



Configuring Bidirectional Forwarding Detection

This chapter describes how to configure Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD).

This chapter includes the following sections:

- [Information About BFD, on page 1](#)
- [Prerequisites for BFD, on page 3](#)
- [Guidelines and Limitations, on page 3](#)
- [Default Settings, on page 4](#)
- [Configuring BFD, on page 5](#)
- [Configuring BFD for IPv6, on page 14](#)
- [Verifying the BFD Configuration, on page 19](#)
- [Monitoring BFD, on page 20](#)

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 reconvergence time consistent and predictable.

BFD provides subsecond failure detection between two adjacent devices.

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 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.

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.

When a failure occurs in the network, the following occurs:

1. The BFD neighbor session with the BFD neighbor router is torn down.
2. BFD notifies the local BFD process that the BFD neighbor is no longer reachable.
3. The local BFD process tears down the BFD 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.

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 asymmetrical when both BFD neighbors are running echo function.

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.

Virtualization Support

BFD supports virtual routing and forwarding instances (VRFs).

Prerequisites for BFD

BFD has the following prerequisites:

- You must enable the BFD feature (see the [Enabling the BFD Feature](#) section).
- For any client protocols that you want to enable BFD on, you enable BFD in that client protocol. See the [Configuring BFD for IPv6](#) section.
- Disable Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) redirect messages on a BFD-enabled interfaces.
- See other detailed prerequisites that are listed with the configuration tasks.
- BFD is supported for BGP and PIM.

Guidelines and Limitations

BFD has the following configuration guidelines and limitations:

- BFD supports BFD version 1.
- BFD supports IPv4, IPv6, OSPFv2, BGPv4 and static routes.
- BFD supports single-hop BFD.
- BFD for BGP supports single-hop eBGP and iBGP with an update source.
- BFD supports the following Layer 3 interfaces—physical interfaces, port channels, subinterfaces, and VLAN interfaces (SVI).
- BFD supports authentication for all 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 the Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) on the port channel.
 - For Layer 2 port channels used by SVI sessions, you must enable LACP on the port channel.
- SVI limitations:
 - 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 reenable 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.

- Cisco NX-OS does not distribute the BFD operation to compatible modules to offload the CPU for BFD packet processing.
- BFD does not support stateless restarts and in-service software upgrades (ISSUs).
- We recommend that you configure LACP on the port channel if you want to enable BFD for a peer reachable through a port channel.
- BFD echo mode and Unicast Reverse Path Forwarding (URPF) are mutually exclusive and cannot both be enabled on a BFD interface. If you want to configure an interface for BFD, you must disable either BFD echo mode or URPF.
- Static IPv6 routes are supported with BFD.
- BFD does not support IPv6 echo mode. BFD uses IPv6 link local addresses only.

Default Settings

Table below lists the default settings for BFD parameters.

Table 1: Default BFD Parameters

Parameters	Default
BFD feature	Disabled
Required minimum receive interval	250 milliseconds
Desired minimum transmit interval	250 milliseconds
Echo Rx interval for the BFD session	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
Startup timer	5 seconds

Configuring BFD

This section includes the following topics:

Configuration Hierarchy

You can configure BFD at the global level, VRF level, at the interface or port channel level, or at the subinterface level (for physical interfaces and port channels). The VRF configuration overrides global configuration. The interface or port channel configuration overrides VRF or 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 for more information.

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

Task Flow for Configuring BFD

Follow these steps to configure BFD:

Procedure

-
- Step 1** [Enabling the BFD Feature.](#)
Step 2 [Configuring Global BFD Parameters](#) or [Configuring BFD on an Interface.](#)
-

Enabling the BFD Feature

You must enable the BFD feature before you can configure BFD on an interface and protocol.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal Example: switch# configure terminal switch(config)#	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	feature bfd Example: switch(config)# feature bfd	Enables the BFD feature.
Step 3	(Optional) copy running-config startup-config Example:	Saves this configuration change.

	Command or Action	Purpose
	<code>switch(config)# copy running-config startup-config</code>	

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 to override these global session parameters on an interface.

Before you begin

Enable the BFD feature. See the [Enabling the BFD Feature](#) section.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal Example: <pre>switch# configure terminal switch(config)#</pre>	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	bfd interval <i>mintx</i> <i>min_rx</i> <i>msec</i> <i>multiplier</i> <i>value</i> Example: <pre>switch(config)# bfd interval 250 min_rx 250 multiplier 3</pre>	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 250 to 999 milliseconds and the default is 250. The multiplier range is from 3 to 50. The multiplier default is 3. To return to the default settings, use the no bfd interval command.
Step 3	bfd slow-timer [<i>interval</i>] Example: <pre>switch(config)# bfd slow-timer 2000</pre>	Configures the slow timer. 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. The range is from 1000 to 30000 milliseconds. The default is 2000. To return to the default settings, use the no bfd slow-timer command.
Step 4	exit Example: <pre>switch(config)# exit switch#</pre>	Returns to EXEC mode.
Step 5	(Optional) show running-config bfd Example:	Displays the BFD running configuration.

	Command or Action	Purpose
	switch# show running-config bfd	
Step 6	(Optional) copy running-config startup-config Example: switch# copy running-config startup-config	Saves this configuration change.

Configuring BFD on an Interface

Enable the BFD feature. See the [Enabling the BFD Feature](#) section.

Before you begin

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.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal Example: switch# configure terminal switch(config)#	Enters global 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	no ip redirect Example: switch(config-if)# no ip redirect	Disables Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) redirect messages.
Step 4	bfd interval <i>mintx</i> <i>min_rx</i> <i>msec</i> multiplier <i>value</i> Example: switch(config-if)# bfd interval 250 min_rx 250 multiplier 3	Configures the BFD session parameters for all BFD sessions on the interface. This command overrides the global BFD session parameters. The <i>mintx</i> and <i>msec</i> range is from 250 to 999 milliseconds and the default is 250. The multiplier range is from 3 to 50. The multiplier default is 3. To return to the default settings, use the no bfd interval command.
Step 5	exit Example:	Exits interface configuration mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
	<pre>switch(config-if)# exit switch (config)#</pre>	
Step 6	exit Example: <pre>switch (config)# exit switch#</pre>	Exits configuration mode and returns to EXEC mode.
Step 7	(Optional) show running-config bfd Example: <pre>switch# show running-config bfd</pre>	Displays the BFD running configuration.
Step 8	(Optional) copy running-config startup-config Example: <pre>switch# copy running-config startup-config</pre>	Saves this configuration change.

Configuring BFD on a Port Channel

You can configure the BFD session parameters for all BFD sessions on a port channel. For example, if the BFD session for one link on a port channel is up, BFD informs client protocols, such as BGP, 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 for more information.

Before you begin

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

Enable the BFD feature. See the [Enabling the BFD Feature](#) section.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal Example: <pre>switch# configure terminal switch(config)#</pre>	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	interface port-channel <i>number</i> Example: <pre>switch(config)# interface port-channel 2 switch(config-if)#</pre>	Enters port channel configuration mode. Use the ? keyword to display the supported number range.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 3	(Optional) bfd interval <i>mintx</i> min_rx <i>msec</i> multiplier <i>value</i> Example: <pre>switch(config-if)# bfd interval 250 min_rx 250 multiplier 3</pre>	Configures the BFD session parameters for all BFD sessions on the interface. This command overrides the global BFD session parameters. The <i>mintx</i> and <i>msec</i> range is from 250 to 999 milliseconds and the default is 250. The multiplier range is from 3 to 50. The multiplier default is 3. To return to the default settings, use the no bfd interval command.
Step 4	exit Example: <pre>switch(config-if)# exit switch (config)#</pre>	Exits interface configuration mode.
Step 5	exit Example: <pre>switch (config)# exit switch#</pre>	Exits configuration mode and returns to EXEC mode.
Step 6	(Optional) show running-config bfd Example: <pre>switch# show running-config bfd</pre>	Displays the BFD running configuration.
Step 7	(Optional) copy running-config startup-config Example: <pre>switch# copy running-config startup-config</pre>	Saves this configuration change.

Configuring the 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

Enable the BFD feature. See the [Enabling the BFD Feature](#) section.

Configure the BFD session parameters. See the [Configuring Global BFD Parameters](#) section or the [Configuring BFD on an Interface](#) section.

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

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal Example: switch# configure terminal switch(config)#	Enters global 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. To return to the default settings, use the no bfd slow-timer command.
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. To disable the echo function, use the no bfd echo command.
Step 5	exit Example: switch(config-if)# exit switch (config)#	Exits interface configuration mode.
Step 6	exit Example: switch (config)# exit switch#	Exits configuration mode and returns to EXEC mode.
Step 7	(Optional) show running-config bfd Example: switch# show running-config bfd	Displays the BFD running configuration.
Step 8	(Optional) copy running-config startup-config Example: switch# copy running-config startup-config	Saves this configuration change.

Configuring BFD on BGP

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

Before you begin

Enable the BFD feature. See the [Enabling the BFD Feature](#) section.

Configure the BFD session parameters. See the [Configuring Global BFD Parameters](#) section or the [Configuring BFD on an Interface](#) section.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal Example: switch# configure terminal switch(config)#	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	router bgp <i>as-number</i> 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 { <i>ip-address</i> } remote-as <i>as-number</i> Example: switch(config-router)# neighbor 209.165.201.1 remote-as 64497 switch(config-router-neighbor)#	Configures the IPv4 and AS number for a remote BGP peer. The <i>ip-address</i> format is x.x.x.x.
Step 4	bfd Example: switch(config-router-neighbor)# bfd	Enables BFD for this BGP peer.
Step 5	(Optional) show running-config bfd Example: switch# show running-config bfd	Displays the BFD running configuration.
Step 6	(Optional) copy running-config startup-config Example: switch# copy running-config startup-config	Saves this configuration change.

Configuring BFD on PIM

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

Before you begin

Enable the BFD feature. See the [Enabling the BFD Feature](#) section.

Enable the PIM feature. See the [Cisco Nexus 3600 Switch NX-OS Multicast Routing Configuration Guide](#) for more information.

Procedure

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

Configuring BFD on OSPFv2

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

Before you begin

Enable the BFD feature. See the [Enabling the BFD Feature](#) section.

Configure the BFD session parameters. See the [Configuring Global BFD Parameters](#) section or the [Configuring BFD on an Interface](#) section.

Enable the OSPFv2 feature.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal Example: switch# configure terminal switch(config)#	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	router ospf process-id Example: switch(config)# router ospf 64496 switch(config-router)#	Creates a new OSPFv2 process with a configured id.
Step 3	bfd Example: switch(config-router)# bfd	Enables BFD for this OSPFv2 peer. The default value is disabled.
Step 4	(Optional) show running-config ospf Example: switch(config)# show running-config ospf	Displays the OSPFv2 running configuration.
Step 5	(Optional) copy running-config startup-config Example: switch# copy running-config startup-config	Saves this configuration change.

Configuring BFD for 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

Enable the BFD feature. See the [Enabling the BFD Feature](#) section.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal Example: switch# configure terminal switch(config)#	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	(Optional) vrf context vrf-name Example: switch(config)# vrf context Red switch(config-vrf)#	Enters VRF configuration mode.

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

Configuring BFD for IPv6

Configuring Global BFD Parameters for IPv6

1. configure terminal
2. 2. bfd [ipv4 | ipv6] interval [interval min_rx milliseconds multiplier interval-multiplier]

Before you begin

You can specify either the IPv4 or the IPv6 address family when you configure BFD parameters.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal Example: <pre>switch# configure terminal switch(config)#</pre>	Enters global configuration mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 2	bfd [ipv4 ipv6] interval [interval min_rx milliseconds multiplier interval-multiplier] Example: <pre>switch(config)# bfd ipv6 interval 50 min_rx 50 multiplier 3</pre>	Configures the BFD session parameters for all BFD sessions in the specified address family on the device. The Tx and Rx intervals range between 50 and 999 milliseconds. The multiplier ranges between 3 and 50.

Configuring Per Interface BFD Parameters for IPv6

Before you begin

BFD must be enabled on the device.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal Example: <pre>switch# configure terminal switch(config)#</pre>	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	interface <i>interface</i> Example: <pre>switch(config)# interface ethernet 1/2 switch(config-if)#</pre>	Enters interface configuration mode. Use the ? keyword to display the supported interfaces
Step 3	bfd [ipv4 ipv6] interval [interval min_rx milliseconds multiplier interval-multiplier] Example: <pre>switch(config-if)# bfd ipv6 interval 50 min_rx 50 multiplier 3</pre>	Configures the BFD session parameters for all BFD sessions in the specified address family on the device. The Tx and Rx intervals range between 50 and 999 milliseconds. The multiplier ranges between 3 and 50.

Configuring BFD for IPv6 on OSPFv3

You can configure BFD for IPv6 on the Open Shortest Path First Protocol (OSPFv3).

Before you begin

- Enable the BFD feature. See the [Enabling the BFD Feature](#) section.
- Enable the OSPFv3 feature.
- Configure the BFD session parameters. See the [Configuring Global BFD Parameters for IPv6](#) section or the [Configuring Per Interface BFD Parameters for IPv6](#) section.

- Enable the OSPFv3 feature.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal Example: switch# configure terminal switch(config)#	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	router ospfv3 process-id Example: switch(config)# router ospfv3 201 switch(config-router)#	Creates a new OSPFv2 process with a configured id.
Step 3	bfd Example: switch(config-router)# bfd	Enables BFD for this OSPFv3 peer. The default value is disabled.
Step 4	(Optional) show running-config ospfv3 Example: switch(config-router)# show running-config ospfv3	Displays the OSPFv3 running configuration.
Step 5	(Optional) copy running-config startup-config Example: switch(config-router)# copy running-config startup-config	Saves this configuration change.

Configuring BFD on IPv6 Static Routes

You can configure BFD for all IPv6 static routes on an interface.

Before you begin

- Ensure that BFD is enabled on the devices at each end of the static route.
- Ensure that the BFD session parameters are configured.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal Example: switch# configure terminal switch(config)#	Enters global configuration mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 2	(Optional) vrf context <i>vrf-name</i> Example: switch(config)# vrf context Red switch(config-vrf)#	Enters VRF configuration mode to configure BFD on an IPv6 static route. Specifies the VRF for the route to be tracked.
Step 3	ipv6 route <i>route interface { nh-address nh-prefix }</i> Example: switch(config-vrf)# ipv6 route 1::5/64 ethernet 1/3 2::2	Creates an IPv6 static route. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specify the IPv6 address for the route argument Use the ? keyword to display the supported interfaces. Specify the next-hop (nh) address or prefix for this static route.
Step 4	ipv6 route static bfd <i>network-interface {nh-address nh-prefix }</i> Example: switch(config-vrf)# ipv6 route static bfd ethernet 1/3 2::2	Enables BFD for all IPv6 static routes on an interface. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use the ? keyword to display the supported interfaces. Specify the next-hop (nh) address or prefix for this static route.
Step 5	(Optional) show bfd neighbors Example: switch(config-vrf)# show bfd neighbors	Displays information about BFD neighbors.
Step 6	(Optional) show ipv6 route static Example: switch(config-vrf)# show ipv6 route static vrf Red	Displays the static routes.
Step 7	(Optional) copy running-config startup-config Example: switch(config-vrf)# copy running-config startup-config	Saves this configuration change.

Configuring BFD Echo Mode

The echo function is enabled by default. You can disable it if desired.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal Example: switch# configure terminal switch(config)#	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	interface type slot/port Example: switch(config)# interface ethernet 1/2 switch(config-if)#	Enters interface configuration mode. Use the ? keyword to display the supported interfaces
Step 3	[no] bfd ipv4 echo Example: switch(config-if)# bfd ipv4 echo	Enables the echo function. The default is enabled. To disable the echo function for the specified address family, use the no form of the command.

Configuring BFD Session Echo Interval

You can configure the echo Rx interval for BFD sessions.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal Example: switch# configure terminal switch(config)#	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	interface <i>interface</i> Example: switch(config)# interface ethernet 1/2 switch(config-if)#	Enters interface configuration mode. Use the ? keyword to display the supported interfaces
Step 3	[no] bfd ipv4 echo-rx-interval interval Example: switch(config-if)# bfd ipv4 echo-rx-interval 500	Configures the echo Rx interval for the BFD session. The interval can range between 50 and 999 milliseconds. To return the echo interval to the default value of 50 milliseconds, use the no form of the command.

Configuring a BFD Echo Interface

Perform this task to configure the loopback interface as the source address for echo frames.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal Example: switch# configure terminal switch(config)#	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	interface loopback number Example: switch(config)# interface loopback 50 switch(config-if)#	Creates a loopback interface and enters interface configuration mode.
Step 3	ip address ip-address mask Example: switch(config-if)# ip address 192.108.1.27 255.255.255.0	Configures the IP address as the source address for echo frames.

Configuring the BFD Slow Timer

Echo mode is enabled by default. You can configure the slow-timer value and disable or enable echo mode for an address family.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal Example: switch# configure terminal switch(config)#	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	interface <i>interface</i> Example: switch(config)# interface ethernet 1/2 switch(config-if)#	Enters interface configuration mode. Use the ? keyword to display the supported interfaces
Step 3	bfd ipv4 slow-timer [interval] Example: switch(config-if)# bfd ipv4 slow-timer 6000	Configures the slow timer, in milliseconds, used in the echo function for the specified address family.

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.

Monitoring BFD

Use the following commands to display BFD:

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

For detailed information about the fields in the output from these commands, see the [Cisco Nexus 3548 Switch Command Reference](#).