Neighbor discovery

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Summary

Neighbor Discovery protocols allow us to find devices compatible with MNDP (MikroTik Neighbor Discovery Protocol), CDP (Cisco Discovery Protocol), or LLDP (Link Layer Discovery Protocol) in the Layer2 broadcast domain. It can be used to map out your network.

Neighbor list

The neighbor list shows all discovered neighbors in the Layer2 broadcast domain. It shows to which interface neighbor is connected, its IP/MAC addresses, and other related parameters. The list is read-only, an example of a neighbor list is provided below:

```
[admin@MikroTik] /ip neighbor print
# INTERFACE ADDRESS MAC-ADDRESS IDENTITY VERSION BOARD
0 ether13 192.168.33.2 00:0C:42:00:38:9F MikroTik 5.99 RB1100AHx2
1 ether11 1.1.1.4 00:0C:42:40:94:25 test-host 5.8 RB1000
2 Local 10.0.11.203 00:02:B9:3E:AD:E0 c2611-r1 Cisco I...
3 Local 10.0.11.47 00:0C:42:84:25:BA 11.47-750 5.7 RB750
4 Local 10.0.11.254 00:0C:42:70:04:83 tsys-swl 5.8 RB750G
5 Local 10.0.11.202 00:17:5A:90:66:08 c7200 Cisco I...
```

Sub-menu: /ip neighbor

Property	Description
address (IP)	The highest IP address configured on a discovered device
address6 (IPv6)	IPv6 address configured on a discovered device
age (time)	Time interval since last discovery packet
discovered-by (cdp lldp mndp)	Shows the list of protocols the neighbor has been discovered by. The property is available since RouterOS version 7.7.
board (string)	RouterBoard model. Displayed only to devices with installed RouterOS
identity (string)	Configured system identity
interface (string)	Interface name to which discovered device is connected
interface-name (string)	Interface name on the neighbor device connected to the L2 broadcast domain. Applies to CDP.
ipv6 (yes no)	Shows whether the device has IPv6 enabled.
mac-address (MAC)	Mac address of the remote device. Can be used to connect with mac-telnet.
platform (string)	Name of the platform. For example "MikroTik", "cisco", etc.
software-id (string)	RouterOS software ID on a remote device. Applies only to devices installed with RouterOS.
system-caps (string)	System capabilities reported by the Link-Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP).
system-caps-enabled (string)	Enabled system capabilities reported by the Link-Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP).
unpack (none simple uncompressed- headers uncompressed-all)	Shows the discovery packet compression type.

uptime (time)	Uptime of remote device. Shown only to devices installed with RouterOS.
version (string)	Version number of installed software on a remote device



Starting from RouterOS v6.45, the number of neighbor entries are limited to (total RAM in megabytes)*16 per interface to avoid memory exhaustion.

Discovery configuration

It is possible to change whether an interface participates in neighbor discovery or not using an Interface list. If the interface is included in the discovery interface list, it will send out basic information about the system and process received discovery packets broadcasted in the Layer2 network. Removing an interface from the interface list will disable both the discovery of neighbors on this interface and also the possibility of discovering this device itself on that interface.

/ip neighbor discovery-settings

Property	Description
discover-interface- list (string; Default: static)	Interface list on which members the discovery protocol will run on
Ildp-mac-phy- config (yes / no; Default: no)	Whether to send MAC/PHY Configuration/Status TLV in LLDP, which indicates the interface capabilities, current setting of the duplex status, bit rate, and auto-negotiation. Only applies to the Ethernet interfaces. While TLV is optional in LLDP, it is mandatory when sending LLDP-MED, meaning this TLV will be included when necessary even though the property is configured as disabled.
lldp-max-frame- size (yes / no; Default: no)	Whether to send Maximum Frame Size TLV in LLDP, which indicates the maximum frame size capability of the interface in bytes (1 2mtu + 18). Only applies to the Ethernet interfaces.
Ildp-poe-power (ye s / no; Default: yes)	Two specific TLVs facilitate Power over Ethernet (PoE) management between Power Sourcing Equipment (PSE) and Powered Devices (PD): IEEE 802.3 Organizationally Specific Power Via MDI TLV TIA-1057 (LLDP-MED) Organizationally Specific Extended Power via MDI TLV The 11dp-poe-power attribute determines whether to transmit the IEEE 802.3 Organizationally Specific Power Via MDI TLV in LLDP messages. The transmission of LLDP-MED Organizationally Specific Extended Power via MDI TLV is not configurable. It is automatically included in outgoing LLDP-MED packets when the remote device has transmitted LLDP-MED capability of receiving power. These TLVs are relevant only for Ethernet interfaces that support PoE-Out. The setting is available since RouterOS version 7.15, and it replaces PoE-out port poe-11dp-enabled setting.
Ildp-med-net- policy-vlan (intege r 04094; Default: disabled)	Advertised VLAN ID for LLDP-MED Network Policy TLV. This allows assigning a VLAN ID for LLDP-MED capable devices, such as VoIP phones. The TLV will only be added to interfaces where LLDP-MED capable devices are discovered. Other TLV values are predefined and cannot be changed: • Application Type - Voice • VLAN Type - Tagged • L2 Priority - 0 • DSCP Priority - 0 When used together with the bridge interface, the (R/M)STP protocol should be enabled with protocol-mode setting. Additionally, other neighbor discovery protocols (e.g. CDP) should be excluded using protocol setting to avoid LLDP-MED misconfiguration.

mode (rx-only tx-only tx-and-rx; Default: tx-and-rx)	Selects the neighbor discovery packet sending and receiving mode. The setting is available since RouterOS version 7.7.
protocol (cdp Ildp mndp; Default: cdp,lldp, mndp)	List of used discovery protocols

Since RouterOS v6.44, neighbor discovery is working on individual slave interfaces. Whenever a master interface (e.g. bonding or bridge) is included in the discovery interface list, all its slave interfaces will automatically participate in neighbor discovery. It is possible to allow neighbor discovery only to some slave interfaces. To do that, include the particular slave interface in the list and make sure that the master interface is not included.

```
/interface bonding
add name=bondl slaves=ether5,ether6
/interface list
add name=only-ether5
/interface list member
add interface=ether5 list=only-ether5
/ip neighbor discovery-settings
set discover-interface-list=only-ether5
```

Now the neighbor list shows a master interface and actual slave interface on which a discovery message was received.

LLDP

Depending on RouterOS configuration, different type-length-value (TLV) can be sent in the LLDP message, this includes:

- Chassis ID (MAC address)
- Port ID (interface name)
- Time To Live
- System Name (system identity)
- System Description (platform MikroTik, software version RouterOS version, hardware name RouterBoard name)
- Management Address (all IP addresses configured on the port)
- System Capabilities (enabled system capabilities, e.g. bridge or router)
- Port Description (combined interface name like "bridge/ether1" if the sending interface is part of bridge or bond, or interface name same as Port ID)
- IEEE 802.3 MAC/PHY Configuration/Status
- IEEE 802.3 Power Via MDI
- IEEE 802.3 Maximum Frame Size
- LLDP-MED Media Capabilities (list of MED capabilities)
- LLDP-MED Network Policy (assigned VLAN ID for voice traffic)
- LLDP-MED Extended Power via MDI
- Port Extension (Port Extender and Controller Bridge advertisement)
- End of LLDPDU