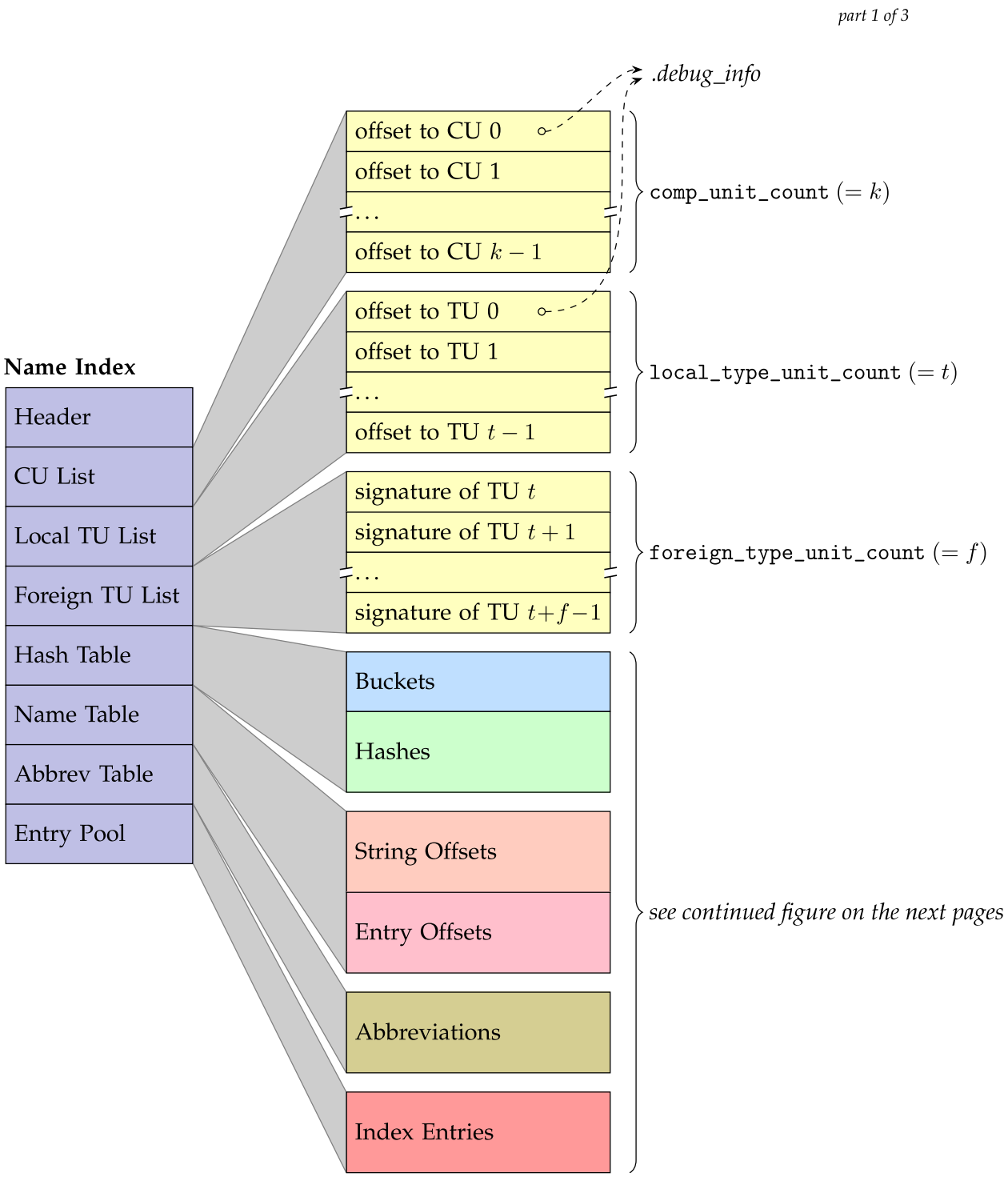

Figure 6.1: Name Index Layout

part 2 of 3

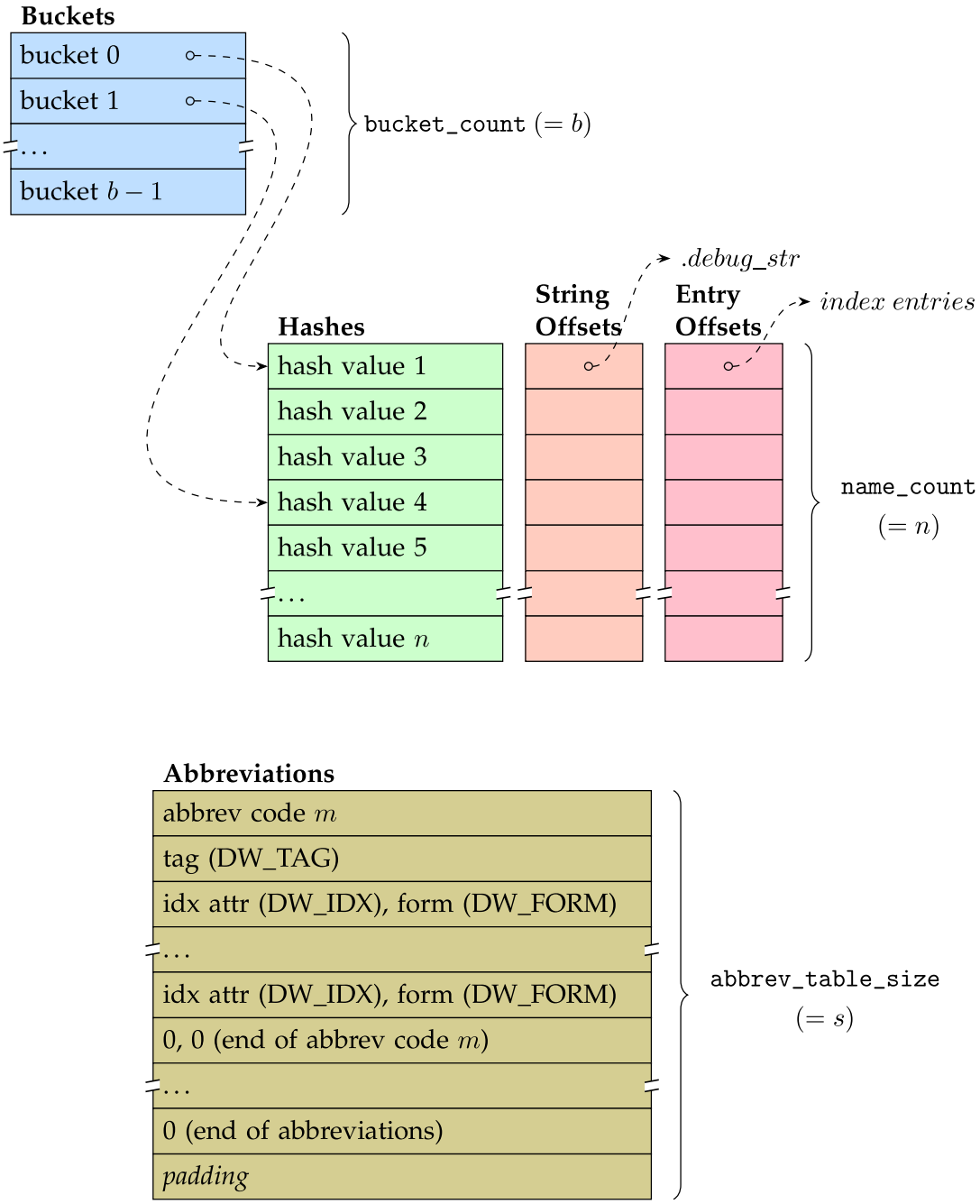

Figure 6.1: Name Index Layout *(continued)*

part 3 of 3

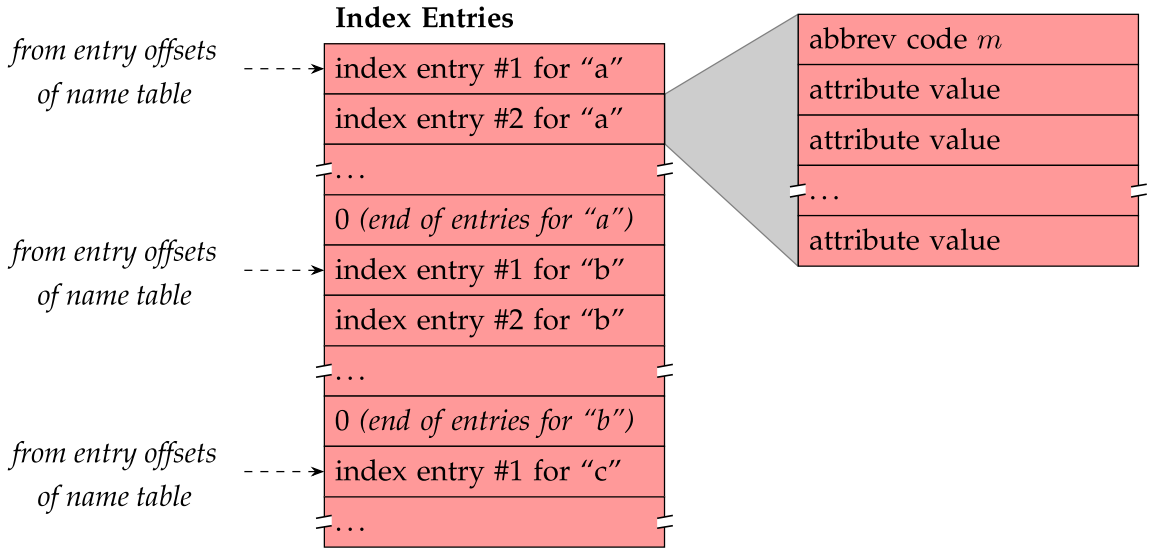

Figure 6.1: Name Index Layout *(concluded)*

The name table is logically a table with a row for each unique name in the index, and two columns. The first column contains a reference to the name, as a string. The second column contains the offset within the entry pool of the list of index entries for the name.

The abbreviations table describes the formats of the entries in the entry pool. Like the DWARF abbreviations table in the `.debug_abbrev` section, it defines one or more abbreviation codes. Each abbreviation code provides a DWARF tag value followed by a list of pairs that defines an attribute and form code used by entries with that abbreviation code.

The entry pool contains all the index entries, grouped by name. The second column of the name list points to the first index entry for the name, and all the index entries for that name are placed one after the other.

Each index entry begins with an unsigned LEB128 abbreviation code. The abbreviation list for that code provides the DWARF tag value for the entry as well as the set of attributes provided by the entry and their forms.

The standard index attributes (see Table 6.1 on page 149) are:

- Compilation Unit (CU), a reference to an entry in the list of CUs. In a per-CU index, index entries without this index attribute implicitly refer to the single CU.