



Configuring Bidirectional Forwarding Detection

This chapter describes how to configure Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) on Cisco NX-OS devices.

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- [Prerequisites for BFD, page 5-4](#)
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Information About BFD

BFD is a detection protocol designed to provide fast forwarding-path failure detection times for media types, encapsulations, topologies, and routing protocols. You can use BFD to detect forwarding path failures at a uniform rate, rather than the variable rates for different protocol hello mechanisms. BFD makes network profiling and planning easier and convergence time consistent and predictable.

BFD provides subsecond failure detection between two adjacent devices and can be less CPU-intensive than protocol hello messages because some of the BFD load can be distributed onto the data plane on supported modules.

This section includes the following topics:

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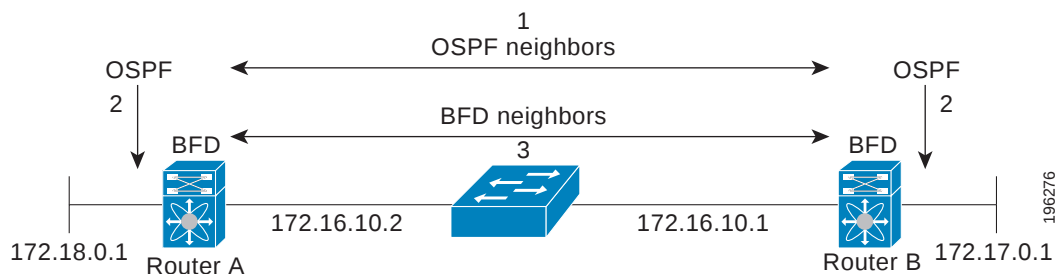
Asynchronous Mode

Cisco NX-OS supports the BFD asynchronous mode, which sends BFD control packets between two adjacent devices to activate and maintain BFD neighbor sessions between the devices. You configure BFD on both devices (or BFD neighbors). Once BFD has been enabled on the interfaces and on the appropriate protocols, Cisco NX-OS creates a BFD session, negotiates BFD session parameters, and begins to send BFD control packets to each BFD neighbor at the negotiated interval. The BFD session parameters include the following:

- Desired minimum transmit interval—The interval at which this device wants to send BFD hello messages.
- Required minimum receive interval—The minimum interval at which this device can accept BFD hello messages from another BFD device.
- Detect multiplier—The number of missing BFD hello messages from another BFD device before this local device detects a fault in the forwarding path.

Figure 5-1 shows how a BFD session is established. The figure shows a simple network with two routers running OSPF and BFD. When OSPF discovers a neighbor (1), it sends a request to the local BFD process to initiate a BFD neighbor session with the OSPF neighbor router (2). The BFD neighbor session with the OSPF neighbor router is now established (3).

Figure 5-1 Establishing a BFD Neighbor Relationship



BFD Detection of Failures

Once a BFD session has been established and timer negotiations are complete, BFD neighbors send BFD control packets that act in the same manner as an IGP hello protocol to detect liveness, except at a more accelerated rate. BFD detects a failure, but the protocol must take action to bypass a failed peer.

BFD sends a failure detection notice to the BFD-enabled protocols when it detects a failure in the forwarding path. The local device can then initiate the protocol recalculation process and reduce the overall network convergence time.

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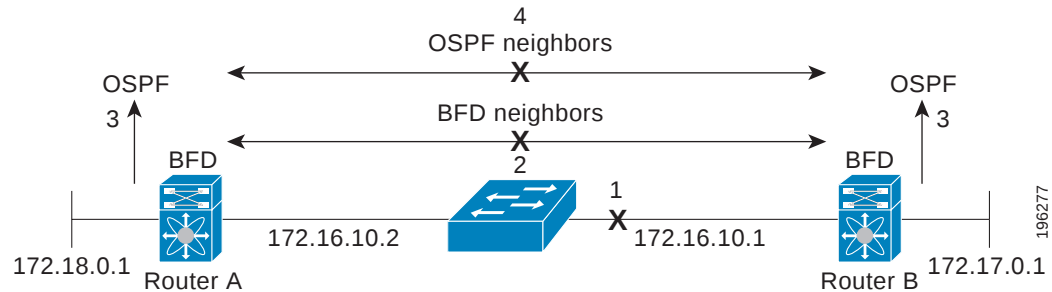
Figure 5-2 shows what happens when a failure occurs in the network (1). The BFD neighbor session with the OSPF neighbor router is torn down (2). BFD notifies the local OSPF process that the BFD neighbor is no longer reachable (3). The local OSPF process tears down the OSPF neighbor relationship (4). If an alternative path is available, the routers immediately start converging on it.



Note

The BFD failure detection occurs in less than a second, which is much faster than OSPF Hello messages could detect the same failure.

Figure 5-2 *Tearing Down an OSPF Neighbor Relationship*



Distributed Operation

Cisco NX-OS can distribute the BFD operation to compatible modules that support BFD. This process offloads the CPU load for BFD packet processing to the individual modules that connect to the BFD neighbors. All BFD session traffic occurs on the module CPU. The module informs the supervisor when a BFD failure is detected.

BFD Echo Function

The BFD echo function sends echo packets from the forwarding engine to the remote BFD neighbor. The BFD neighbor forwards the echo packet back along the same path in order to perform detection; the BFD neighbor does not participate in the actual forwarding of the echo packets. The echo function and the forwarding engine are responsible for the detection process. BFD can use the slow timer to slow down the asynchronous session when the echo function is enabled and reduce the number of BFD control packets that are sent between two BFD neighbors. Also, the forwarding engine tests the forwarding path on the remote (neighbor) system without involving the remote system, so there is less interpacket delay variability and faster failure detection times.

The echo function is without asymmetry when both BFD neighbors are running echo function.



Note

Unicast Reverse Path Forwarding check (uRPF) is disabled by default. If you need to enable it on an interface functioning with BFD, the BFD echo function must be disabled.

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Security

Cisco NX-OS uses the packet Time to Live (TTL) value to verify that the BFD packets came from an adjacent BFD peer. For all asynchronous and echo request packets, the BFD neighbor sets the TTL value to 255 and the local BFD process verifies the TTL value as 255 before processing the incoming packet. For the echo response packet, BFD sets the TTL value to 254.

Beginning with Cisco NX-OS Release 5.2, you can configure SHA-1 authentication of BFD packets.

High Availability

BFD supports stateless restarts and in-service software upgrades (ISSUs). ISSU allows you to upgrade software without impacting forwarding. After a reboot or supervisor switchover, Cisco NX-OS applies the running configuration and BFD immediately sends control packets to the BFD peers.

Virtualization Support

BFD supports virtual routing and forwarding instances (VRFs). VRFs exist within virtual device contexts (VDCs). By default, Cisco NX-OS places you in the default VDC and default VRF unless you specifically configure another VDC and VRF. For more information, see the *Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Virtual Device Context Configuration Guide, Release 5.x*.

Licensing Requirements for BFD

The following table shows the licensing requirements for this feature:

Product	License Requirement
Cisco NX-OS	BFD requires no license. Any feature not included in a license package is bundled with the Cisco NX-OS system images and is provided at no extra charge to you. For a complete explanation of the Cisco NX-OS licensing scheme, see the <i>Cisco NX-OS Licensing Guide</i> .

Prerequisites for BFD

BFD has the following prerequisites:

- You must enable the BFD feature (see the [“Enabling the BFD Feature”](#) section on page 5-7).
- For any client protocols that you want to enable BFD on, you enable BFD in that client protocol. See the [“Configuring BFD Support for Routing Protocols”](#) section on page 5-14.
- Disable Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) redirect messages on a BFD-enabled interfaces.
- Disable the IP packet verification check for identical IP source and destination addresses in the default VDC.
- See other detailed prerequisites that are listed with the configuration tasks.

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Guidelines and Limitations

BFD has the following configuration guidelines and limitations:

- BFD supports BFD version 1.
- BFD supports IPv4.
- BFD supports single-hop BFD.
- BFD for BGP supports single-hop EBGP and iBGP peers.
- BFD supports keyed SHA-1 authentication beginning with Cisco NX-OS Release 5.2.
- BFD supports the following Layer 3 interfaces—physical interfaces, port channels, subinterfaces, and VLAN interfaces.
- BFD depends on a Layer 3 adjacency information to discover topology changes, including Layer 2 topology changes. A BFD session on a VLAN interface (SVI) may not be up after the convergence of the Layer 2 topology if there is no Layer 3 adjacency information available.
- Port channel configuration limitations:
 - For Layer 3 port channels used by BFD, you must enable LACP on the port channel.
 - For Layer 2 port channels used by SVI sessions, you must enable LACP on the port channel.
- SVI limitations:
 - An ASIC reset will cause traffic disruption for other ports. This event could possibly cause SVI sessions on other ports to flap. Some triggers for an ASIC reset are port moves between VDCs, reloading a VDC, or if the carrier interface is a virtual port channel (vPC), BFD is not supported over the SVI interface.
 - When you change the topology (for example, add or delete a link into a VLAN, delete a member from a Layer 2 port channel, and so on), the SVI session could be affected. It may go down first and then come up after the topology discovery is finished.



Tip

If you do not want the SVI sessions to flap and you need to change the topology, you can disable the BFD feature before making the changes and reenabling BFD after the changes have been made. You can also configure the BFD timer to be a large value (for example, 5 seconds), and change it back to a fast timer after the above events complete.

- BFD over VLAN interfaces that have member ports only on a N7K-F132XL-15 module are not supported. You should disable BFD over any VLAN with member ports only on a N7K-F132XL-15 module.



Note

If you enable BFD at the router level (for example, from OSPF), any BFD sessions over a N7K-F132XL-15 linecard will not come up. See the *Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Unicast Routing Configuration Guide, Release 5.x* for information about OSPF and other routing protocols.

- When you configure the BFD Echo function on the distributed Layer 3 port channels, reloading a member module flaps the BFD session hosted on that module, which results in a packet loss.

If you connect the BFD peers directly without a Layer 2 switch in between, you can use the BFD per-link mode as an alternative solution.

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Note Using BFD per-link mode and sub-interface optimization simultaneously on a Layer 3 port channel is not supported.

- HSRP for IPv4 is supported with BFD. HSRP for IPv6 is not supported with BFD.
- BFD packets generated by supported the Cisco NX-OS device linecards are sent with COS 6/DSCP CS6. The DSCP/COS values for BFD packets are not user configurable.

Default Settings

Table 5-1 lists the default settings for BFD parameters.

Table 5-1 *Default BFD Parameters*

Parameters	Default
BFD feature	Disabled
Required minimum receive interval	50 milliseconds
Desired minimum transmit interval	50 milliseconds
Detect multiplier	3
Echo function	Enabled
Mode	Asynchronous
Port channel	Logical mode (one session per source-destination pair address).
Slow timer	2000 milliseconds
Subinterface optimization	Disabled

Configuring BFD

This section includes the following topics:

- [Configuration Hierarchy, page 5-7](#)
- [Task Flow for Configuring BFD, page 5-7](#)
- [Enabling the BFD Feature, page 5-7](#)
- [Configuring Global BFD Parameters, page 5-8](#)
- [Configuring BFD on an Interface, page 5-9](#)
- [Configuring BFD on a Port Channel, page 5-11](#)
- [Configuring BFD Echo Function, page 5-12](#)
- [Optimizing BFD on Subinterfaces, page 5-13](#)
- [Configuring BFD Support for Routing Protocols, page 5-14](#)

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Configuration Hierarchy

You can configure BFD at the global level and at the interface or subinterface level (for physical interfaces and port channels). The interface or sub-interface configuration overrides global configuration. On supported interfaces, the subinterface-level configuration overrides the interface or port channel configuration unless subinterface optimization is enabled. See the “[Optimizing BFD on Subinterfaces](#)” section on page 5-13 for more information.



Note

Using BFD per-link mode and sub-interface optimization simultaneously on a Layer 3 port channel is not supported.

For physical ports that are members of a port channel, the member port inherits the master port channel BFD configuration. The member port subinterfaces can override the master port channel BFD configuration, unless subinterface optimization is enabled.

Task Flow for Configuring BFD

Follow these steps to configure BFD:

-
- | | |
|--------|---|
| Step 1 | Enabling the BFD Feature. |
| Step 2 | Configuring Global BFD Parameters or Configuring BFD on an Interface. |
| Step 3 | Configuring BFD Support for Routing Protocols. |
-

Enabling the BFD Feature

You must enable the BFD feature before you can configure BFD on an interface and protocol within a device (VDC).

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

Ensure that you are in the correct VDC (or use the **switchto vdc** command).

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure terminal**
2. **feature bfd**
3. (Optional) **show feature | include bfd**
4. (Optional) **copy running-config startup-config**

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DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	<code>configure terminal</code> Example: switch# <code>configure terminal</code> switch(config)#	Enters configuration mode.
Step 2	<code>feature bfd</code> Example: switch(config)# <code>feature bfd</code>	Enables the BFD feature.
Step 3	<code>show feature include bfd</code> Example: switch(config)# <code>show feature include bfd</code>	(Optional) Displays enabled and disabled features.
Step 4	<code>copy running-config startup-config</code> Example: switch(config)# <code>copy running-config startup-config</code>	(Optional) Saves this configuration change.

Use the **no feature bfd** command to disable the BFD feature and remove all associated configuration.

Command	Purpose
<code>no feature bfd</code> Example: switch(config)# <code>no feature bfd</code>	Disables the BFD feature and removes all associated configuration.

Configuring Global BFD Parameters

You can configure the BFD session parameters for all BFD sessions on the device. The BFD session parameters are negotiated between the BFD peers in a three-way handshake.

See the “[Configuring BFD on an Interface](#)” section on page 5-9 to override these global session parameters on an interface.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

Ensure that you are in the correct VDC (or use the **switchto vdc** command).

Enable the BFD feature. See the “[Enabling the BFD Feature](#)” section on page 5-7.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. `configure terminal`
2. `bfd interval mintx min_rx msec multiplier value`
3. `bfd slow-timer [interval]`
4. (Optional) `show running-config bfd`

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5. (Optional) copy running-config startup-config

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	<code>configure terminal</code> Example: switch# configure terminal switch(config)#	Enters configuration mode.
Step 2	<code>bfd interval mintx min_rx msec multiplier value</code> Example: switch(config)# bfd interval 50 min_rx 50 multiplier 3	Configures the BFD session parameters for all BFD sessions on the device. You can override these values by configuring the BFD session parameters on an interface. The <i>mintx</i> and <i>msec</i> range is from 50 to 999 milliseconds and the default is 50. The multiplier range is from 1 to 50. The multiplier default is 3.
Step 3	<code>bfd slow-timer [interval]</code> Example: switch(config)# bfd slow-timer 2000.	Configures the slow timer used in the echo function. This value determines how fast BFD starts up a new sessions and at what speed the asynchronous sessions use for BFD control packets when the echo function is enabled. The slow-timer value is used as the new control packet interval, while the echo packets use the configured BFD intervals. The echo packets are used for link failure detection, while the control packets at the slower rate maintain the BFD session. The range is from 1000 to 30000 milliseconds. The default is 2000.
Step 4	<code>show running-config bfd</code> Example: switch(config)# show running-config bfd	(Optional) Displays the BFD running configuration.
Step 5	<code>copy running-config startup-config</code> Example: switch(config)# copy running-config startup-config	(Optional) Saves this configuration change.

Configuring BFD on an Interface

You can configure the BFD session parameters for all BFD sessions on an interface. The BFD session parameters are negotiated between the BFD peers in a three-way handshake.

This configuration overrides the global session parameters for the configured interface.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

Ensure that you are in the correct VDC (or use the **switchto vdc** command).

Enable the BFD feature. See the [“Enabling the BFD Feature” section on page 5-7](#).

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SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure terminal**
2. **interface *int-if***
3. **bfd interval *mintx* *min_rx* *msec* multiplier *value***
4. (Optional) **bfd authentication keyed-sha1 keyid *id* key *ascii_key***
5. (Optional) **show running-config bfd**
6. (Optional) **copy running-config startup-config**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal Example: switch# configure terminal switch(config)#	Enters configuration mode.
Step 2	interface <i>int-if</i> Example: switch(config)# interface ethernet 2/1 switch(config-if)#	Enters interface configuration mode. Use the ? keyword to display the supported interfaces.
Step 3	bfd interval <i>mintx</i> <i>min_rx</i> <i>msec</i> multiplier <i>value</i> Example: switch(config-if)# bfd interval 50 min_rx 50 multiplier 3	Configures the BFD session parameters for all BFD sessions on the interface. This overrides the global BFD session parameters. The <i>mintx</i> and <i>msec</i> range is from 50 to 999 milliseconds and the default is 50. The multiplier range is from 1 to 50. The multiplier default is 3.
Step 4	bfd authentication keyed-sha1 keyid <i>id</i> key <i>ascii_key</i> Example: switch(config-if)# bfd authentication keyed-sha1 keyid 1 ascii_key cisco123	(Optional) Configures SHA-1 authentication for all BFD sessions on the interface. The <i>ascii_key</i> string is a secret key shared among BFD peers. The <i>id</i> value, a number between 0 and 255, is assigned to this particular <i>ascii_key</i> . BFD packets specify the key by <i>id</i> , allowing the use of multiple active keys. To disable SHA-1 authentication on the interface, use the no form of the command.
Step 5	show running-config bfd Example: switch(config-if)# show running-config bfd	(Optional) Displays the BFD running configuration.
Step 6	copy running-config startup-config Example: switch(config-if)# copy running-config startup-config	(Optional) Saves this configuration change.

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Configuring BFD on a Port Channel

You can configure the BFD session parameters for all BFD sessions on a port channel. If per-link mode is used for Layer 3 port channels, BFD creates a session for each link in the port channel and provides an aggregate result to client protocols. For example, if the BFD session for one link on a port channel is up, BFD informs client protocols, such as OSPF, that the port channel is up. The BFD session parameters are negotiated between the BFD peers in a three-way handshake.

This configuration overrides the global session parameters for the configured port channel. The member ports of the port channel inherit the port channel BFD session parameters, unless you configure subinterface-level BFD parameters on a member port. In that case, the member port subinterface uses the subinterface BFD configuration if subinterface optimization is not enabled. See the [“Optimizing BFD on Subinterfaces”](#) section on page 5-13 for more information.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

Ensure that you are in the correct VDC (or use the **switchto vdc** command).

Ensure that you enable LACP on the port channel before you enable BFD.

Enable the BFD feature. See the [“Enabling the BFD Feature”](#) section on page 5-7.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure terminal**
2. **interface port-channel** *number*
3. **bfd per-link**
4. (Optional) **bfd interval** *mintx min_rx msec multiplier value*
5. (Optional) **bfd authentication keyed-sha1** *keyid id key ascii_key*
6. (Optional) **show running-config bfd**
7. (Optional) **copy running-config startup-config**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal Example: switch# configure terminal switch(config)#	Enters configuration mode.
Step 2	interface port-channel <i>number</i> Example: switch(config)# interface port-channel 2 switch(config-if)#	Enters port channel configuration mode. Use the ? keyword to display the supported number range.
Step 3	bfd per-link Example: switch(config-if)# bfd per-link	Configures the BFD sessions for each link in the port channel.

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	Command	Purpose
Step 4	bfd interval <i>mintx</i> min_rx <i>msec</i> multiplier <i>value</i> Example: switch(config-if)# bfd interval 50 min_rx 50 multiplier 3	(Optional) Configures the BFD session parameters for all BFD sessions on the port channel. This overrides the global BFD session parameters. The <i>mintx</i> and <i>msec</i> range is from 50 to 999 milliseconds and the default is 50. The multiplier range is from 1 to 50. The multiplier default is 3.
Step 5	bfd authentication keyed-sha1 keyid <i>id</i> key <i>ascii_key</i> Example: switch(config-if)# bfd authentication keyed-sha1 keyid 1 ascii_key cisco123	(Optional) Configures SHA-1 authentication for all BFD sessions on the interface. The <i>ascii_key</i> string is a secret key shared among BFD peers. The <i>id</i> value, a number between 0 and 255, is assigned to this particular <i>ascii_key</i> . BFD packets specify the key by <i>id</i> , allowing the use of multiple active keys. To disable SHA-1 authentication on the interface, use the no form of the command.
Step 6	show running-config bfd Example: switch(config-if)# show running-config bfd	(Optional) Displays the BFD running configuration.
Step 7	copy running-config startup-config Example: switch(config-if)# copy running-config startup-config	(Optional) Saves this configuration change.

Configuring BFD Echo Function

You can configure the BFD echo function on one or both ends of a BFD-monitored link. The echo function slows down the required minimum receive interval, based on the configured slow timer. The RequiredMinEchoRx BFD session parameter is set to zero if the echo function is disabled. The slow timer becomes the required minimum receive interval if the echo function is enabled.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

Ensure that you are in the correct VDC (or use the **switchto vdc** command).

Enable the BFD feature. See the [“Enabling the BFD Feature”](#) section on page 5-7.

Configure the BFD session parameters. See the [“Configuring Global BFD Parameters”](#) section on page 5-8 or the [“Configuring BFD on an Interface”](#) section on page 5-9.

Ensure that Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) redirect messages are disabled on BFD-enabled interfaces. Use the **no ip redirects** command on the interface.

Ensure that the IP packet verification check for identical IP source and destination addresses is disabled. Use the **no hardware ip verify address identical** command in the default VDC. See the *Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Unicast Routing Configuration Guide, Release 5.x*, for more information on this command.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. configure terminal

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2. **bfd slow-timer** *echo-interval*
3. **interface** *int-if*
4. **bfd echo**
5. (Optional) **show running-config bfd**
6. (Optional) **copy running-config startup-config**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal Example: switch# configure terminal switch(config)#	Enters configuration mode.
Step 2	bfd slow-timer <i>echo-interval</i> Example: switch(config)# bfd slow-timer 2000	Configures the slow timer used in the echo function. This value determines how fast BFD starts up a new session and is used to slow down the asynchronous sessions when the BFD echo function is enabled. This value overwrites the required minimum receive interval when the echo function is enabled. The range is from 1000 to 30000 milliseconds. The default is 2000.
Step 3	interface <i>int-if</i> Example: switch(config)# interface ethernet 2/1 switch(config-if)#	Enters interface configuration mode. Use the ? keyword to display the supported interfaces.
Step 4	bfd echo Example: switch(config-if)# bfd echo	Enables the echo function. The default is enabled.
Step 5	show running-config bfd Example: switch(config-if)# show running-config bfd	(Optional) Displays the BFD running configuration.
Step 6	copy running-config startup-config Example: switch(config-if)# copy running-config startup-config	(Optional) Saves this configuration change.

Optimizing BFD on Subinterfaces

You can optimize BFD on subinterfaces. BFD creates sessions for all configured subinterfaces. BFD sets the subinterface with the lowest configured VLAN ID as the master subinterface and that subinterface uses the BFD session parameters of the parent interface. The remaining subinterfaces use the slow timer. If the optimized subinterface session detects an error, BFD marks all subinterfaces on that physical interface as down.

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BEFORE YOU BEGIN

- Ensure that you are in the correct VDC (or use the **switchto vdc** command).
- Enable the BFD feature. See the “[Enabling the BFD Feature](#)” section on page 5-7.
- Configure the BFD session parameters. See the “[Configuring Global BFD Parameters](#)” section on page 5-8 or the “[Configuring BFD on an Interface](#)” section on page 5-9.
- Ensure that these subinterfaces connect to another Cisco NX-OS device. This feature is supported on Cisco NX-OS only.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure terminal**
2. **interface *int-if***
3. **bfd optimize subinterface**
4. (Optional) **show running-config bfd**
5. (Optional) **copy running-config startup-config**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal Example: switch# configure terminal switch(config)#	Enters configuration mode.
Step 2	interface <i>int-if</i> Example: switch(config)# interface ethernet 2/1 switch(config-if)#	Enters interface configuration mode. Use the ? keyword to display the supported interfaces.
Step 3	bfd optimize subinterface Example: switch(config-if)# bfd optimize subinterface	Optimizes subinterfaces on a BFD-enabled interface. The default is disabled.
Step 4	show running-config bfd Example: switch(config-if)# show running-config bfd	(Optional) Displays the BFD running configuration.
Step 5	copy running-config startup-config Example: switch(config-if)# copy running-config startup-config	(Optional) Saves this configuration change.

Configuring BFD Support for Routing Protocols

- This section includes the following topics:
- [Configuring BFD on BGP, page 5-15](#)

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- [Configuring BFD on EIGRP, page 5-16](#)
- [Configuring BFD on OSPF, page 5-18](#)
- [Configuring BFD on IS-IS, page 5-19](#)
- [Configuring BFD on HSRP, page 5-20](#)
- [Configuring BFD on VRRP, page 5-21](#)
- [Configuring BFD on PIM, page 5-22](#)
- [Configuring BFD on Static Routes, page 5-23](#)
- [Configuring BFD on MPLS TE Fast Reroute, page 5-24](#)
- [Disabling BFD on an Interface, page 5-24](#)

Configuring BFD on BGP

You can configure BFD for the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP).

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

Ensure that you are in the correct VDC (or use the **switchto vdc** command).

Enable the BFD feature. See the [“Enabling the BFD Feature” section on page 5-7](#).

Configure the BFD session parameters. See the [“Configuring Global BFD Parameters” section on page 5-8](#) or the [“Configuring BFD on an Interface” section on page 5-9](#).

Enable the BGP feature. See the *Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Unicast Routing Configuration Guide, Release 5.x*, for more information.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure terminal**
2. **router bgp** *as-number*
3. **neighbor** {*ip-address* | *ipv6-address*} **remote-as** *as-number*
4. **bfd**
5. (Optional) **show running-config bgp**
6. (Optional) **copy running-config startup-config**

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DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal Example: switch# configure terminal switch(config)#	Enters configuration mode.
Step 2	router bgp as-number Example: switch(config)# router bgp 64496 switch(config-router)#	Enables BGP and assigns the AS number to the local BGP speaker. The AS number can be a 16-bit integer or a 32-bit integer in the form of a higher 16-bit decimal number and a lower 16-bit decimal number in xx.xx format.
Step 3	neighbor {ip-address ipv6-address} remote-as as-number Example: switch(config-router)# neighbor 209.165.201.1 remote-as 64497 switch(config-router-neighbor)#	Configures the IPv4 or IPv6 address and AS number for a remote BGP peer. The <i>ip-address</i> format is x.x.x.x. The <i>ipv6-address</i> format is A:B::C:D.
Step 4	bfd Example: switch(config-router-neighbor)# bfd	Enables BFD for this BGP peer.
Step 5	show running-config bgp Example: switch(config-router-neighbor)# show running-config bgp	(Optional) Displays the BGP running configuration.
Step 6	copy running-config startup-config Example: switch(config-router-neighbor)# copy running-config startup-config	(Optional) Saves this configuration change.

Configuring BFD on EIGRP

You can configure BFD for the Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP).

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

Ensure that you are in the correct VDC (or use the **switchto vdc** command).

Enable the BFD feature. See the [“Enabling the BFD Feature”](#) section on page 5-7.

Configure the BFD session parameters. See the [“Configuring Global BFD Parameters”](#) section on page 5-8 or the [“Configuring BFD on an Interface”](#) section on page 5-9.

Enable the EIGRP feature. See the *Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Unicast Routing Configuration Guide, Release 5.x*, for more information.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure terminal**
2. **router eigrp instance-tag**

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3. **bfd**
4. **interface** *int-if*
5. (Optional) **ip eigrp** *instance-tag* **bfd**
6. (Optional) **show ip eigrp** [*vrf vrf-name*] [*interfaces if*]
7. (Optional) **copy running-config startup-config**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal Example: switch# configure terminal switch(config)#	Enters configuration mode.
Step 2	router eigrp <i>instance-tag</i> Example: switch(config)# router eigrp Test1 switch(config-router)#	Creates a new EIGRP process with the configured instance tag. The instance tag can be any case-sensitive, alphanumeric string up to 20 characters. If you configure an <i>instance-tag</i> that does not qualify as an AS number, you must use the autonomous-system command to configure the AS number explicitly or this EIGRP instance will remain in the shutdown state.
Step 3	bfd Example: switch(config-router-neighbor)# bfd	(Optional) Enables BFD for all EIGRP interfaces.
Step 4	interface <i>int-if</i> Example: switch(config-router-neighbor)# interface ethernet 2/1 switch(config-if)#	Enters interface configuration mode. Use the ? keyword to display the supported interfaces.
Step 5	ip eigrp <i>instance-tag</i> bfd Example: switch(config-if)# ip eigrp Test1 bfd	(Optional) Enables or disables BFD on an EIGRP interface. The instance tag can be any case-sensitive, alphanumeric string up to 20 characters. The default is disabled.
Step 6	show ip eigrp [<i>vrf vrf-name</i>] [<i>interfaces if</i>] Example: switch(config-if)# show ip eigrp	(Optional) Displays information about EIGRP. The <i>vrf-name</i> can be any case-sensitive, alphanumeric string up to 32 characters.
Step 7	copy running-config startup-config Example: switch(config-if)# copy running-config startup-config	(Optional) Saves this configuration change.

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Configuring BFD on OSPF

You can configure BFD for the Open Shortest Path First version 2 (OSPFv2).

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

Ensure that you are in the correct VDC (or use the **switchto vdc** command).

Enable the BFD feature. See the “[Enabling the BFD Feature](#)” section on page 5-7.

Configure the BFD session parameters. See the “[Configuring Global BFD Parameters](#)” section on page 5-8 or the “[Configuring BFD on an Interface](#)” section on page 5-9.

Enable the OSPF feature. See the *Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Unicast Routing Configuration Guide, Release 5.x*, for more information.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure terminal**
2. **router ospf instance-tag**
3. **bfd**
4. **interface int-if**
5. (Optional) **if ospf bfd**
6. (Optional) **show ip ospf [vrf vrf-name] [interface if]**
7. (Optional) **copy running-config startup-config**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal Example: switch# configure terminal switch(config)#	Enters configuration mode.
Step 2	router ospf instance-tag Example: switch(config)# router ospf 201 switch(config-router)#	Creates a new OSPFv2 instance with the configured instance tag. The instance tag can be any case-sensitive, alphanumeric string up to 20 characters.
Step 3	bfd Example: switch(config-router)# bfd	(Optional) Enables BFD for all OSPFv2 interfaces.
Step 4	interface int-if Example: switch(config-router)# interface ethernet 2/1 switch(config-if)#	Enters interface configuration mode. Use the ? keyword to display the supported interfaces.
Step 5	ip ospf bfd Example: switch(config-if)# ip ospf 201 bfd	(Optional) Enables or disables BFD on an OSPFv2 interface. The default is disabled.

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	Command	Purpose
Step 6	show ip ospf [vrf vrf-name] [interface if] Example: switch(config-if)# show ip ospf	(Optional) Displays information about OSPF. The <i>vrf-name</i> can be any case-sensitive, alphanumeric string up to 32 characters.
Step 7	copy running-config startup-config Example: switch(config-if)# copy running-config startup-config	(Optional) Saves this configuration change.

Configuring BFD on IS-IS

You can configure BFD for the Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) protocol.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

Ensure that you are in the correct VDC (or use the **switchto vdc** command).

Enable the BFD feature. See the [“Enabling the BFD Feature” section on page 5-7](#).

Configure the BFD session parameters. See the [“Configuring Global BFD Parameters” section on page 5-8](#) or the [“Configuring BFD on an Interface” section on page 5-9](#).

Enable the IS-IS feature. See the *Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Unicast Routing Configuration Guide, Release 5.x*, for more information.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure terminal**
2. **router isis instance-tag**
3. **bfd**
4. **interface int-if**
5. **(Optional) isis bfd**
6. **(Optional) show isis [vrf vrf-name] [interface if]**
7. **(Optional) copy running-config startup-config**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal Example: switch# configure terminal switch(config)#	Enters configuration mode.
Step 2	router isis instance-tag Example: switch(config)# router isis Enterprise switch(config-router)#	Creates a new IS-IS instance with the configured <i>instance tag</i> .

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	Command	Purpose
Step 3	bfd Example: switch(config-router)# bfd	(Optional) Enables BFD for all OSPFv2 interfaces.
Step 4	interface int-if Example: switch(config-router)# interface ethernet 2/1 switch(config-if)#	Enters interface configuration mode. Use the ? keyword to display the supported interfaces.
Step 5	isis bfd Example: switch(config-if)# isis bfd	(Optional) Enables or disables BFD on an IS-IS interface. The default is disabled.
Step 6	show isis [vrf vrf-name] [interface if] Example: switch(config-if)# showisis	(Optional) Displays information about IS-IS. The vrf-name can be any case-sensitive, alphanumeric string up to 32 characters.
Step 7	copy running-config startup-config Example: switch(config-if)# copy running-config startup-config	(Optional) Saves this configuration change.

Configuring BFD on HSRP

You can configure BFD for the Hot Standby Router Protocol (HSRP). The active and standby HSRP routers track each other through BFD. If BFD on the standby HSRP router detects that the active HSRP router is down, the standby HSRP router treats this event as an active time rexpirt and takes over as the active HSRP router.

The **show hsrp detail** will show this event as BFD@Act-down or BFD@Sby-down.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

Ensure that you are in the correct VDC (or use the **switchto vdc** command).

Enable the BFD feature. See the [“Enabling the BFD Feature”](#) section on page 5-7.

Configure the BFD session parameters. See the [“Configuring Global BFD Parameters”](#) section on page 5-8 or the [“Configuring BFD on an Interface”](#) section on page 5-9.

Enable the HSRP feature. See the *Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Unicast Routing Configuration Guide, Release 5.x*, for more information.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure terminal**
2. **hsrp bfd all-interfaces**
3. **interface int-if**
4. (Optional) **hsrp bfd**
5. (Optional) **show running-config hsrp**
6. (Optional) **copy running-config startup-config**

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DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal Example: switch# configure terminal switch(config)#	Enters configuration mode.
Step 1	hsrp bfd all-interfaces Example: switch# hsrp bfd all-interfaces	(Optional) Enables or disables BFD on all HSRP interfaces. The default is disabled.
Step 2	interface int-if Example: switch(config)# interface ethernet 2/1 switch(config-if)#	Enters interface configuration mode. Use the ? keyword to display the supported interfaces.
Step 3	hsrp bfd Example: switch(config-if)# hsrp bfd	(Optional) Enables or disables BFD on an HSRP interface. The default is disabled.
Step 4	show running-config hsrp Example: switch(config-if)# show running-config hsrp	(Optional) Displays the HSRP running configuration.
Step 5	copy running-config startup-config Example: switch(config-if)# copy running-config startup-config	(Optional) Saves this configuration change.

Configuring BFD on VRRP

You can configure BFD for the Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP). The active and standby VRRP routers track each other through BFD. If BFD on the standby VRRP router detects that the active VRRP router is down, the standby VRRP router treats this event as an active time rexpirt and takes over as the active VRRP router.

The **show vrrp detail** will show this event as BFD@Act-down or BFD@Sby-down.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

Ensure that you are in the correct VDC (or use the **switchto vdc** command).

Enable the BFD feature. See the “[Enabling the BFD Feature](#)” section on page 5-7.

Configure the BFD session parameters. See the “[Configuring Global BFD Parameters](#)” section on page 5-8 or the “[Configuring BFD on an Interface](#)” section on page 5-9.

Enable the VRRP feature. See the *Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Unicast Routing Configuration Guide, Release 5.x*, for more information.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. configure terminal

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2. **interface** *int-if*
3. **vrrp bfd**
4. (Optional) **show running-config vrrp**
5. (Optional) **copy running-config startup-config**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal Example: switch# configure terminal switch(config)#	Enters configuration mode.
Step 2	interface <i>int-if</i> Example: switch(config)# interface ethernet 2/1 switch(config-if)#	Enters interface configuration mode. Use the ? keyword to display the supported interfaces.
Step 3	vrrp bfd Example: switch(config-if)# vrrp bfd	Enables or disables BFD on an VRRP interface. The default is disabled.
Step 4	show running-config vrrp Example: switch(config-if)# show running-config vrrp	(Optional) Displays the VRRP running configuration.
Step 5	copy running-config startup-config Example: switch(config-if)# copy running-config startup-config	(Optional) Saves this configuration change.

Configuring BFD on PIM

You can configure BFD for the Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM) protocol.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

Ensure that you are in the correct VDC (or use the **switchto vdc** command).

Enable the BFD feature. See the [“Enabling the BFD Feature” section on page 5-7](#).

Enable the PIM feature. See the *Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Multicast Routing Configuration Guide, Release 5.x*, for more information.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure terminal**
2. **ip pim bfd**
3. **interface** *if-type*
4. (Optional) **ip pim bfd-instance [disable]**

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5. (Optional) **show running-config pim**
6. (Optional) **copy running-config startup-config**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal Example: switch# configure terminal switch(config)#	Enters configuration mode.
Step 2	ip pim bfd Example: switch(config)# ip pim bfd	Enables BFD for PIM.
Step 3	interface int-if Example: switch(config)# interface ethernet 2/1 switch(config-if)#	Enters interface configuration mode. Use the ? keyword to display the supported interfaces.
Step 4	ip pim bfd-instance [disable] Example: switch(config-if)# ip pim bfd-instance	(Optional) Enables or disables BFD on a PIM interface. The default is disabled.
Step 5	show running-config pim Example: switch(config)# show running-config pim	(Optional) Displays the PIM running configuration.
Step 6	copy running-config startup-config Example: switch(config)# copy running-config startup-config	(Optional) Saves this configuration change.

Configuring BFD on Static Routes

You can configure BFD for static routes on an interface. You can optionally configure BFD on a static route within a virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) instance.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

Ensure that you are in the correct VDC (or use the **switchto vdc** command).

Enable the BFD feature. See the [“Enabling the BFD Feature”](#) section on page 5-7.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure terminal**
2. (Optional) **vrf context vrf-name**
3. **ip route route interface if {nh-address | nh-prefix}**
4. **ip route static bfd interface {nh-address | nh-prefix}**
5. (Optional) **show ip route static [vrf vrf-name]**

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6. (Optional) copy running-config startup-config

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal Example: switch# configure terminal switch(config)#	Enters configuration mode.
Step 2	vrf context vrf-name Example: switch(config)# vrf context Red switch(config-vrf)#	(Optional) Enters VRF configuration mode.
Step 3	ip route route interface {nh-address nh-prefix} Example: switch(config-vrf)# ip route 192.0.2.1 ethernet 2/1 192.0.2.4	Creates a static route. Use the ? keyword to display the supported interfaces.
Step 4	ip route static bfd interface {nh-address nh-prefix} Example: switch(config-vrf)# ip route static bfd ethernet 2/1 192.0.2.4	Enables BFD for all static routes on an interface. Use the ? keyword to display the supported interfaces.
Step 5	show ip route static[vrf vrf-name] Example: switch(config-vrf)# show ip route static vrf Red	(Optional) Displays the static routes.
Step 6	copy running-config startup-config Example: switch(config-vrf)# copy running-config startup-config	(Optional) Saves this configuration change.

Configuring BFD on MPLS TE Fast Reroute

MPLS Traffic Engineering (TE) uses BFD to accelerate the detection of node failures and to provide fast forwarding path failure detection times. BFD for MPLS TE fast reroute is configured automatically when you enable the fast reroute on a tunnel. “See the Configuring MPLS TE Fast Reroute Link and Node Protection” chapter in the *Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Multiprotocol Label Switching Configuration Guide, Release 5.x* for more information.

Disabling BFD on an Interface

You can selectively disable BFD on an interface for a routing protocol that has BFD enabled at the global or VRF level.

To disable BFD on an interface, use one of the following commands in interface configuration mode:

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Command	Purpose
ip eigrp instance-tag bfd disable Example: switch(config-if)# ip eigrp Test1 bfd disable	Disables BFD on an EIGRP interface. The instance tag can be any case-sensitive, alphanumeric string up to 20 characters.
ip ospf bfd disable Example: switch(config-if)# ip ospf 201 bfd disable	Disables BFD on an OSPFv2 interface.
isis bfd disable Example: switch(config-if)# isis bfd disable	Disables BFD on an IS-IS interface.

Verifying the BFD Configuration

To display BFD configuration information, perform one of the following tasks:

Command	Purpose
show running-config bfd	Displays the running BFD configuration.
show startup-config bfd	Displays the BFD configuration that will be applied on the next system startup.

For detailed information about the fields in the output from these commands, see the *Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Interfaces Command Reference, Release 5.x*.

Monitoring BFD

Use the following commands to display BFD:

Command	Purpose
show bfd neighbors [application name] [details]	Displays information about BFD for a supported application, such as BGP or OSPFv2.
show bfd neighbors [interface int-if] [details]	Displays information about BGP sessions on an interface.
show bfd neighbors [dest-ip ip-address] [src-ip ip-address][details]	Displays information about the specified BGP session on an interface.
show bfd neighbors [vrf vrf-name] [details]	Displays information about BFD for a VRF.

For detailed information about the fields in the output from these commands, see the *Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Interfaces Command Reference, Release 5.x*.

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Configuration Examples for BFD

The following example shows how to configure BFD for OSPFv2 on Ethernet 2/1, using the default BFD session parameters:

```
feature bfd
feature ospf
router ospf Test1
interface ethernet 2/1
  ip ospf bfd
  no shutdown
```

The following example shows how to configure BFD for all EIGRP interfaces, using the default BFD session parameters:

```
feature bfd
feature eigrp
bfd interval 100 min_rx 100 multiplier 4
router eigrp Test2
  bfd
```

Additional References

For additional information related to implementing BFD, see the following sections:

- [Related Documents, page 5-27](#)
- [RFCs, page 5-27](#)
- [Feature History for BFD, page 5-27](#)

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Related Documents

Related Topic	Document Title
BFD commands	See the <i>Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Unicast Routing Configuration Guide, Release 5.x</i> , for more information.

RFCs

RFC	Title
RFC 5880	<i>Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD)</i>
RFC 5881	<i>BFD for IPv4 and IPv6 (Single Hop)</i>

Feature History for BFD

Table 5-2 lists the release history for this feature.

Table 5-2 Feature History for BFD

Feature Name	Releases	Feature Information
BFD Authentication	5.2(1)	Keyed SHA-1 authentication is supported on BFD packets.
BFD for VRRP	5.2(1)	Added support for BFD in VRRP.
BFD	5.0(2)	This feature was introduced.

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