

[Resource Center](#)

Creates a new point feature layer based on x- and y-coordinates defined in a source table. If the source table contains elevation values, that field can also be specified in the creation of the event layer. The layer created by this tool is temporary.

[Learn more about adding x,y coordinate data to a map](#)

- The output point feature layer created by this tool is temporary and will not persist after the session ends. export this event layer to a feature class on disk using the [Copy Features](#), [Feature to Point](#), or [Feature Class to Feature Class](#) tool.
- It is not possible to interactively move the output layer's points through editing controls, since event layers are not editable. Alternatives to directly moving these points are to change the x- and y-coordinate attributes in the table, then re-create the event layer, or save the event layer to a feature class on disk, then perform edits on the feature class.
- The standard delimiter for tabular text files with extensions `.csv` or `.txt` is a comma, and for files with a `.tsv` extension, a tab. To use an input table with a nonstandard delimiter, you must first specify the correct delimiter in the table using a `schema.ini` file.
[Learn more about working with tabular text files](#)
- If the input table does not have an ObjectID field, you will not be able to make selections or add joins to the event layer. Many delimited text files or tables from OLE DB connections do not have ObjectID fields.

MakeXYEventLayer_management (table, in_x_field, in_y_field, out_layer, {spatial_reference}, {in_z_field})

Parameter	Explanation	Data Type
table	The table containing the X and Y coordinates that define the locations of	Table View