The forwardings table can have entries like the following:

source	destination	
info@example.com	sales@example.com	Redirects emails for info@example.com to sales@example.com
@example.com	thomas@example.com	Creates a Catch-All account for thomas@example.com. All emails to example.com will arrive at thomas@example.com, except those that exist in the users table (i.e., if sales@example.com exists in the users table, mails to sales@example.com will still arrive at sales@example.com).
@example.com	@anotherdomain.tld	This redirects all emails to example.com to the same user at anotherdomain.tld. E.g., emails to thomas@example.com will be forwarded to thomas@anotherdomain.tld.
info@example.com	sales@example.com, billing@anotherdomain.tld	Forward emails for info@example.com to two or more email addresses. All listed email addresses under destination receive a copy of the email.

The transport table can have entries like these:

domain	transport	
example.com	:	Delivers emails for example.com locally. This is as if this record would not exist in this table at all.
example.com	smtp:mail.anotherdomain.tld	Delivers all emails for example.com via smtp to the server mail.anotherdomain.com.
example.com	smtp:mail.anotherdomain.tld:2025	Delivers all emails for example.com via smtp to the server mail.anotherdomain.com, but on port 2025, not 25 which is the default port for smtp.
example.com	smtp:[1.2.3.4] smtp:[1.2.3.4]:2025 smtp:[mail.anotherdomain.tld]	The square brackets prevent Postfix from doing lookups of the MX DNS record for the address in square brackets. Makes sense for IP addresses.
.example.com	smtp:mail.anotherdomain.tld	Mail for any subdomain of example.com is delivered to mail.anotherdomain.tld.
*	smtp:mail.anotherdomain.tld	All emails are delivered to mail.anotherdomain.tld.
joe@example.com	smtp:mail.anotherdomain.tld	Emails for joe@example.com are delivered to mail.anotherdomain.tld.