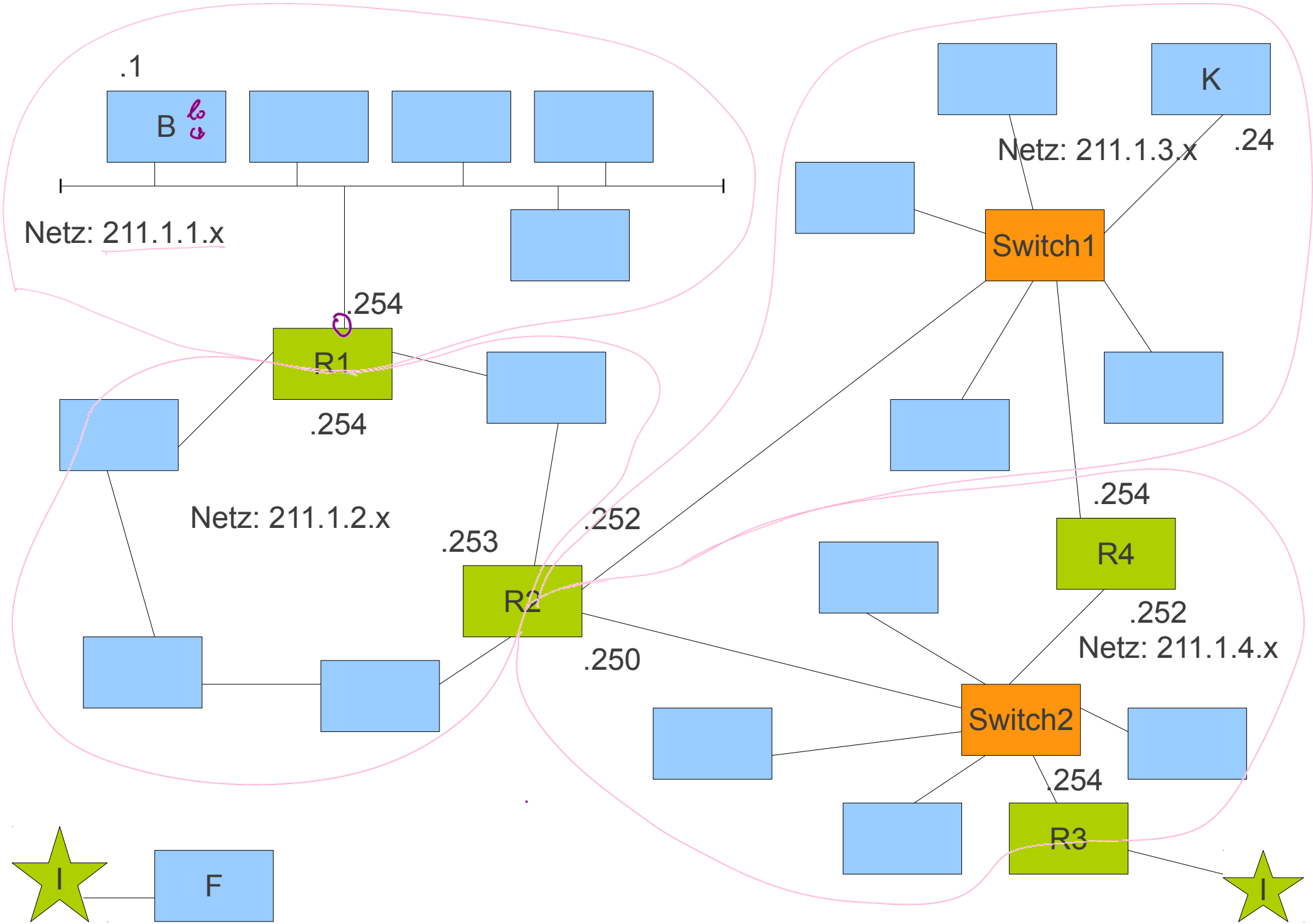
.1
B
Netz: 211.1.1.x
.254
R1
.254
Netz: 211.1.2.x
.253
.252
R2
.250
K
Netz: 211.1.3.x
.24
Switch1
.254
R4
.252
Netz: 211.1.4.x
Switch2
.254
R3
I
F
I

Same as the arp table each device has a routing table.
This defines where to send packets to.

Command line: route -print
netstat -r

Example: Routing table of B

Destination IP	Destination Subnet-mask	Router	Interface
127.0.0.1	255.0.0.0	—	localhost
211.1.1.0	255.255.255.0	—	B.1
0.0.0.0 ("default")	0.0.0.0	211.1.1.254 (R1.1)	B.1

here: naming scheme: name.network 3rd byte

The sequence does not matter. Evaluated from special to general rules.

Task: Routing table of R1

127.0.0.1	255.0.0.0	—	lo
211.1.1.0	255.255.255.0	—	R1.1
211.1.2.0	255.255.255.0	—	R1.2
0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	211.1.2.253 (R2.2)	R1.2

Task: Routing table of R2:

IP Dest	Subnet Dest	Router	Interface
127.0.0.0	255.0.0.0	—	lo
211.1.2.0	255.255.255.0	—	R2.2
211.1.3.0	255.255.255.0	—	R2.3
211.1.4.0	255.255.255.0	—	R2.4
0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	(R3) 211.1.4.254	R2.4
211.1.1.0	255.255.255.0	(R1) 211.1.2.254	R2.2

Just for exercise: Routing table of R4:

127.0.0.0	255.0.0.0	—	lo
211.1.3.0	255.255.255.0	—	R4.3
211.1.4.0	255.255.255.0	—	R4.4
211.1.2.0	255.255.255.0	(R2.4) 211.1.4.250	R4.4
0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	(R3) 211.1.4.254	R4.4
211.1.1.0	255.255.255.0	(R2.3) 211.1.3.252	R4.3

If you send the packet from B to K: What are the addresses in each step?

	B → R1.1
MAC Source	MAC (B)
MAC Dest.	MAC (R1.1)
IP Source	
IP Dest	