

Turn LLDP off on a port

An M4250 builds its trunks from LLDP — so there is no “exclude this port from auto-trunking” switch to find. You turn LLDP off on the port instead. Five minutes in the switch’s own web interface, with a picture of every screen.

BEFORE YOU START

- The switch’s IP address, and an admin login.
- The **Main UI** — LLDP is not in the AV UI. Both are offered at the same address.
- Which ports you want changed. You can do any number at once.
- Nothing to install, and no command line. There is a CLI version at the back if you prefer it.

INSIDE

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FOR BEGINNERS

No command line.
About five minutes.
Every screen pictured.

Why this is the LLDP page

An M4250 forms auto-trunks by itself. When two NETGEAR AV switches see each other over LLDP, the link between them becomes a trunk without anyone asking for one. That is usually what you want, and occasionally it is not.

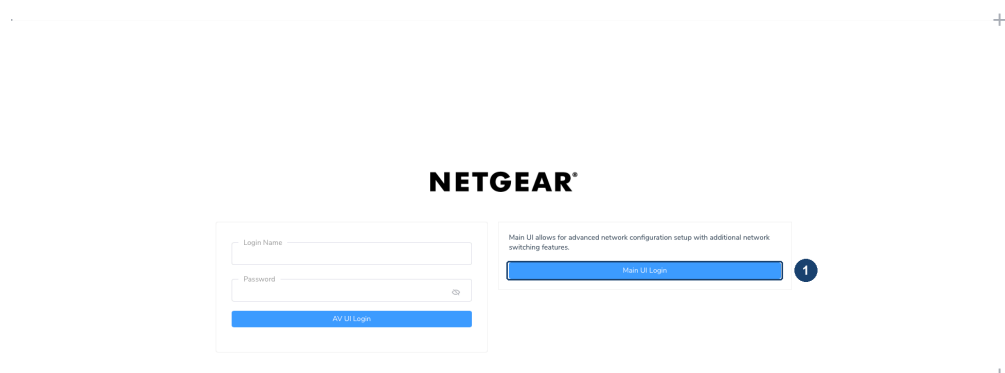
There is **no per-port auto-trunk setting** to turn off. The switch has a single global Auto-Trunk control, and it is all-or-nothing. Per port, the lever you actually have is LLDP: a port that does not speak LLDP cannot be seen as a trunk candidate.

So **“stop this port auto-trunking” and “turn LLDP off on this port” are the same job**. That is why a search for auto-trunk sends you here.

It is worth knowing what else that switches off before you do it — the last section spells it out, and it is short.

Open the Main UI

Browse to the switch's IP address. It offers two interfaces at the same address, and only one of them has LLDP in it.



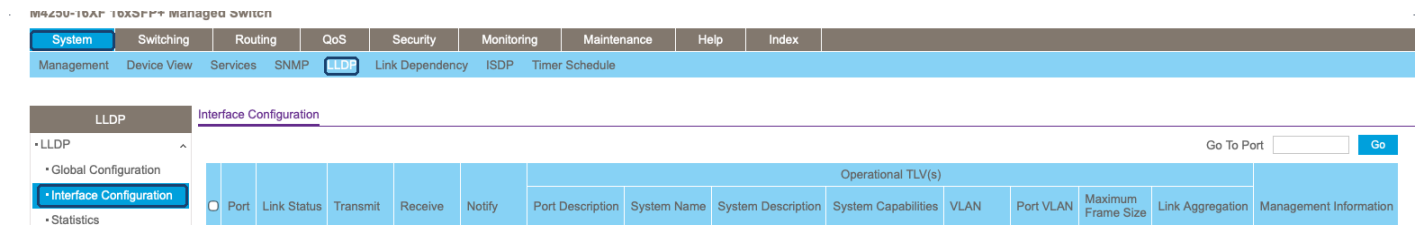
1 Main UI Login, on the right. The AV UI on the left is the simplified one and has no LLDP page.



Your switch admin username and password — the same pair you would use over SSH.

Find the page

Three clicks, in this order.



Top box: **System**, the first tab. Middle box: **LLDP**, in the blue row under it. Bottom box: **Interface Configuration**, in the list down the left.

You now have one row per port. Only three of the columns matter here — **Transmit**, **Receive** and **Notify**. Everything to the right of them is the list of optional details LLDP advertises, and you can leave all of it exactly as it is.

Change the ports

This page does not work the way most tables do, and it is the one thing that catches people.

☐	Port	Link Status	Transmit	Receive	Notify
			Disable ▾	Disable ▾	2 ▾
☐	0/1	Up	Enable	Enable	Disable
☐	0/2	Down	Enable	Enable	Disable
☐	0/3	Down	Enable	Enable	Disable
☐	0/4	Down	Enable	Enable	Disable
☐	0/5	Down	Enable	Enable	Disable
☐	0/6	Down	Enable	Enable	Disable
☐	0/7	Down	Enable	Enable	Disable
☐	0/8	Down	Enable	Enable	Disable
☐	0/9	Down	Enable	Enable	Disable
☐	0/10	Down	Enable	Enable	Disable
☐	0/11	Down	Enable	Enable	Disable
☐	0/12	Down	Enable	Enable	Disable
☒	0/13	Down	Enable	Enable	Disable
☒	0/14	Down	Enable	Enable	Disable
☒	0/15	Down	Enable	Enable	Disable
☒	0/16	Down	Enable	Enable	Disable

1 Tick the ports you want to change — as many as you like. **2** Set **Transmit** and **Receive** to **Disable** in the blank row *above* the ports, not in each port's own row.

Note the ticked rows still read *Enable*. Nothing has happened yet.

The dropdowns in that top row are an applicator, not a filter. Whatever you choose there is written to every ticked port when you press Apply.

Apply, then save



1 **Apply**, at the top right. The ticked rows change to **Disable** straight away.

Apply is not save. The change is live immediately, but it is in the running configuration only — the switch will come back with LLDP on again after its next power cycle.



2 The **disk icon**, top right beside *Welcome admin*. This writes the running configuration to the startup configuration. Do it before you walk away.

Check it

NETGEAR
M4250-16XF 16xSFP+ Managed Switch

System Switching Routing QoS Security Monitoring Maintenance Help Index
Management Device View Services SNMP LLDP Link Dependency ISDP Timer Schedule

LLDP Interface Configuration

Go To Port **Go**

Port	Link Status	Transmit	Receive	Notify	Operational TLV(s)								Management Information
					Port Description	System Name	System Description	System Capabilities	VLAN	Port VLAN	Maximum Frame Size	Link Aggregation	
☐ 0/1	Up	Enable	Enable	Disable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable
☐ 0/2	Down	Enable	Enable	Disable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable
☐ 0/3	Down	Enable	Enable	Disable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable
☐ 0/4	Down	Enable	Enable	Disable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable
☐ 0/5	Down	Enable	Enable	Disable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable
☐ 0/6	Down	Enable	Enable	Disable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable
☐ 0/7	Down	Enable	Enable	Disable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable
☐ 0/8	Down	Enable	Enable	Disable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable
☐ 0/9	Down	Enable	Enable	Disable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable
☐ 0/10	Down	Enable	Enable	Disable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable
☐ 0/11	Down	Enable	Enable	Disable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable
☐ 0/12	Down	Enable	Enable	Disable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable
☐ 0/13	Down	Disable	Disable	Disable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable
☐ 0/14	Down	Disable	Disable	Disable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable
☐ 0/15	Down	Disable	Disable	Disable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable
☐ 0/16	Down	Disable	Disable	Disable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable	Enable

The ports you ticked now read **Disable** under Transmit and Receive. Every other port is untouched.

What you actually changed

Transmit and Receive are two different things, and it is worth knowing which one you needed.

COLUMN	WHAT IT CONTROLS
Transmit	Whether this port advertises this switch to whatever is plugged into it. Off means the neighbour stops seeing this switch — and the link stops being eligible to auto-trunk. This is the half that does the job you came for.
Receive	Whether this port learns what is plugged into it . Off means this switch stops knowing its own neighbour there.
Notify	SNMP traps when a neighbour appears or disappears. Off by default, and nothing to do with auto-trunk.

Expect the neighbour to vanish from your monitoring. With Receive off, that port's neighbour column goes blank — in the switch's own *Remote Device Information* page, and in anything reading LLDP over SNMP, including Uplink Cockpit's Switchboard, where neighbour-loss alerting for that port stops as well.

That is the setting working, not a fault. **If you only wanted to stop the auto-trunk forming, turn off Transmit alone and leave Receive on.** You keep seeing what is plugged in.

The same thing from the command line

Over SSH, or the switch's own web terminal:

```
enable
configure
interface 0/13
no lldp transmit
no lldp receive
exit
write memory      > answer y
```

Ports on this platform are named 0/1 ... 0/16 — two parts, not 1/0/1. To put a port back, the same lines without `no`. `write memory` is the CLI's version of the disk icon, and it asks for confirmation before it does anything.

When it does not work

WHAT YOU SEE

WHAT IT USUALLY IS

No LLDP anywhere in the menus

You are in the AV UI. Log out and take **Main UI Login** instead.

The rows still say Enable

The value was typed into a port's own row rather than the applicator row above the ports, or Apply was not pressed.

It was right, and now it is not

The switch was power-cycled before the disk icon was pressed. Apply alone does not survive a reboot.

The trunk is still forming

Transmit is still on. Receive alone does not stop this switch being advertised to its neighbour.

A neighbour disappeared that you wanted

Receive is off on that port. Turn Receive back on and leave Transmit off.