



## LLDP Commands

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This chapter contains the following sections:

- [clear lldp statistics](#), on page 2
- [clear lldp table](#) , on page 3
- [lldp chassis-id](#), on page 4
- [lldp hold-multiplier](#), on page 5
- [lldp lldpdu](#) , on page 6
- [lldp management-address](#), on page 7
- [lldp med](#), on page 8
- [lldp med notifications topology-change](#), on page 9
- [lldp med fast-start repeat-count](#), on page 10
- [lldp med location](#), on page 11
- [lldp med network-policy \(global\)](#), on page 12
- [lldp med network-policy \(interface\)](#), on page 14
- [lldp med network-policy voice auto](#), on page 15
- [lldp notifications](#), on page 16
- [lldp notifications interval](#), on page 17
- [lldp optional-tlv](#), on page 18
- [lldp optional-tlv 802.1](#), on page 19
- [lldp run](#) , on page 20
- [lldp receive](#) , on page 21
- [lldp reinit](#) , on page 22
- [lldp timer](#), on page 23
- [lldp transmit](#) , on page 24
- [lldp tx-delay](#), on page 25
- [show lldp configuration](#), on page 26
- [show lldp local](#), on page 28
- [show lldp local tlvs-overloading](#), on page 30
- [show lldp med configuration](#), on page 31
- [show lldp neighbors](#), on page 32
- [show lldp statistics](#), on page 36

# clear lldp statistics

Use the **clear lldp statistics** command in Privileged EXEC mode to clear LLDP statistics on device.

## Syntax

```
clear lldp statistics [global | interface-id]
```

## Parameters

- **global**—(Optional) clears only the global LLDP table statistics.
- **interface-id**—(Optional) Clears the counters only for specified port ID

## Default Configuration

Clears all LLDP statistics - global statistics and all interface counters.

## Command Mode

Privileged EXEC mode

## User Guidelines

Use the command **clear lldp statistics** without parameters to clear all LLDP statistics on device. This clears both global LLDP table statistics and all the interface counters.

Use the **clear lldp statistics global** to clear only the global LLDP table statistics.

Use the **clear lldp statistics interface-id** command to clear the counters of the given interface.

## Examples

The following example clears lldp counter from interface gi1/0/1

```
switchxxxxx# clear lldp statistics gi1/0/1
```

# clear lldp table

To clear the neighbors table for all ports or for a specific port, use the **clear lldp table** command in Privileged EXEC mode.

## Syntax

```
clear lldp table [interface-id]
```

## Parameters

**interface-id**—(Optional) Specifies a port ID.

## Default Configuration

If no interface is specified, the default is to clear the LLDP table for all ports.

## Command Mode

Privileged EXEC mode

## Example

```
switchxxxxxx# clear lldp table gi1/0/1
```

# lldp chassis-id

To configure the source of the chassis ID of the port, use the **lldp chassis-id** Global Configuration mode command. To restore the chassis ID source to default, use the **no** form of this command.

## Syntax

**lldp chassis-id** /*mac-address* / *host-name*/

**no lldp chassis-id**

## Parameters

- **mac-address**—Specifies the chassis ID to use the device MAC address.
- **host-name**—Specifies the chassis ID to use the device configured host name.

## Default Configuration

MAC address.

## Command Mode

Global Configuration mode

## User Guidelines

The host name should be configured to be a unique value.

If the chassis ID configured to be used in LLDP packets is empty, LLDP uses the default chassis ID (specified above).

## Example

The following example configures the chassis ID to be the MAC address.

```
switchxxxxx(config)# lldp chassis-id mac-address
```

# lldp hold-multiplier

To specify how long the receiving device holds a LLDP packet before discarding it, use the **lldp hold-multiplier** Global Configuration mode command. To restore the default configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

## Syntax

**lldp hold-multiplier** *number*

**no lldp hold-multiplier**

## Parameters

**hold-multiplier** *number*—Specifies the LLDP packet hold time interval as a multiple of the LLDP timer value (range: 2-10).

## Default Configuration

The default LLDP hold multiplier is 4.

## Command Mode

Global Configuration mode

## User Guidelines

The actual Time-To-Live (TTL) value of LLDP frames is calculated by the following formula:

$$\text{TTL} = \min(65535, \text{LLDP-Timer} * \text{LLDP-hold-multiplier})$$

For example, if the value of the LLDP timer is 30 seconds, and the value of the LLDP hold multiplier is 4, then the value 120 is encoded in the TTL field of the LLDP header.

## Example

The following example sets the LLDP packet hold time interval to 90 seconds.

```
switchxxxxxx(config)# lldp timer 30
switchxxxxxx(config)# lldp hold-multiplier 3
```

# lldp lldpdu

To define LLDP packet handling when LLDP is globally disabled, use the **lldp lldpdu** Global Configuration mode command. To restore the default configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

## Syntax

```
lldp lldpdu {filtering | flooding}
```

```
no lldp lldpdu
```

## Parameters

- **filtering**—Specifies that when LLDP is globally disabled, LLDP packets are filtered (deleted).
- **flooding**—Specifies that when LLDP is globally disabled, LLDP packets are flooded (forwarded to all interfaces).

## Default Configuration

LLDP packets are filtered when LLDP is globally disabled.

## Command Mode

Global Configuration mode

## User Guidelines

If the STP mode is MSTP, the LLDP packet handling mode cannot be set to **flooding** and vice versa.

If LLDP is globally disabled, and the LLDP packet handling mode is **flooding**, LLDP packets are treated as data packets with the following exceptions:

- VLAN ingress rules are not applied to LLDP packets. The LLDP packets are trapped on all ports for which the STP state is Forwarding.
- Default **deny-all** rules are not applied to LLDP packets.
- VLAN egress rules are not applied to LLDP packets. The LLDP packets are flooded to all ports for which the STP state is Forwarding.
- LLDP packets are sent as untagged.

## Example

The following example sets the LLDP packet handling mode to Flooding when LLDP is globally disabled.

```
switchxxxxxx(config)# lldp lldpdu flooding
```

# lldp management-address

To specify the management address advertised by an interface, use the **lldp management-address** Interface (Ethernet) Configuration mode command. To stop advertising management address information, use the **no** form of this command.

## Syntax

```
lldp management-address {ip-address / none / automatic [interface-id]}
```

```
no lldp management-address
```

## Parameters

- **ip-address**—Specifies the static management address to advertise.
- **none**—Specifies that no address is advertised.
- **automatic**—Specifies that the software automatically selects a management address to advertise from all the IP addresses of the product. In case of multiple IP addresses, the software selects the lowest IP address among the dynamic IP addresses. If there are no dynamic addresses, the software selects the lowest IP address among the static IP addresses.
- **automatic interface-id**—Specifies that the software automatically selects a management address to advertise from the IP addresses that are configured on the interface ID. In case of multiple IP addresses, the software selects the lowest IP address among the dynamic IP addresses of the interface. If there are no dynamic addresses, the software selects the lowest IP address among the static IP addresses of the interface. The interface ID can be one of the following types: Ethernet port, port-channel or VLAN. Note that if the port or port-channel are members in a VLAN that has an IP address, that address is not included because the address is associated with the VLAN.

## Default Configuration

No IP address is advertised.

The default advertisement is **automatic**.

## Command Mode

Interface (Ethernet) Configuration mode

## User Guidelines

Each port can advertise one IP address.

## Example

The following example sets the LLDP management address advertisement mode to **automatic** on gi1/0/2.

```
switchxxxxxx(config)# interface gi1/0/2
switchxxxxxx(config-if)# lldp management-address automatic
```

# lldp med

To enable or disable LLDP Media Endpoint Discovery (MED) on a port, use the **lldp med** Interface (Ethernet) Configuration mode command. To return to the default state, use the **no** form of this command.

## Syntax

```
lldp med {enable [tlv ... tlv4] | disable}
```

```
no lldp med
```

## Parameters

- **enable**—Enable LLDP MED
- **tlv**—Specifies the TLV that should be included. Available TLVs are: Network-Policy, Location, and POE-PSE, Inventory. The Capabilities TLV is always included if LLDP-MED is enabled.
- **disable**—Disable LLDP MED on the port

## Default Configuration

Enabled with network-policy TLV

## Command Mode

Interface (Ethernet) Configuration mode

## Example

The following example enables LLDP MED with the **location** TLV on gi1/0/3.

```
switchxxxxxx(config)# interface gi1/0/3
switchxxxxxx(config-if)# lldp med enable location
```



# lldp med notifications topology-change

To enable sending LLDP MED topology change notifications on a port, use the **lldp med notifications topology-change** Interface (Ethernet) Configuration mode command. To restore the default configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

## Syntax

```
lldp med notifications topology-change /enable / disable/  
no lldp med notifications topology-change
```

## Parameters

- **enable**—Enables sending LLDP MED topology change notifications.
- **disable**—Disables sending LLDP MED topology change notifications.

## Default Configuration

Disable is the default.

## Command Mode

Interface (Ethernet) Configuration mode

## Example

The following example enables sending LLDP MED topology change notifications on gi1/0/2.

```
switchxxxxxx(config)# interface gi1/0/2  
switchxxxxxx(config-if)# lldp med notifications topology-change enable
```

## lldp med fast-start repeat-count

When a port comes up, LLDP can send packets more quickly than usual using its fast-start mechanism.

To configure the number of packets that is sent during the activation of the fast start mechanism, use the **lldp med fast-start repeat-count** Global Configuration mode command. To return to default, use the **no** form of this command.

### Syntax

```
lldp med fast-start repeat-count number
```

```
no lldp med fast-start repeat-count
```

### Parameters

**repeat-count** *number*—Specifies the number of times the fast start LLDPDU is being sent during the activation of the fast start mechanism. The range is 1-10.

### Default Configuration

```
3
```

### Command Mode

Global Configuration mode

### Example

```
switchxxxxxx(config)# lldp med fast-start repeat-count 4
```

# lldp med location

To configure the location information for the LLDP Media Endpoint Discovery (MED) for a port, use the **lldp med location** Interface (Ethernet) Configuration mode command. To delete location information for a port, use the **no** form of this command.

## Syntax

```
lldp med location {{coordinate data} | {civic-address data} | {ecs-elin data}}
```

```
no lldp med location /coordinate / civic-address / ecs-elin/
```

## Parameters

- **coordinate data**—Specifies the location data as coordinates in hexadecimal format.
- **civic-address data**—Specifies the location data as a civic address in hexadecimal format.
- **ecs-elin data**—Specifies the location data as an Emergency Call Service Emergency Location Identification Number (ECS ELIN) in hexadecimal format.
- **data**—Specifies the location data in the format defined in ANSI/TIA 1057: dotted hexadecimal data: Each byte in a hexadecimal character string is two hexadecimal digits. Bytes are separated by a period or colon. (Length: coordinate: 16 bytes. Civic-address: 6-160 bytes. Ecs-elin: 10-25 bytes)

## Default Configuration

The location is not configured.

## Command Mode

Interface (Ethernet) Configuration mode

## Example

The following example configures the LLDP MED location information on gi1/0/2 as a civic address.

```
switchxxxxxx(config)# interface gi1/0/2  
switchxxxxxx(config-if)# lldp med location civic-address 616263646566
```

## lldp med network-policy (global)

To define a LLDP MED network policy, use the **lldp med network-policy** Global Configuration mode command. For voice applications, it is simpler to use [lldp med network-policy voice auto](#), on page 15.

The **lldp med network-policy** command creates the network policy, which is attached to a port by [lldp med network-policy \(interface\)](#), on page 14.

The network policy defines how LLDP packets are constructed.

To remove LLDP MED network policy, use the **no** form of this command.

### Syntax

```
lldp med network-policy number application [vlan vlan-id] [vlan-type {tagged / untagged}] [up priority]  
[dscp value]
```

```
no lldp med network-policy number
```

### Parameters

- **number**—Network policy sequential number. The range is 1-32.
- **application**—The name or the number of the primary function of the application defined for this network policy. Available application names are:
  - voice
  - voice-signaling
  - guest-voice
  - guest-voice-signaling
  - softphone-voice
  - video-conferencing
  - streaming-video
  - video-signaling
- **vlan** *vlan-id*—(Optional) VLAN identifier for the application.
- **vlan-type**—(Optional) Specifies if the application is using a tagged or an untagged VLAN.
- **up** *priority*—(Optional) User Priority (Layer 2 priority) to be used for the specified application.
- **dscp** *value*—(Optional) DSCP value to be used for the specified application.

### Default Configuration

No network policy is defined.

### Command Mode

Global Configuration mode

### User Guidelines

Use the **lldp med network-policy** Interface Configuration command to attach a network policy to a port. Up to 32 network policies can be defined.

### Example

This example creates a network policy for the voice-signal application and attaches it to port 1. LLDP packets sent on port 1 will contain the information defined in the network policy.

```
switchxxxxxx(config)# lldp med network-policy 1 voice-signaling vlan 1 vlan-type untagged
                        up 1 dscp 2
switchxxxxxx(config)# interface gi1/0/1
switchxxxxxx(config-if)# lldp med network-policy add 1
```

## lldp med network-policy (interface)

To attach or remove an LLDP MED network policy on a port, use the **lldp med network-policy** Interface (Ethernet) Configuration mode command. Network policies are created in [lldp med network-policy \(global\)](#), on page 12.

To remove all the LLDP MED network policies from the port, use the **no** form of this command.

### Syntax

**lldp med network-policy** {**add** / **remove**} *number*

**no lldp med network-policy** *number*

### Parameters

- **add/remove** *number*—Attaches/removes the specified network policy to the interface.
- **number**—Specifies the network policy sequential number. The range is 1-32

### Default Configuration

No network policy is attached to the interface.

### Command Mode

Interface (Ethernet) Configuration mode

### User Guidelines

For each port, only one network policy per application (voice, voice-signaling, etc.) can be defined.

### Example

This example creates a network policy for the voice-signaling application and attaches it to port 1. LLDP packets sent on port 1 will contain the information defined in the network policy.

```
switchxxxxxx(config)# lldp med network-policy 1 voice-signaling vlan 1 vlan-type untagged
up 1 dscp 2
switchxxxxxx(config)# interface gil/0/1
switchxxxxxx(config-if)# lldp med network-policy add 1
```

# lldp med network-policy voice auto

A network policy for voice LLDP packets can be created by using the [lldp med network-policy \(global\), on page 12](#). The **lldp med network-policy voice auto** Global Configuration mode is simpler in that it uses the configuration of the Voice application to create the network policy instead of the user having to manually configure it.

This command generates an LLDP MED network policy for voice, if the voice VLAN operation mode is **auto voice VLAN**. The voice VLAN, 802.1p priority, and the DSCP of the voice VLAN are used in the policy.

To disable this mode, use the **no** form of this command.

The network policy is attached automatically to the voice VLAN.

## Syntax

**lldp med network-policy voice auto**

**no lldp med network-policy voice auto**

## Parameters

This command has no arguments or keywords.

## Default Configuration

None

## Command Mode

Global Configuration mode

## User Guidelines

In Auto mode, the Voice VLAN feature determines on which interfaces to advertise the network policy TLV with application type **voice**, and controls the parameters of that TLV.

To enable the auto generation of a network policy based on the auto voice VLAN, there must be no manually pre-configured network policies for the voice application

In Auto mode, you cannot manually define a network policy for the voice application using the [lldp med network-policy \(global\), on page 12](#) command.

## Example

```
switchxxxxxx(config)# lldp med network-policy voice auto
```

# lldp notifications

To enable/disable sending LLDP notifications on an interface, use the **lldp notifications** Interface (Ethernet) Configuration mode command. To restore the default configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

## Syntax

**lldp notifications** */enable / disable/*

**no lldp notifications**

## Parameters

- **enable**—Enables sending LLDP notifications.
- **disable**—Disables sending LLDP notifications.

## Default Configuration

Disabled.

## Command Mode

Interface (Ethernet) Configuration mode

## Example

The following example enables sending LLDP notifications on gi1/0/1.

```
switchxxxxxx(config)# interface gi1/0/1  
switchxxxxxx(config-if)# lldp notifications enable
```



# lldp notifications interval

To configure the maximum transmission rate of LLDP notifications, use the **lldp notifications interval** Global Configuration mode command. To return to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

## Syntax

**lldp notifications interval** *seconds*

**no lldp notifications interval**

## Parameters

**interval** *seconds*—The device does not send more than a single notification in the indicated period (range: 5–3600).

## Default Configuration

5 seconds

## Command Mode

Global Configuration mode

## Example

```
switchxxxxxx(config)# lldp notifications interval 10
```

## lldp optional-tlv

To specify which optional TLVs are transmitted, use the **lldp optional-tlv** Interface (Ethernet) Configuration mode command. To restore the default configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

### Syntax

```
lldp optional-tlv tlv [tlv2 ... tlv5 | none]
```

### Parameters

- **tlv**—Specifies the TLVs to be included. Available optional TLVs are: port-desc, sys-name, sys-desc, sys-cap, 802.3-mac-phy, 802.3-lag, 802.3-max-frame-size, Power-via-MDI , 4-wirePower-via-MDI.
- **none**—(Optional) Clear all optional TLVs from the interface.

If the 802.1 protocol is selected, see the command below.

### Default Configuration

The following TLV are transmitted:

- sys-name
- sys-cap

### Command Mode

Interface (Ethernet) Configuration mode

### Example

The following example specifies that the port description TLV is transmitted on gi1/0/2.

```
switchxxxxxx(config)# interface gi1/0/2
switchxxxxxx(config-if)# lldp optional-tlv port-desc
```

## lldp optional-tlv 802.1

To specify whether to transmit the 802.1 TLV, use the **lldp optional-tlv 802.1** Interface (Ethernet) Configuration mode command. To revert to the default setting, use the **no** form of this command.

### Syntax

**lldp optional-tlv 802.1 pvid** *{enable / disable}* - The PVID is advertised or not advertised.

**no lldp optional-tlv 802.1 pvid** - The PVID advertise state is returned to default.

**lldp optional-tlv 802.1 ppvid** *add ppvid* - The Protocol Port VLAN ID (PPVID) is advertised. The PPVID is the PVID that is used depending on the packet's protocol.

**lldp optional-tlv 802.1 ppvid** *remove ppvid* - The PPVID is not advertised.

**lldp optional-tlv 802.1 vlan** *add vlan-id* - This *vlan-id* is advertised.

**lldp optional-tlv 802.1 vlan** *remove vlan-id* - This *vlan-id* is not advertised.

**lldp optional-tlv 802.1 protocol** *add {stp / rstp / mstp / pause / 802.1x / lacp / gvrp}* - The protocols selected are advertised.

**lldp optional-tlv 802.1 protocol** *remove {stp / rstp / mstp / pause / 802.1x / lacp / gvrp}* - The protocols selected are not advertised.

### Parameters

- **lldp optional-tlv 802.1 pvid** *{enable / disable}*—Advertises or stop advertise the PVID of the port.
- **lldp optional-tlv 802.1 ppvid** *add/remove ppvid* —Adds/removes PPVID for advertising. (range: 0–4094). PPVID = 0 indicates that the port is not capable of supporting port and protocol VLANs and/or the port is not enabled with any protocol VLANs.
- **add/remove** *vlan-id*—Adds/removes VLAN for advertising (range: 1–4094).
- **add/remove** *{stp / rstp / mstp / pause / 802.1x / lacp / gvrp}*—Add specifies to advertise the specified protocols; remove specifies not to advertise the specified protocol.

### Default Configuration

The following 802.1 TLV is transmitted:

### Command Mode

Interface (Ethernet) Configuration mode

### Example

```
switchxxxxxx(config)# lldp optional-tlv 802.1 protocol add stp
```

# lldp run

To enable LLDP, use the **lldp run** Global Configuration mode command. To disable LLDP, use the **no** form of this command.

## Syntax

**lldp run**

**no lldp run**

## Parameters

This command has no arguments or keywords.

## Default Configuration

Enabled

## Command Mode

Global Configuration mode

## Example

```
switchxxxxxx(config)# lldp run
```

# lldp receive

To enable receiving LLDP on an interface, use the **lldp receive** Interface (Ethernet) Configuration mode command. To stop receiving LLDP on an Interface (Ethernet) Configuration mode interface, use the **no** form of this command.

## Syntax

**lldp receive**

**no lldp receive**

## Parameters

This command has no arguments or keywords.

## Default Configuration

Enabled

## Command Mode

Interface (Ethernet) Configuration mode

## User Guidelines

LLDP manages LAG ports individually. LLDP data received through LAG ports is stored individually per port.

LLDP operation on a port is not dependent on the STP state of a port. I.e. LLDP frames are received on blocked ports.

If a port is controlled by 802.1x, LLDP operates only if the port is authorized.

## Example

```
switchxxxxxx(config)# interface gi1/0/1  
switchxxxxxx(config-if)# lldp receive
```

# lldp reinit

To specify the minimum time an LLDP port waits before reinitializing LLDP transmission, use the **lldp reinit** Global Configuration mode command. To revert to the default setting, use the **no** form of this command.

## Syntax

**lldp reinit** *seconds*

**no lldp reinit**

## Parameters

**reinit** *seconds*—Specifies the minimum time in seconds an LLDP port waits before reinitializing LLDP transmission. (Range: 1–10)

## Default Configuration

2 seconds

## Command Mode

Global Configuration mode

## Example

```
switchxxxxxx(config)# lldp reinit 4
```

# lldp timer

To specify how often the software sends LLDP updates, use the **lldp timer** Global Configuration mode command. To restore the default configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

## Syntax

**lldp timer** *seconds*

**no lldp timer**

## Parameters

**timer** *seconds*—Specifies, in seconds, how often the software sends LLDP updates (range: 5-32768 seconds).

## Default Configuration

30 seconds.

## Command Mode

Global Configuration mode

## Example

The following example sets the interval for sending LLDP updates to 60 seconds.

```
switchxxxxxx(config)# lldp timer 60
```

# lldp transmit

To enable transmitting LLDP on an interface use the **lldp transmit** Interface (Ethernet) Configuration mode command. Use the **no** form of this command to stop transmitting LLDP on an interface,

## Syntax

**lldp transmit**

**no lldp transmit**

## Parameters

This command has no arguments or keywords.

## Default Configuration

Enabled

## Command Mode

Interface (Ethernet) Configuration mode

switchxxxxxx(config-if)#

## User Guidelines

LLDP manages LAG ports individually. LLDP sends separate advertisements on each port in a LAG.

LLDP operation on a port is not dependent on the STP state of a port. I.e. LLDP frames are sent on blocked ports.

If a port is controlled by 802.1x, LLDP operates only if the port is authorized.

## Example

```
switchxxxxxx(config)# interface gil/0/1
switchxxxxxx(config-if)# lldp transmit
```



# lldp tx-delay

To set the delay between successive LLDP frame transmissions initiated by value/status changes in the LLDP local systems MIB, use the **lldp tx-delay** Global Configuration mode command. To restore the default configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

## Syntax

**lldp tx-delay** *seconds*

**no lldp tx-delay**

## Parameters

**tx-delay** *seconds*—Specifies the delay in seconds between successive LLDP frame transmissions initiated by value/status changes in the LLDP local systems MIB (range: 1-8192 seconds).

## Default Configuration

The default LLDP frame transmission delay is 2 seconds.

## Command Mode

Global Configuration mode

## User Guidelines

It is recommended that the tx-delay be less than 25% of the LLDP timer interval.

## Example

The following example sets the LLDP transmission delay to 10 seconds.

```
switchxxxxxx(config)# lldp tx-delay 10
```

# show lldp configuration

To display the LLDP configuration for all ports or for a specific port, use the **show lldp configuration** Privileged EXEC mode command.

## Syntax

**show lldp configuration** [*interface-id* | **detailed**]

## Parameters

- **interface-id**—(Optional) Specifies the port ID.
- **detailed**—(Optional) Displays information for non-present ports in addition to present ports.

## Default Configuration

Display for all ports. If detailed is not used, only present ports are displayed.

## Command Mode

Privileged EXEC mode

### Example 1 - Display LLDP configuration for all ports.

```
switchxxxxxx# show lldp configuration
State: Enabled
Timer: 30 Seconds
Hold multiplier: 4
Reinit delay: 2 Seconds
Tx delay: 2 Seconds
Notifications interval: 5 seconds
LLDP packets handling: Filtering
```

Port	State	Optional TLVs	Address	Notifications
gil/0/1	RX,TX	PD, SN, SD, SC	, 4W 172.16.1.1	Disabled
gil/0/2	TX	PD, SN	172.16.1.1	Disabled
gil/0/3	RX,TX	PD, SN, SD, SC	None	Disabled
gil/0/4	RX,TX	D, SN, SD, SC	automatic	Disabled

### Example 2 - Display LLDP configuration for port 1.

```
switchxxxxxx# show lldp configuration gil/0/1
State: Enabled
Timer: 30 Seconds
Hold multiplier: 4
Reinit delay: 2 Seconds
Tx delay: 2 Seconds
Notifications interval: 5 seconds
LLDP packets handling: Filtering
Chassis ID: mac-address
```

Port	State	Optional TLVs	Address	Notifications
gil/0/1	RX, TX	PD, SN, SD, SC, 4W	72.16.1.1	Disabled

802.3 optional TLVs: 802.3-mac-phy, 802.3-lag, 802.3-max-frame-size  
802.1 optional TLVs  
PVID: Enabled  
PPVIDs: 0, 1, 92

VLANs: 1, 92  
 Protocols: 802.1x

The following table describes the significant fields shown in the display:

Field	Description
<b>Timer</b>	The time interval between LLDP updates.
<b>Hold multiplier</b>	The amount of time (as a multiple of the timer interval) that the receiving device holds a LLDP packet before discarding it.
<b>Reinit timer</b>	The minimum time interval an LLDP port waits before re-initializing an LLDP transmission.
<b>Tx delay</b>	The delay between successive LLDP frame transmissions initiated by value/status changes in the LLDP local systems MIB.
<b>Port</b>	The port number.
<b>State</b>	The port's LLDP state.
<b>Optional TLVs</b>	Optional TLVs that are advertised. Possible values are: PD - Port description SN - System name SD - System description SC - System capabilities 4W - 4 wire spare pair capability
<b>Address</b>	The management address that is advertised.
<b>Notifications</b>	Indicates whether LLDP notifications are enabled or disabled.
<b>PVID</b>	Port VLAN ID advertised.
<b>PPVID</b>	Protocol Port VLAN ID advertised.
<b>Protocols</b>	Protocols advertised.

# show lldp local

To display the LLDP information that is advertised from a specific port, use the **show lldp local** Privileged EXEC mode command.

## Syntax

```
show lldp local interface-id
```

## Parameters

**Interface-id**— Specifies a port ID.

## Default Configuration

N/A.

## Command Mode

Privileged EXEC mode

## Example

The following examples display LLDP information that is advertised from gi1/0/1 and 2.

```
switchxxxxxx# show lldp local gi1/0/1
Device ID: 0060.704C.73FF
Port ID: gi1/0/1
Capabilities: Bridge
System Name: ts-7800-1
System description:
Port description:
Management address: 172.16.1.8
802.3 MAC/PHY Configuration/Status
Auto-negotiation support: Supported
Auto-negotiation status: Enabled
Auto-negotiation Advertised Capabilities: 100BASE-TX full duplex, 1000BASE-T full duplex
Operational MAU type: 1000BaseTFD
802.3 Link Aggregation
Aggregation capability: Capable of being aggregated
Aggregation status: Not currently in aggregation
Aggregation port ID: 1
802.3 Maximum Frame Size: 1522
Power Type: Type 1 PSE
Power Source: Primary Power Source
Power Priority: Unknown
PSE Allocated Power Value: 30
4-Pair POE supported: Yes
Spare Pair Detection/Classification required: Yes
PD Spare Pair Desired State: Enabled
802.3 EEE
Local Tx: 30 usec
Local Rx: 25 usec
Remote Tx Echo: 30 usec
Remote Rx Echo: 25 usec
802.1 PVID: 1
802.1 PPVID: 2 supported, enabled
802.1 VLAN: 2 (VLAN2)
```

```
802.1 Protocol: 88 08 00 01 (PAUSE)
LLDP-MED capabilities: Network Policy, Location Identification
LLDP-MED Device type: Network Connectivity
LLDP-MED Network policy
Application type: Voice
Flags: Tagged VLAN
VLAN ID: 2
Layer 2 priority: 0
DSCP: 0
LLDP-MED Power over Ethernet
Device Type: Power Sourcing Entity
Power source: Primary Power Source
Power priority: High
Power value: 9.6 Watts
LLDP-MED Location
Coordinates: 54:53:c1:f7:51:57:50:ba:5b:97:27:80:00:00:67:01
Hardware Revision: B1
Firmware Revision: A1
Software Revision: 3.8
Serial number: 7978399
Manufacturer name: Manufacturer
Model name: Model 1
Asset ID: Asset 123
switchxxxxxx# show lldp local gi1/0/2
LLDP is disabled.
```

## show lldp local tlvs-overloading

When an LLDP packet contains too much information for one packet, this is called overloading. To display the status of TLVs overloading of the LLDP on all ports or on a specific port, use the **show lldp local tlvs-overloading** EXEC mode command.

### Syntax

```
show lldp local tlvs-overloading [interface-id]
```

### Parameters

**interface-id**—(Optional) Specifies a port ID.

### Default Configuration

If no port ID is entered, the command displays information for all ports.

### Command Mode

User EXEC mode

### User Guidelines

The command calculates the overloading status of the current LLDP configuration, and not for the last LLDP packet that was sent.

### Example

```
switchxxxxxx# show lldp local tlvs-overloading gi1/0/1
TLVs Group           Bytes      Status
-----
Mandatory            31         Transmitted
LLDP-MED Capabilities 9          Transmitted
LLDP-MED Location    200        Transmitted
802.1                 1360       Overloading
Total: 1600 bytes
Left: 100 bytes
```

# show lldp med configuration

To display the LLDP Media Endpoint Discovery (MED) configuration for all ports or for a specific port, use the **show lldp med configuration** Privileged EXEC mode command.

## Syntax

**show lldp med configuration** [*interface-id* | **detailed**]

## Parameters

- **interface-id**—(Optional) Specifies the port ID.
- **detailed**—(Optional) Displays information for non-present ports in addition to present ports.

## Default Configuration

If no port ID is entered, the command displays information for all ports. If detailed is not used, only present ports are displayed.

## Command Mode

Privileged EXEC mode

**Example 1** - The following example displays the LLDP MED configuration for all interfaces.

```
switchxxxxx# show lldp med configuration
Fast Start Repeat Count: 4.
lldp med network-policy voice: manual
Network policy 1
-----
Application type: voiceSignaling
VLAN ID: 1 untagged
Layer 2 priority: 0
DSCP: 0
Port      Capabilities  Network Policy Location  Notifications  Inventory
-----
gil/0/1   Yes           Yes      Yes      Enabled      Yes
gil/0/2   Yes           Yes      No       Enabled      No
gil/0/3   No            No       No       Enabled      No
```

**Example 2** - The following example displays the LLDP MED configuration for gil/0/1.

```
switchxxxxx# show lldp med configuration gil/0/1
Port      Capabilities  Network Policy Location  Notifications  Inventory
-----
gil/0/1   Yes           Yes      Yes      Enabled      Yes
Network policies:
Location:
Civic-address: 61:62:63:64:65:66
```

# show lldp neighbors

To display information about neighboring devices discovered using LLDP, use the **show lldp neighbors** Privileged EXEC mode command. The information can be displayed for all ports or for a specific port.

## Syntax

```
show lldp neighbors [interface-id]
```

## Parameters

**interface-id**—(Optional) Specifies a port ID.

## Default Configuration

If no port ID is entered, the command displays information for all ports.

## Command Mode

Privileged EXEC mode

## User Guidelines

A TLV value that cannot be displayed as an ASCII string is displayed as a hexadecimal string.

**Example 1** - The following example displays information about neighboring devices discovered using LLDP on all ports on which LLDP is enabled and who are up.

Location information, if it exists, is also displayed.

```
switchxxxxx# show lldp neighbors
System capability legend:
B - Bridge; R - Router; W - Wlan Access Point; T - telephone;
D - DOCSIS Cable Device; H - Host; r - Repeater;
TP - Two Ports MAC Relay; S - S-VLAN; C - C-VLAN; O - Other
Port Device ID      Port ID System Name Capabilities TTL
-----
gil/0/1 00:00:00:11:11:11 gil/0/1 ts-7800-2 B 90
gil/0/1 00:00:00:11:11:11 gil/0/1 ts-7800-2 B 90
gil/0/2 00:00:26:08:13:24 gil/0/3 ts-7900-1 B,R 90
gil/0/3 00:00:26:08:13:24 gil/0/2 ts-7900-2 W 90
```

**Example 2** - The following example displays information about neighboring devices discovered using LLDP on port 1.

```
switchxxxxx# show lldp neighbors gil/0/1
Device ID: 00:00:00:11:11:11
Port ID: gil/0/1
System Name: ts-7800-2
Capabilities: B
System description:
Port description:
Management address: 172.16.1.1
Time To Live: 90 seconds
802.3 MAC/PHY Configuration/Status
Auto-negotiation support: Supported.
Auto-negotiation status: Enabled.
Auto-negotiation Advertised Capabilities: 100BASE-TX full duplex, 1000BASE-T full duplex.
```



```

Operational MAU type: 1000BaseTFD
802.3 Power via MDI
MDI Power support Port Class: PD
PSE MDI Power Support: Not Supported
PSE MDI Power State: Not Enabled
PSE power pair control ability: Not supported.
PSE Power Pair: Signal
PSE Power class: 1
Power Type: Type 1 PSE
Power Source: Primary Power Source
Power Priority: Unknown
PD Requested Power Value: 30
4-Pair POE supported: Yes
Spare Pair Detection/Classification required: Yes
PD Spare Pair Desired State: Enabled
PD Spare Pair Operational State: Enabled
802.3 Link Aggregation
Aggregation capability: Capable of being aggregated
Aggregation status: Not currently in aggregation
Aggregation port ID: 1
802.3 Maximum Frame Size: 1522
802.3 EEE
Remote Tx: 25 usec
Remote Rx: 30 usec
Local Tx Echo: 30 usec
Local Rx Echo: 25 usec
802.1 PVID: 1
802.1 PPVID: 2 supported, enabled
802.1 VLAN: 2(VLAN2)
802.1 Protocol: 88 8E 01
LLDP-MED capabilities: Network Policy.
LLDP-MED Device type: Endpoint class 2.
LLDP-MED Network policy
Application type: Voice
Flags: Unknown policy
VLAN ID: 0
Layer 2 priority: 0
DSCP: 0
LLDP-MED Power over Ethernet
Device Type: Power Device
Power source: Primary power
Power priority: High
Power value: 9.6 Watts
Hardware revision: 2.1
Firmware revision: 2.3
Software revision: 2.7.1
Serial number: LM759846587
Manufacturer name: VP
Model name: TR12
Asset ID: 9
LLDP-MED Location
Coordinates: 54:53:c1:f7:51:57:50:ba:5b:97:27:80:00:00:67:01

```

The following table describes significant LLDP fields shown in the display:

Field	Description
<b>LLDP MED</b>	
LLDP MED - Network Policy	
<b>LLDP MED - Power Over Ethernet</b>	

Field	Description
<b>LLDP MED - Location</b>	
<b>Port</b>	The port number.
<b>Device ID</b>	The neighbor device's configured ID (name) or MAC address.
<b>Port ID</b>	The neighbor device's port ID.
<b>System name</b>	The neighbor device's administratively assigned name.
<b>Capabilities</b>	The capabilities discovered on the neighbor device. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• B - Bridge</li> <li>• R - Router</li> <li>• W - WLAN Access Point</li> <li>• T - Telephone</li> <li>• D - DOCSIS cable device</li> <li>• H - Host</li> <li>• r - Repeater</li> <li>• O - Other</li> </ul>
<b>System description</b>	The neighbor device's system description.
<b>Port description</b>	The neighbor device's port description.
<b>Management address</b>	The neighbor device's management address.
<b>Auto-negotiation support</b>	The auto-negotiation support status on the port. (supported or not supported)
<b>Auto-negotiation status</b>	The active status of auto-negotiation on the port. (enabled or disabled)
<b>Auto-negotiation Advertised Capabilities</b>	The port speed/duplex/flow-control capabilities advertised by the auto-negotiation.
<b>Operational MAU type</b>	The port MAU type.
<b>Power Source</b>	The power source utilized by a PSE or PD device. A PSE device advertises its power capability. The possible values are: Primary power source, Backup power source, Unknown Power source, PSE and local power source, Local Only power source and PSE only power source.
<b>Capabilities</b>	The sender's LLDP-MED capabilities.

Field	Description
<b>Device type</b>	The device type. Indicates whether the sender is a Network Connectivity Device or Endpoint Device, and if an Endpoint, to which Endpoint Class it belongs.
<b>Application type</b>	The primary function of the application defined for this network policy.
<b>Flags</b>	Flags. The possible values are:  Unknown policy: Policy is required by the device, but is currently unknown.  Tagged VLAN: The specified application type is using a tagged VLAN.  Untagged VLAN: The specified application type is using an Untagged VLAN.
<b>VLAN ID</b>	The VLAN identifier for the application.
<b>Layer 2 priority</b>	The Layer 2 priority used for the specified application.
<b>DSCP</b>	The DSCP value used for the specified application.
<b>Power type</b>	The device power type. The possible values are: Power Sourcing Entity (PSE) or Power Device (PD).
<b>Power Source</b>	The power source utilized by a PSE or PD device. A PSE device advertises its power capability. The possible values are: Primary power source and Backup power source. A PD device advertises its power source. The possible values are: Primary power, Local power, Primary and Local power.
<b>Power priority</b>	The PD device priority. A PSE device advertises the power priority configured for the port. A PD device advertises the power priority configured for the device. The possible values are: Critical, High and Low.
<b>Power value</b>	The total power in watts required by a PD device from a PSE device, or the total power a PSE device is capable of sourcing over a maximum length cable based on its current configuration.
<b>Coordinates, Civic address, ECS ELIN.</b>	The location information raw data.

# show lldp statistics

To display LLDP statistics on all ports or a specific port, use the show **lldp statistics** EXEC mode command.

## Syntax

**show lldp statistics** [*interface-id* | **detailed**]

## Parameters

- **interface-id**—(Optional) Specifies the port ID.
- **detailed**—(Optional) Displays information for non-present ports in addition to present ports.

## Default Configuration

If no port ID is entered, the command displays information for all ports. If detailed is not used, only present ports are displayed.

## Command Mode

User EXEC mode

## Example

```
switchxxxxxx# show lldp statistics
Tables Last Change Time: 14-Oct-2010 32:08:18
Tables Inserts: 26
Tables Deletes: 2
Tables Dropped: 0
Tables Ageouts: 1
```

Port	TX Frames		RX Frame		Discarded	RX TLVs	RX Ageouts
	Total	Total	Discarded	Errors		Unrecognized	Total
gil/0/1	730	850	0	0	0	0	0
gil/0/2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
gil/0/3	730	0	0	0	0	0	0
gil/0/4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

The following table describes significant LLDP fields shown in the display:

Field	Description
<b>LLDP MED</b>	
<b>LLDP MED - Power Over Ethernet</b>	
<b>LLDP MED - Location</b>	
<b>Port</b>	The port number.
<b>Device ID</b>	The neighbor device's configured ID (name) or MAC address.
<b>Port ID</b>	The neighbor device's port ID.

Field	Description
<b>System name</b>	The neighbor device's administratively assigned name.
<b>Capabilities</b>	The capabilities discovered on the neighbor device. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• B - Bridge</li> <li>• R - Router</li> <li>• W - WLAN Access Point</li> <li>• T - Telephone</li> <li>• D - DOCSIS cable device</li> <li>• H - Host</li> <li>• r - Repeater</li> <li>• O - Other</li> </ul>
<b>System description</b>	The neighbor device's system description.
<b>Port description</b>	The neighbor device's port description.
<b>Management address</b>	The neighbor device's management address.
<b>Auto-negotiation support</b>	The auto-negotiation support status on the port. (Supported or Not Supported)
<b>Auto-negotiation status</b>	The active status of auto-negotiation on the port. (Enabled or Disabled)
<b>Auto-negotiation Advertised Capabilities</b>	The port speed/duplex/flow-control capabilities advertised by the auto-negotiation.
<b>Operational MAU type</b>	The port MAU type.
<b>Capabilities</b>	The sender's LLDP-MED capabilities.
<b>Device type</b>	The device type. Indicates whether the sender is a Network Connectivity Device or Endpoint Device, and if an Endpoint, to which Endpoint Class it belongs.
LLDP MED - Network Policy	
<b>Application type</b>	The primary function of the application defined for this network policy.
<b>Flags</b>	Flags. The possible values are: Unknown policy: Policy is required by the device, but is currently unknown. Tagged VLAN: The specified application type is using a Tagged VLAN. Untagged VLAN: The specified application type is using an Untagged VLAN.

<b>Field</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>VLAN ID</b>	The VLAN identifier for the application.
<b>Layer 2 priority</b>	The Layer 2 priority used for the specified application.
<b>DSCP</b>	The DSCP value used for the specified application.
<b>Power type</b>	The device power type. The possible values are: Power Sourcing Entity (PSE) or Power Device (PD).
<b>Power Source</b>	The power source utilized by a PSE or PD device. A PSE device advertises its power capability. The possible values are: Primary power source and Backup power source. A PD device advertises its power source. The possible values are: Primary power, Local power, Primary and Local power.
<b>Power priority</b>	The PD device priority. A PSE device advertises the power priority configured for the port. A PD device advertises the power priority configured for the device. The possible values are: Critical, High and Low.
<b>Power value</b>	The total power in watts required by a PD device from a PSE device, or the total power a PSE device is capable of sourcing over a maximum length cable based on its current configuration.
<b>Coordinates, Civic address, ECS ELIN.</b>	The location information raw data.