

Flight Information | Flight Search & Aviation Intelligence

Flight Information

Flight Search

IATA · ICAO

NiamonX

Controls

Auto-detect · Filters

Client-side

148/150

Queries (remaining/total)

Plan: Sentinel

Find Flight

MODE

Auto detect

QUERY

IB8539

Examples of Queries: AA6, AAL6

Search

Clear

Export CSV

IB8539

MIA → EWR

STATUS: EN-ROUTE

2026-06-17 18:46:52 UTC

Departure

Airport

MIA (KMIA)

Terminal

N

Gate

D10

Time (local)

2026-06-17 13:35

Time (UTC)

2026-06-17 17:35

Updated (UTC)

2026-06-17 17:30

Arrival

Airport

EWR (KEWR)

Terminal

A

Gate

11

Baggage

4

Time (local)

2026-06-17 16:39

Time (UTC)

2026-06-17 20:39

Tips

- Enter IATA like AA6 or ICAO like AAL6 to find a flight
- Click a column header to sort the results

Access depends on your plan and daily tool limits.

The platform available at <https://dash.niamonx.io/flightinfo> — known as **Flight Information** — is an aviation intelligence and flight lookup tool within the NiamonX platform. It allows users to search for flight information by IATA or ICAO flight number and receive a structured report with route, status, departure details, arrival details, aircraft data, telemetry fields, timestamps, and local browser-based request history.

Overview of the Service

Flight Information is designed to help users quickly check the current or recent status of a commercial or private flight using standard aviation flight identifiers.

The tool supports both **IATA** and **ICAO** flight number formats and can automatically detect the correct query mode. It returns a clean, structured flight summary that is useful for aviation monitoring, travel verification, logistics coordination, OSINT workflows, executive protection, airport operations review, and general flight status checks.

The interface is built to be simple and fast. A user enters a flight number, selects or keeps auto-detection mode, and receives a readable flight report containing departure and arrival airports, gates, terminals, scheduled or updated times, status, route, and available aircraft or telemetry fields.

Access depends on the user's plan and daily tool limits.

? How the Search Works

When a user enters a flight number, the tool checks the query using the selected mode.

Available modes include:

- Auto detect
- IATA
- ICAO

In **Auto detect** mode, the system attempts to determine whether the entered value is an IATA-style or ICAO-style flight number.

Examples:

AA6

AAL6

The backend then returns available flight information and displays it in a structured format.

If the flight is found, the report may include:

- Flight number
- Route
- Current status
- Departure airport
- Departure terminal
- Departure gate
- Departure local time
- Departure UTC time
- Departure update timestamp
- Arrival airport
- Arrival terminal
- Arrival gate
- Baggage belt

- Arrival local time
 - Arrival UTC time
 - Arrival update timestamp
 - Aircraft registration
 - Aircraft type
 - Aircraft model
 - Aircraft manufacturer
 - Engine information
 - Build year and age
 - Aircraft HEX
 - MSN
 - Telemetry fields
 - Request history entry
-

? What Can Be Searched

Flight Information is intended for flight number lookup.

Supported query types:

Query Type	Example	Description
IATA flight number	AA6	Airline IATA code + flight number
ICAO flight number	AAL6	Airline ICAO code + flight number
Auto-detected flight number	IB8539	The system detects the likely mode

The user should enter only the flight identifier.

Recommended input examples:

IB8539

SK2624

SAS2624

Unsupported input examples:

Miami to Newark

MIA EWR 17 June

```
https://example.com/flight/IB8539
```

```
American Airlines flight from Miami tomorrow
```

For best results, users should enter a clean IATA or ICAO flight number.

?? Controls and Interface

The Flight Information interface includes several core sections.

Controls

The controls area shows search mode, filters, query limits, and client-side interface status.

Example indicators:

```
Auto-detect · Filters  
Client-side
```

Query Counter

The query counter shows remaining and total daily requests.

Example:

```
148 / 150  
Queries remaining / total  
Plan: Sentinel
```

This helps users understand how many flight searches remain under the current plan.

Find Flight

The **Find Flight** section is the main search area.

It contains:

- Mode selector
- Query input

- Example queries
- Search action

Example:

Mode: Auto detect

Query: IB8539

? Flight Result Summary

After a successful lookup, the tool displays the flight route and status.

Example structure:

IB8539

MIA → EWR

Status: en-route

2026-06-17 18:46:52 UTC

The summary helps the user quickly understand:

- Which flight was found
- Origin and destination
- Current flight status
- Last report or lookup time

Common flight statuses may include:

- Scheduled
- En-route
- Landed
- Delayed
- Cancelled
- Unknown
- Diverted

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

? Departure Section

The **Departure** section contains information about the origin airport and departure event.

Possible fields include:

Field	Description
Airport	Departure airport in IATA and ICAO format
Terminal	Departure terminal
Gate	Departure gate
Time local	Local departure time at the airport
Time UTC	Departure time converted to UTC
Updated UTC	Last update timestamp for departure data

Example departure structure:

Airport: MIA (KMIA)
Terminal: N
Gate: D10
Time local: 2026-06-17 13:35
Time UTC: 2026-06-17 17:35
Updated UTC: 2026-06-17 17:30

This section is useful for confirming where the flight departed from, whether gate or terminal information is available, and whether departure timing has been updated.

? Arrival Section

The **Arrival** section contains information about the destination airport and arrival event.

Possible fields include:

Field	Description
Airport	Arrival airport in IATA and ICAO format
Terminal	Arrival terminal
Gate	Arrival gate
Baggage	Baggage belt or claim area
Time local	Local arrival time at the airport
Time UTC	Arrival time converted to UTC

Field	Description
Updated UTC	Last update timestamp for arrival data

Example arrival structure:

Airport: EWR (KEWR)
Terminal: A
Gate: 11
Baggage: 4
Time local: 2026-06-17 16:39
Time UTC: 2026-06-17 20:39
Updated UTC: 2026-06-17 20:23

This section is especially useful for travel coordination, passenger pickup planning, logistics, and airport operations review.

?? Aircraft Section

The **Aircraft** section displays available aircraft-related information.

Possible fields include:

Field	Description
Registration	Aircraft tail number or registration
ICAO Type	ICAO aircraft type code
Model	Aircraft model
Manufacturer	Aircraft manufacturer
Engines	Engine information
Built / Age	Build year and aircraft age
HEX	Aircraft Mode-S / ADS-B hex identifier
MSN	Manufacturer serial number

Some fields may be unavailable depending on the data provider, flight type, aircraft tracking availability, or privacy restrictions.

If aircraft details are unavailable, the interface may show:

—

This means the field was not returned or could not be confirmed for the selected flight.

? Telemetry Section

The **Telemetry** section displays live or recent aircraft movement data when available.

Possible telemetry fields include:

Field	Description
Position	Current or last known position
Heading	Direction of travel
Altitude	Current or last known altitude
Speed	Ground speed or reported speed
V-Speed	Vertical speed
Squawk	Transponder squawk code

If telemetry is unavailable, the tool may display empty fields or placeholder values.

Telemetry availability can depend on:

- Aircraft ADS-B visibility
- Data provider support
- Flight status
- Privacy filtering
- Regional coverage
- Time since last update
- Aircraft type
- Military, private, or restricted flight settings

Telemetry should be treated as informational and may not always be real-time.

? Result Table

The tool may also display a compact row-based result table.

A row may include:

- Flight number
- Route

- Status
- Departure UTC time
- Arrival UTC time
- Aircraft fields
- Lookup timestamp

Example compact format:

IB8539	MIA → EWR	en-route	2026-06-17 17:35	2026-06-17 20:39
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The table can help users compare repeated lookups or scan recent results quickly.

Users can click a column header to sort results when sorting is available in the interface.

? Request History

The **Request History** section stores recent searches locally in the user's browser.

Example history behavior:

Stores last 100 queries in your browser.

History entries may include:

- Search mode
- Original query
- Normalized flight number
- Route
- Lookup timestamp
- Flight status
- Result metadata

Example history item:

```
auto
IB8539
MIA → EWR
17.06.2026, 21:35:37
```

Request history is useful for quickly revisiting previous flight checks without retyping the flight number.

Because the history is stored in the browser, it may be cleared if the user deletes browser data, switches devices, or uses another browser profile.

? Key Features

IATA and ICAO Search

The tool supports both common flight identifier formats.

Auto-Detection

Auto mode attempts to detect whether the query is IATA or ICAO.

Structured Flight Report

Results are displayed in a readable layout with departure, arrival, aircraft, and telemetry sections.

Local and UTC Times

The report shows both local airport time and UTC time when available.

Gate, Terminal, and Baggage Details

The tool can display airport operation details such as terminal, gate, and baggage claim.

Aircraft Details

When available, the report includes aircraft registration, type, model, manufacturer, engines, HEX, and MSN.

Telemetry Fields

The tool can display position, heading, altitude, speed, vertical speed, and squawk when available.

Client-Side Controls

Filtering and interface controls are handled client-side for a fast user experience.

Request History

The last 100 queries are stored locally in the browser.

Plan-Based Access

Daily query limits depend on the user's plan.

? Daily Queries and Plan Limits

Flight Information uses plan-based daily query limits.

Example:

```
148 / 150
Queries remaining / total
Plan: Sentinel
```

Limits help control usage, protect backend availability, and provide predictable access across user plans.

Users should monitor the remaining query counter when performing multiple searches.

? IATA vs ICAO

Flight Information supports both IATA and ICAO flight identifiers.

IATA Flight Number

IATA flight numbers usually use a two-character airline code followed by a flight number.

Example:

```
AA6
```

ICAO Flight Number

ICAO flight numbers usually use a three-letter airline code followed by a flight number.

Example:

AAL6

Auto Detect

Auto-detect mode tries to determine the correct format automatically.

If the result seems incorrect or no flight is found, users can manually switch between IATA and ICAO mode.

? Result Interpretation

Flight data should be interpreted carefully.

Important interpretation notes:

- Flight status can change quickly.
- Gate and terminal assignments may change before departure or arrival.
- Arrival times may be estimated and updated during flight.
- Aircraft information may be unavailable for some flights.
- Telemetry may be delayed, missing, or privacy-filtered.
- Local times are based on airport time zones.
- UTC times are useful for cross-region comparison.
- A missing field does not always mean the information does not exist; it may simply not be returned by the provider.

The tool is useful for fast lookup and monitoring, but critical operational decisions should be confirmed with the airline, airport, or official aviation data source when necessary.

? Recommended Workflow

A practical flight lookup workflow should follow these steps.

1. Enter the Flight Number

Use a clean IATA or ICAO flight number.

2. Start With Auto Detect

Use Auto detect first unless you already know the identifier type.

3. Review the Route

Confirm that the origin and destination match the expected flight.

4. Check the Status

Look for status such as scheduled, en-route, landed, delayed, or cancelled.

5. Review Departure Details

Check departure airport, terminal, gate, local time, UTC time, and update timestamp.

6. Review Arrival Details

Check arrival airport, terminal, gate, baggage belt, local time, UTC time, and update timestamp.

7. Check Aircraft and Telemetry

Use aircraft and telemetry fields when available, but remember that they may be incomplete.

8. Save or Reuse History

Use local request history to revisit previous queries.

9. Verify Critical Details

For time-sensitive travel, logistics, or operational decisions, confirm with official airline or airport sources.

?? Security, Privacy & Responsible Use

Flight Information is intended for lawful aviation information lookup and operational awareness.

Acceptable use cases include:

- Checking your own flight
- Travel planning
- Passenger pickup coordination
- Logistics monitoring
- Aviation OSINT
- Airport operations review
- Corporate travel monitoring
- Incident response support
- Executive protection workflows
- Historical query review

Users should follow responsible use principles:

- Do not use flight information for stalking, harassment, or physical harm.
 - Do not misuse aircraft or route data to target individuals.
 - Do not assume telemetry is perfectly live or complete.
 - Do not make safety-critical decisions from a single data point.
 - Verify important travel or operational details with official sources.
 - Treat local request history as potentially sensitive on shared devices.
-

?? Technical Highlights

- Flight lookup module
- Available at `dash.niamonx.io/flightinfo`
- Supports IATA flight numbers
- Supports ICAO flight numbers
- Auto-detect mode
- Client-side controls and filters
- Plan-based daily query limits
- Structured flight report
- Route display
- Flight status display
- Departure airport, terminal, gate, local time, UTC time, and update timestamp
- Arrival airport, terminal, gate, baggage, local time, UTC time, and update timestamp
- Aircraft registration, type, model, manufacturer, engines, build year, age, HEX, and MSN when available
- Telemetry fields for position, heading, altitude, speed, vertical speed, and squawk when available
- Sortable result table
- Local browser request history
- Stores last 100 queries in the browser
- Suitable for travel, logistics, OSINT, corporate monitoring, and aviation awareness workflows

? Usage Hints

- Enter IATA flight numbers like `AA6`.
 - Enter ICAO flight numbers like `AAL6`.
 - Use Auto detect when unsure.
 - If a result looks wrong, manually switch between IATA and ICAO mode.
 - Check both local and UTC times.
 - Review update timestamps to understand data freshness.
 - Gate, terminal, and baggage details can change.
 - Telemetry may be unavailable or delayed.
 - Click column headers to sort result tables when available.
 - Access depends on your plan and daily tool limits.
 - Request history is stored locally in the browser.
 - Clear browser data on shared devices if flight history is sensitive.
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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 Information is a flight lookup and aviation intelligence tool that allows users to search for flights by IATA or ICAO identifier and receive a structured report with route, status, departure details, arrival details, aircraft fields, telemetry fields, timestamps, and local request history.

The tool is designed for travel verification, logistics support, aviation OSINT, corporate monitoring, passenger coordination, and operational awareness. Results should be treated as informational and

verified with official airline or airport sources for critical decisions.

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