focus on delayed departures or delayed arrivals.

Configurable Delay Threshold

Minimum delay can be adjusted to focus on minor, moderate, or severe disruptions.

Airport Filters

Users can filter by departure or arrival airport using IATA or ICAO codes.

Airline Filters

Users can filter by one or more airlines using comma-separated IATA or ICAO codes.

Flight Filters

Users can search by full IATA flight code, full ICAO flight code, or numeric flight number.

Status Filtering

Results can be filtered by operational status.

Sortable Table

Users can click table headers to sort results.

CSV Export

Results can be exported to CSV for structured analysis.

TXT Export

Flight lists can be exported to TXT for quick operational use.

Local Request History

Recent queries are stored locally in the browser.

Plan-Based Limits

Daily query limits are enforced server-side according to the user's plan.

? Export Options

Flight Delay supports export for operational and analytical workflows.

CSV Export

CSV export is useful for:

- Spreadsheet analysis
- Delay reporting
- Airline disruption review
- Airport operations dashboards
- Logistics documentation
- Incident response records
- Corporate travel reporting

TXT Export

TXT export is useful when users need a plain list of delayed flight numbers.

Possible use cases:

- Watchlists
- Batch checks
- Quick sharing with operations teams
- Copying into other aviation tools
- Internal notifications

Exported delay data may contain operationally sensitive travel information and should be stored appropriately.

? Request History

The **Request History** section stores recent delay searches locally in the browser.

Example behavior:

Stores last 100 queries in your browser.

History entries may include:

- Search type
- Route filters
- Delay threshold
- Airline filter
- Flight filter
- Query timestamp

Example history format:

```
DEPARTURES
- -> -
≥ 60 min
Airline: any
Flight: any
17.06.2026, 21:40:19
```

Local history helps users repeat common monitoring queries quickly.

Because it is browser-local, history may be cleared by deleting browser data or using another device.

? Query Limits and Plan Access

Flight Delay uses plan-based query limits.

Example:

```
149 / 150
Queries remaining / total
Plan: Sentinel
```

Important points:

- Access depends on the user's plan.

- Daily tool limits are enforced server-side.
 - The user should monitor remaining query count during repeated searches.
 - Exporting already loaded results is separate from running new delay queries.
-

? IATA and ICAO Reference

The tool supports both IATA and ICAO identifiers.

Airport IATA

Three-letter airport code.

Examples:

MIA
JFK
SFO

Airport ICAO

Four-letter airport code.

Examples:

KMIA
KJFK
KSFO

Airline IATA

Two-character airline code.

Examples:

AA
BA
DL

Airline ICAO

Three-letter airline code.

Examples:

AAL
BAW
DAL

Flight IATA

IATA airline code plus flight number.

Example:

AA2421

Flight ICAO

ICAO airline code plus flight number.

Example:

AAL2421

Using the correct identifier type improves result accuracy.

? Result Interpretation

Flight delay data should be interpreted carefully because flight operations change quickly.

Important interpretation rules:

- A delay value can change as the flight status updates.
- A landed flight may still appear if it met the delay threshold.
- Active flights can recover time en route.
- Scheduled flights may show expected delay before departure.
- Codeshare flights may appear as separate rows with identical times and routes.

- A missing terminal or gate does not always mean the information is unavailable at the airport; it may simply not be returned.
- Very high delay values should be validated.
- Status and delay fields may differ depending on provider logic.
- Operational decisions should be confirmed with official airline or airport sources.

The tool is designed for monitoring and analysis, not as a single source of truth for safety-critical decisions.

? Recommended Monitoring Workflow

A practical delay monitoring workflow should follow these steps.

1. Select Delay Type

Choose Departures or Arrivals depending on the monitoring objective.

2. Set Minimum Delay

Use 30 minutes for general disruption monitoring or 60+ minutes for more serious delay analysis.

3. Add Airport Filters

Use departure or arrival IATA / ICAO codes to focus on a specific airport.

4. Add Airline Filters

Use airline filters to monitor one or more carriers.

5. Add Flight Filters When Needed

Use full flight codes or numeric flight number for a specific flight.

6. Review Summary

Check result count, maximum delay, airlines, and route spread.

7. Sort the Table

Sort by delay, departure time, arrival time, route, airline, or status.

8. Identify Codeshares

Look for identical routes, times, and delays under different flight numbers.

9. Export Results

Use CSV for structured analysis or TXT for simple flight lists.

10. Verify Critical Cases

Confirm severe delays, cancellations, and passenger-impacting events with official sources.

?? Security, Privacy & Responsible Use

Flight Delay is intended for lawful aviation monitoring and operational awareness.

Acceptable use cases include:

- Monitoring delayed departures
- Monitoring delayed arrivals
- Airport disruption analysis
- Airline delay tracking
- Travel coordination
- Passenger pickup planning
- Logistics and cargo planning
- Corporate travel monitoring
- Aviation OSINT
- Executive protection workflows
- Incident response support
- Operational reporting

Users should follow responsible use principles:

- Do not use delay information for stalking, harassment, or physical harm.
- Do not misuse flight data to target individuals.
- Do not assume delay data is perfectly real-time or complete.
- Do not make safety-critical decisions based only on one source.
- Verify important travel and operational details with official sources.
- Treat local request history as potentially sensitive on shared devices.

- Use exports responsibly and store them securely when they contain operationally sensitive information.
-

?? Technical Highlights

- Real-time flight delay monitoring
 - Available at `dash.niamonx.io/flight_delay`
 - Supports departure delay monitoring
 - Supports arrival delay monitoring
 - Configurable minimum delay threshold
 - Airport filters by IATA and ICAO
 - Airline filters by IATA and ICAO
 - Comma-separated airline filtering
 - Flight filters by IATA, ICAO, and numeric flight number
 - Status filtering
 - Client-side filters and controls
 - Sortable result table
 - CSV export
 - TXT export for flight lists
 - Local browser request history
 - Stores last 100 queries in the browser
 - Plan-based query limits
 - Server-side limit enforcement
 - Suitable for aviation monitoring, travel coordination, logistics, OSINT, and operational awareness
-

? Usage Hints

- Select Departures to monitor outbound delays.
- Select Arrivals to monitor inbound delays.
- Use 30 minutes for general delay monitoring.
- Use 60 minutes or more for significant disruption tracking.
- Use airport IATA codes such as `MIA`, `JFK`, or `SFO`.
- Use airport ICAO codes such as `KMIA`, `KJFK`, or `KSF0`.
- Use comma-separated airline codes to monitor several airlines.
- Use flight IATA or ICAO for exact flight tracking.
- Use the numeric flight number when the airline code is uncertain.
- Click table headers to sort results.
- Export CSV for analysis.
- Export TXT for flight lists.
- Confirm critical delay data with official airline or airport sources.

- Access depends on your plan and daily tool limits.
 - Local request history stores the last 100 queries in your browser.
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? Contact Information

For technical, legal, abuse, privacy, or support-related inquiries, users can contact the NiamonX team directly:

support@niamonx.io — Technical Support

other@niamonx.io — General Inquiries

takedown@niamonx.io — Privacy or Data Removal Requests

legal@niamonx.io — Legal and Compliance Matters

Alternative contact channel:

📧 Helpdesk: <https://support.niamonx.io/>

Summary

NiamonX Flight Delay is a real-time delay monitoring tool for tracking delayed departures and arrivals worldwide.

It supports configurable minimum delay thresholds, airport filters, airline filters, flight filters, status filtering, sortable tables, CSV export, TXT flight-list export, local browser history, and plan-based query limits.

The tool is designed for aviation operations, travel coordination, airport disruption monitoring, logistics, corporate travel visibility, aviation OSINT, and incident response support. Results should be treated as current operational intelligence and verified with official airline or airport sources for critical decisions.

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