Interpreting the entries in the routing table

Remote Network Entry Identifiers

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>192.168.10.0/24</td>
<td>209.165.200.224/30</td>
<td>10.1.1.0/24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PC1</td>
<td>G0/0</td>
<td>R1</td>
<td>R2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>192.168.11.0/24</td>
<td>10.1.2.0/24</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PC2</td>
<td>G0/1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Legend
- Identifies how the network was learned by the router.
- Identifies the destination network.
- Identifies the administrative distance (trustworthiness) of the route source.
- Identifies the metric to reach the remote network.
- Identifies the next-hop IP address to reach the remote network.
- Identifies the amount of elapsed time since the network was discovered.
- Identifies the outgoing interface on the router to reach the destination network.
Directly connected IPv6 Routes

- The `show ipv6 route` command shows the ipv6 networks and routes installed in the routing table.
A level 1 parent route is a level 1 network route that is subnetted.

A parent route can never be an ultimate route.
6. The router continues searching level 1 supernet routes in the routing table for a match, including the default route, if there is one.

7. If there is now a lesser match with a level 1 supernet or default routes, the router uses that route to forward the packet.

8. If there is not a match with any route in the routing table, the router drops the packet.