



Configuring Bidirectional Forwarding Detection

This chapter contains the following sections:

- [About BFD, on page 1](#)
- [Prerequisites for BFD, on page 4](#)
- [Guidelines and Limitations, on page 4](#)
- [Default Settings, on page 6](#)
- [Configuring BFD, on page 6](#)
- [Configuring BFD Support for Routing Protocols, on page 13](#)
- [Configuring BFD Interoperability, on page 23](#)
- [Verifying the BFD Configuration, on page 27](#)
- [Monitoring BFD, on page 28](#)
- [Configuration Examples for BFD, on page 28](#)
- [Related Documents, on page 29](#)
- [RFCs, on page 29](#)

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 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.

Asynchronous Mode

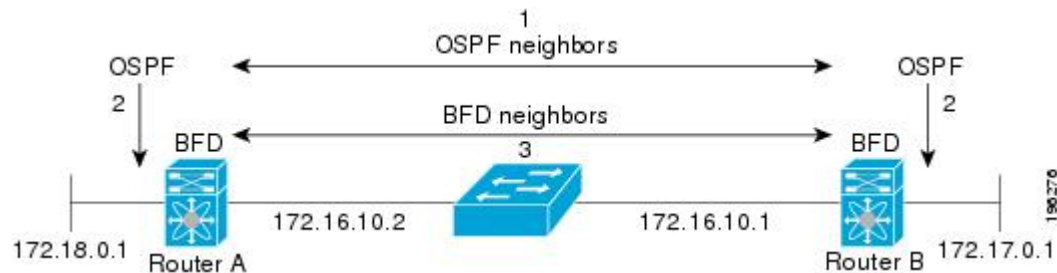
Cisco NX-OS supports the BFD asynchronous mode, which sends BFD control packets between two adjacent devices to activate and maintain BFD neighbor sessions between the devices. You configure BFD on both devices (or BFD neighbors). Once BFD has been enabled on the interfaces and on the appropriate protocols, 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.

The following figure shows how a BFD session is established. The figure shows a simple network with two routers running Open Shortest Path First (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 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.

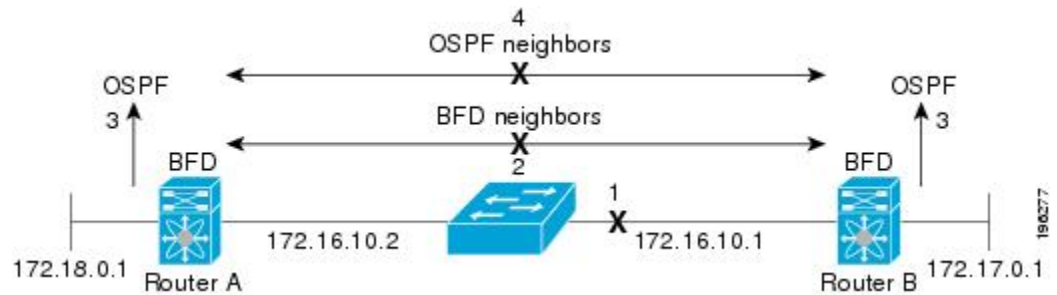
BFD sends a failure detection notice to the BFD-enabled protocols when it detects a failure in the forwarding path. The local device can then initiate the protocol recalculation process and reduce the overall network convergence time.

The following figure 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 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 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.

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.

You can configure SHA-1 authentication of BFD packets.

High Availability

BFD supports stateless restarts. 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.

Prerequisites for BFD

BFD has the following prerequisites:

- You must enable the BFD feature.
- Disable Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) redirect messages on BFD-enabled interfaces.
- Disable the IP packet verification check for identical IP source and destination addresses.
- See other detailed prerequisites that are listed with the configuration tasks.

Guidelines and Limitations

BFD has the following configuration guidelines and limitations:

- Forming BFD neighbours on a vPC VLAN through an orphan port is not supported on Cisco Nexus 3400-S Switches.
- **show** commands with the **internal** keyword are not supported.
- BFD supports BFD version 1.
- BFD supports IPv4 and IPv6.
- BFD supports OSPFv3.
- BFD supports IS-ISv6.
- BFD supports BGPv6.
- BFD supports EIGRPv6.
- BFD supports only one session per address family, per interface.
- BFD supports single-hop BFD.
- Multihop BFD is not supported.
- BFD for BGP supports single-hop EBGp and iBGP peers.
- BFD supports keyed SHA-1 authentication.
- 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.

- For BFD on a static route between two devices, both devices must support BFD. If one or both of the devices do not support BFD, the static routes are not programmed in the Routing Information Base (RIB).
- 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 causes traffic disruption for other ports and it can cause the SVI sessions on the other ports to flap. For example, if the carrier interface is a virtual port channel (vPC), BFD is not supported over the SVI interface and it could cause a trigger for an ASIC reset. When a BFD session is over SVI using virtual port channel (vPC) peer-link, the BFD echo function is not supported. You must disable the BFD echo function for all sessions over SVI between vPC peer nodes.

An SVI on the Cisco Nexus series switches should not be configured to establish a BFD neighbor adjacency with a device connected to it via a vPC. This is because the BFD keepalives from the neighbour, if sent over the vPC member link connected to the vPC peer-switch, do not reach this SVI causing the BFD adjacency to fail.

- 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.
- When a BFD session is over SVI using virtual port-channel (vPC) peer-link (either BCM or GEM based ports), the BFD echo function is not supported. You must disable the BFD echo function for all sessions over SVI between vPC peer nodes using the **no bfd echo** command at the SVI configuration level.



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.

- 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.

- When you specify a BFD neighbor prefix in the **clear {ip | ipv6} route prefix** command, the BFD echo session will flap.
- The **clear {ip | ipv6} route *** command causes BFD echo sessions to flap.
- HSRP for IPv4 is supported with BFD.
- BFD packets generated by the Cisco NX-OS device linecards are sent with COS 6/DSCP CS6. The DSCP/COS values for BFD packets are not user configurable.

- When configuring BFDv6 in no-bfd-echo mode, it is recommended to run with timers of 150 ms with a multiplier of 3.
- BFDv6 is not supported for VRRPv3 and HSRP for v6.
- IPv6 **igmp bfd** cannot be disabled on an interface.

Default Settings

The following table lists the default settings for BFD parameters.

Table 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
Startup timer	5 seconds

Configuring BFD

Configuration Hierarchy

You can configure BFD at the global level and at the interface level. The interface configuration overrides the global configuration.

For physical ports that are members of a port channel, the member port inherits the primary port channel BFD configuration.

Task Flow for Configuring BFD

Follow these steps in the following sections to configure BFD:

- Enabling the BFD Feature.

- 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.



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

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

SUMMARY STEPS

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

DETAILED STEPS

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

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.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure terminal**
2. **bfd interval** *mintx* **min_rx** *msec* **multiplier** *value*
3. **bfd slow-timer** [*interval*]
4. **[no] bfd startup-timer** [*seconds*]
5. **bfd echo-interface loopback** *interface number*
6. **show running-config bfd**
7. **copy running-config startup-config**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal Example: <pre>switch# configure terminal switch(config)#</pre>	Enters configuration mode.
Step 2	bfd interval <i>mintx</i> min_rx <i>msec</i> multiplier <i>value</i> Example: <pre>switch(config)# bfd interval 50 min_rx 50 multiplier 3</pre>	Configures the BFD session parameters for all BFD sessions on the device. This command overrides 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	bfd slow-timer [<i>interval</i>] Example: <pre>switch(config)# bfd slow-timer 2000</pre>	Configures the slow timer used in the echo function. This value determines how fast BFD starts up a new session 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	[no] bfd startup-timer [<i>seconds</i>] Example: <pre>switch(config)# bfd startup-timer 20</pre>	Configures the BFD startup timer, which delays the startup time for BFD sessions in order to give the routes that are being used by local and remote routers time to settle down in the hardware. Using this feature can prevent BFD flaps

	Command or Action	Purpose
		<p>in higher scale scenarios. The range is from 0 to 30 seconds. The default is 5 seconds.</p> <p>The bfd startup-timer 0 command disables the BFD startup timer.</p> <p>The no bfd startup-timer command sets the BFD startup timer to 5 seconds (the default value).</p>
Step 5	bfd echo-interface loopback <i>interface number</i> Example: <pre>switch(config)# bfd echo-interface loopback 1 3</pre>	Configures the interface used for Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) echo frames. This command changes the source address for the echo packets to the one configured on the specified loopback interface. The interface number range is from 0 to 1023.
Step 6	show running-config bfd Example: <pre>switch(config)# show running-config bfd</pre>	(Optional) Displays the BFD running configuration.
Step 7	copy running-config startup-config Example: <pre>switch(config)# copy running-config startup-config</pre>	(Optional) Saves the 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 Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) redirect messages are disabled on BFD-enabled interfaces. Use the **no ip redirects** command or the **no ipv6 redirects** command on the interface.

Enable the BFD feature. See the Enabling the BFD Feature section.

SUMMARY STEPS

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

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal Example: <pre>switch# configure terminal switch(config)#</pre>	Enters configuration mode.
Step 2	interface <i>int-if</i> Example: <pre>switch(config)# interface ethernet 2/1 switch(config-if)#</pre>	Enters interface configuration mode. Use the ? keyword to display the supported interfaces.
Step 3	bfd interval <i>mintx min_rx msec multiplier value</i> Example: <pre>switch(config-if)# bfd interval 50 min_rx 50 multiplier 3</pre>	Configures the BFD session parameters for all BFD sessions on the device. This command overrides 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 4	bfd authentication keyed-sha1 keyid <i>id</i> key <i>ascii_key</i> Example: <pre>switch(config-if)# bfd authentication keyed-sha1 keyid 1 ascii_key cisco123</pre>	(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: <pre>switch(config-if)# show running-config bfd</pre>	(Optional) Displays the BFD running configuration.
Step 6	copy running-config startup-config Example: <pre>switch(config-if)# copy running-config startup-config</pre>	(Optional) Saves the configuration change.

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.

Before you begin

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

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

Enable the BFD feature. See the Enabling the BFD Feature section.

SUMMARY STEPS

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

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal Example: switch# configure terminal switch(config)#	Enters global 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.
Step 4	bfd interval <i>mintx min_rx msec multiplier 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 command overrides these values by configuring the 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.

	Command or Action	Purpose
		To disable SHA-1 authentication on the interface, use the no form of the command.
Step 6	show running-config bfd Example: <pre>switch(config-if) # show running-config bfd</pre>	(Optional) Displays the BFD running configuration.
Step 7	copy running-config startup-config Example: <pre>switch(config-if) # copy running-config startup-config</pre>	(Optional) Saves the 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 on 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.

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.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure terminal**
2. **bfd slow-timer** *echo-interval*
3. **interface** *int-if*
4. **bfd echo**
5. **show running-config bfd**
6. **copy running-config startup-config**

DETAILED STEPS

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

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 2	bfd slow-timer <i>echo-interval</i> Example: <pre>switch(config)# bfd slow-timer 2000</pre>	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: <pre>switch(config)# interface ethernet 2/1 switch(config-if)#</pre>	Enters interface configuration mode. Use the ? keyword to display the supported interfaces.
Step 4	bfd echo Example: <pre>switch(config-if)# bfd echo</pre>	Enables the echo function. The default is enabled.
Step 5	show running-config bfd Example: <pre>switch(config-if)# show running-config bfd</pre>	(Optional) Displays the BFD running configuration.
Step 6	copy running-config startup-config Example: <pre>switch(config-if)# copy running-config startup-config</pre>	(Optional) Saves the configuration change.

Configuring BFD Support for Routing Protocols

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.

Enable the BGP feature. See the Cisco Nexus 3400-S NX-OS Unicast Routing Configuration Guide 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. **update-source** *interface*
6. **show running-config bgp**
7. **copy running-config startup-config**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal Example: <pre>switch# configure terminal switch(config)#</pre>	Enters configuration mode.
Step 2	router bgp <i>as-number</i> Example: <pre>switch(config)# router bgp 64496 switch(config-router)#</pre>	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> <i>ipv6-address</i>) remote-as <i>as-number</i> Example: <pre>switch(config-router)# neighbor 209.165.201.1 remote-as 64497 switch(config-router-neighbor)#</pre>	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: <pre>switch(config-router-neighbor)# bfd</pre>	Enables BFD for this BGP peer.
Step 5	update-source <i>interface</i> Example: <pre>switch(config-router-neighbor)# update-source ethernet 2/1</pre>	Allows BGP sessions to use the primary IP address from a particular interface as the local address when forming a BGP session with a neighbor and enables BGP to register as a client with BFD.
Step 6	show running-config bgp Example: <pre>switch(config-router-neighbor)# show running-config bgp</pre>	(Optional) Displays the BGP running configuration.
Step 7	copy running-config startup-config Example: <pre>switch(config-router-neighbor)# copy running-config startup-config</pre>	(Optional) Saves the configuration change.

Configuring BFD on EIGRP

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

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 EIGRP feature. See the *Cisco Nexus 3400-S NX-OS Unicast Routing Configuration Guide* for more information.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure terminal**
2. **router eigrp instance-tag**
3. **bfd [ipv4 | ipv6]**
4. **interface int-if**
5. **ip eigrp instance-tag bfd**
6. **show ip eigrp [vrf vrf-name] [interfaces if]**
7. **copy running-config startup-config**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal Example: <pre>switch# configure terminal switch(config)#</pre>	Enters configuration mode.
Step 2	router eigrp instance-tag Example: <pre>switch(config)# router eigrp Test1 switch(config-router)#</pre>	<p>Creates a new EIGRP process with the configured instance tag. The instance tag can be any case-sensitive, alphanumeric string up to 20 characters.</p> <p>If you configure an instance-tag that does not qualify as an AS number, you must use the autonomous-system to configure the AS number explicitly or this EIGRP instance will remain in the shutdown state.</p>
Step 3	bfd [ipv4 ipv6] Example: <pre>switch(config-router-neighbor)# bfd ipv4</pre>	(Optional) Enables BFD for all EIGRP interfaces.
Step 4	interface int-if Example: <pre>switch(config-router-neighbor)# interface ethernet 2/1 switch(config-if)#</pre>	Enters interface configuration mode. Use the ? keyword to display the supported interfaces.
Step 5	ip eigrp instance-tag bfd Example: <pre>switch(config-if)# ip eigrp Test1 bfd</pre>	<p>(Optional) Enables or disables BFD on an EIGRP interface. The instance tag can be any case-sensitive, alphanumeric string up to 20 characters.</p> <p>The default is disabled.</p>

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 6	show ip eigrp [<i>vrf vrf-name</i>] [<i>interfaces if</i>] Example: <pre>switch(config-if)# show ip eigrp</pre>	(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: <pre>switch(config-if)# copy running-config startup-config</pre>	(Optional) Saves the configuration change.

Configuring BFD on OSPF

You can configure BFD for the Open Shortest Path First.

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 OSPF feature. See the *Cisco Nexus 3400-S NX-OS Unicast Routing Configuration Guide* for more information.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure terminal**
2. **router ospf** *instance-tag*
3. **bfd** [*ipv4* | *ipv6*]
4. **interface** *int-if*
5. **ip ospf bfd**
6. **show ip ospf** [*vrf vrf-name*] [*interfaces if*]
7. **copy running-config startup-config**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal Example: <pre>switch# configure terminal switch(config)#</pre>	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	router ospf <i>instance-tag</i> Example: <pre>switch(config)# router ospf 200 switch(config-router)#</pre>	Creates a new OSPF instance with the configured instance tag. The instance tag can be any case-sensitive, alphanumeric string up to 20 characters.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 3	bfd [ipv4 ipv6] Example: switch(config-router) # bfd	(Optional) Enables BFD for all OSPF 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 bfd	(Optional) Enables or disables BFD on an OSPF interface. The default is disabled.
Step 6	show ip ospf [vrf vrf-name] [interfaces 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 the configuration change.

Example Configurations for BFD

- Example configuration for IS-IS where BFD is enabled under IPv4 and an IPv6 address family.

```
configure terminal
router isis isis-1
  bfd
  address-family ipv6 unicast
  bfd
```

- Example configuration where BFD is enabled under a non-default VRF (OSPFv3 neighbors in vrf3).

```
configure terminal
router ospfv3 10
  vrf vrf3
  bfd
```

- Example configuration where BFD is disabled per interface.

```
configure terminal
interface port-channel 10
  no ip redirects
  ip address 22.1.10.1/30
  ipv6 address 22:1:10::1/120
```

```

no ipv6 redirects
ip router ospf 10 area 0.0.0.0
ip ospf bfd disable          /*** disables IPv4 BFD session for OSPF
ospfv3 bfd disable          /*** disables IPv6 BFD session for OSPFv3

```

- Example configuration where BFD is enabled for interface static BFD neighbors.

```

configure terminal
interface Ethernet1/15
ip address 25.7.1.1/30
ipv6 address 25:7:1::1/120
no ip redirects
no ipv6 redirects
bfd neighbor src-ip 25.7.1.1 dest-ip 25.7.1.2 /*** simulates IPv4 BFD client
bfd neighbor src-ip 25:7:1::1 dest-ip 25:7:1::2 /*** simulates IPv6 BFD client
no shutdown

```

Configuring BFD on IS-IS

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

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 IS-IS feature. See the *Cisco Nexus 3400-S NX-OS Unicast Routing Configuration Guide* for more information.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure terminal**
2. **router isis *instance-tag***
3. **bfd [ipv4 | ipv6]**
4. **interface *int-if***
5. **isis bfd**
6. **show isis [*vrf vrf-name*] [interface *if*]**
7. **copy running-config startup-config**

DETAILED STEPS

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

	Command or Action	Purpose
	<pre>switch(config)# router isis 100 switch(config-router)# net 49.0001.1720.1600.1001.00 switch(config-router)# address-family ipv6 unicast</pre>	
Step 3	bfd [ipv4 ipv6] Example: <pre>switch(config-router)# bfd</pre>	(Optional) Enables BFD for all OSPF interfaces.
Step 4	interface int-if Example: <pre>switch(config-router)# interface ethernet 2/1 switch(config-if)#</pre>	Enters interface configuration mode. Use the ? keyword to display the supported interfaces.
Step 5	isis bfd Example: <pre>switch(config-if)# isis bfd</pre>	(Optional) Enables or disables BFD on an IS-IS interface. The default is disabled.
Step 6	show isis [vrf vrf-name] [interface if] Example: <pre>switch(config-if)# show isis</pre>	(Optional) Displays information about IS-IS. The <i>vrf-name</i> can be any case-sensitive, alphanumeric string up to 32 characters.
Step 7	copy running-config startup-config Example: <pre>switch(config-if)# copy running-config startup-config</pre>	(Optional) Saves the 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 expiry and takes over as the active HSRP router.

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

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 HSRP feature. See the *Cisco Nexus 3400-S NX-OS Unicast Routing Configuration Guide* for more information.

SUMMARY STEPS

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

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal Example: <pre>switch# configure terminal switch(config)#</pre>	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	hsrp bfd all-interfaces Example: <pre>switch# hsrp bfd all-interfaces</pre>	(Optional) Enables or disables BFD on all HSRP interfaces. The default is disabled.
Step 3	interface <i>int-if</i> Example: <pre>switch(config-router)# interface ethernet 2/1 switch(config-if)#</pre>	Enters interface configuration mode. Use the ? keyword to display the supported interfaces.
Step 4	hsrp bfd Example: <pre>switch(config-if)# hsrp bfd</pre>	(Optional) Enables or disables BFD on an HSRP interface. The default is disabled.
Step 5	show running-config hsrp Example: <pre>switch(config-if)# show running-config hsrp</pre>	(Optional) Displays the HSRP running configuration.
Step 6	copy running-config startup-config Example: <pre>switch(config-if)# copy running-config startup-config</pre>	(Optional) Saves the 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** command shows this event as BFD@Act-down or BFD@Sby-down.

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 VRRP feature. See the *Cisco Nexus 3400-S NX-OS Unicast Routing Configuration Guide* for more information.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure terminal**
2. **interface *int-if***
3. **vrrp *group-no***
4. **vrrp bfd *address***
5. **show running-config vrrp**
6. **copy running-config startup-config**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal Example: <code>switch# configure terminal</code> <code>switch(config)#</code>	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	interface <i>int-if</i> Example: <code>switch(config)# interface</code> <code>ethernet 2/1</code> <code>switch(config-if)#</code>	Enters interface configuration mode. Use the ? keyword to display the supported interfaces.
Step 3	vrrp <i>group-no</i> Example: <code>switch(config-if)# vrrp 2</code>	Specifies the VRRP group number.
Step 4	vrrp bfd <i>address</i> Example: <code>switch(config-if)# vrrp bfd</code>	Enables or disables BFD on a VRRP interface. The default is disabled.
Step 5	show running-config vrrp Example: <code>switch(config-if)# show running-config vrrp</code>	(Optional) Displays the VRRP running configuration.
Step 6	copy running-config startup-config Example: <code>switch(config-if)# copy</code> <code>running-config startup-config</code>	(Optional) Saves the 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

Enable the BFD feature. See the Enabling the BFD Feature section.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure terminal**
2. **vrf context** *vrf-name*
3. **ip route** *route interface {nh-address | nh-prefix}*
4. **ip route static bfd** *interface {nh-address | nh-prefix}*
5. **show ip route static** [*vrf vrf-name*]
6. **copy running-config startup-config**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal Example: <pre>switch# configure terminal switch(config)#</pre>	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	vrf context <i>vrf-name</i> Example: <pre>switch(config)# vrf context Red switch(config-vrf)#</pre>	(Optional) Enters VRF configuration mode.
Step 3	ip route <i>route interface {nh-address 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 {nh-address 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	show ip route static [<i>vrf vrf-name</i>] Example: <pre>switch(config-vrf)# show ip route static vrf Red</pre>	(Optional) Displays the static routes.
Step 6	copy running-config startup-config Example:	(Optional) Saves the configuration change.

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

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:

Command	Purpose
ip eigrp <i>instance-tag</i> bfd disable Example: <code>switch(config-if)# ip eigrp Test1 bfd disable</code>	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: <code>switch(config-if)# ip ospf bfd disable</code>	Disables BFD on an OSPFv2 interface.
isis bfd disable Example: <code>switch(config-if)# isis bfd disable</code>	Disables BFD on an IS-IS interface.

Configuring BFD Interoperability

Configuring BFD Interoperability in Cisco NX-OS Devices in a Point-to-Point Link

SUMMARY STEPS

1. `configure terminal`
2. `interface port-channel int-if`
3. `ip ospf bfd`
4. `no ip redirects`
5. `bfd interval mintx min_rx msec multiplier value`
6. `bfd authentication interop`
7. `exit`

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal Example: switch# configure terminal switch(config)#	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	interface port-channel <i>int-if</i> Example: switch(config-if)# interface ethernet 2/1	Enters interface configuration mode. Use the ? keyword to display the supported interfaces.
Step 3	ip ospf bfd Example: switch(config-if)# ip ospf bfd	Enables BFD on an OSPFv2 interface. The default is disabled. OSPF is used as an example. You can enable BFD of any of the supported protocols.
Step 4	no ip redirects Example: switch(config-if)# no ip redirects	Prevents the device from sending redirects.
Step 5	bfd interval <i>mintx min_rx msec multiplier 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 port channel. This command overrides these values by configuring the 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 6	bfd authentication interop Example: switch(config-if)# bfd authentication interop	Authenticate interoperability for all BFD sessions on the interface.
Step 7	exit Example: switch(config-if)# exit	Exits interface configuration mode and returns to EXEC mode.

Configuring BFD Interoperability in Cisco NX-OS Devices in a Switch Virtual Interface

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure terminal**
2. **interface port-channel *vlan vlan-id***
3. **bfd interval *mintx min_rx msec multiplier value***
4. **no ip redirects**
5. **ip address *ip-address/length***

6. **ip ospf bfd**
7. **bfd authentication interop**
8. **exit**

DETAILED STEPS

	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>vlan</i> <i>vlan-id</i> Example: <pre>switch(config)# interface vlan 998 switch(config-if)#</pre>	Creates a dynamic Switch Virtual Interface (SVI).
Step 3	bfd interval <i>mintx</i> <i>min_rx</i> <i>msec</i> <i>multiplier</i> <i>value</i> Example: <pre>switch(config-if)# bfd interval 50 min_rx 50 multiplier 3</pre>	Configures the BFD session parameters for all BFD sessions on the device. 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	no ip redirects Example: <pre>switch(config-if)# no ip redirects</pre>	Prevents the device from sending redirects.
Step 5	ip address <i>ip-address/length</i> Example: <pre>switch(config-if)# ip address 10.1.0.253/24</pre>	Configures an IP address for this interface.
Step 6	ip ospf bfd Example: <pre>switch(config-if)# ip ospf bfd</pre>	Enables BFD on an OSPFv2 interface. The default is disabled.
Step 7	bfd authentication interop Example: <pre>switch(config-if)# bfd authentication interop</pre>	Authenticate interoperability for all BFD sessions on the interface.
Step 8	exit Example: <pre>switch(config-if)# exit</pre>	Exits interface configuration mode and returns to EXEC mode.

Configuring BFD Interoperability in Cisco NX-OS Devices in Logical Mode

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure terminal**
2. **interface port-channel** *type number.subinterface-id*
3. **bfd interval** *mintx min_rx msec multiplier value*
4. **no ip redirects**
5. **ip ospf bfd**
6. **bfd authentication interop**
7. **exit**

DETAILED STEPS

	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>type number.subinterface-id</i> Example: <pre>switch(config-if)# interface port-channel 50.2</pre>	Enters port channel configuration mode. Use the ? keyword to display the supported number range.
Step 3	bfd interval <i>mintx min_rx msec multiplier value</i> Example: <pre>switch(config-if)# bfd interval 50 min_rx 50 multiplier 3</pre>	Configures the BFD session parameters for all BFD sessions on the port channel. 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	no ip redirects Example: <pre>switch(config-if)# no ip redirects</pre>	Prevents the device from sending redirects.
Step 5	ip ospf bfd Example: <pre>switch(config-if)# ip ospf bfd</pre>	<p>Enables BFD on an OSPFv2 interface. The default is disabled.</p> <p>OSPF is used as an example. You can enable BFD of any of the supported protocols.</p>
Step 6	bfd authentication interop Example: <pre>switch(config-if)# bfd authentication interop</pre>	Authenticate interoperability for all BFD sessions on the interface.
Step 7	exit Example: <pre>switch(config-if)# exit</pre>	Exits interface configuration mode and returns to EXEC mode.

Verifying BFD Interoperability in a Cisco Nexus 3400-S Device

The following example shows how to verify BFD interoperability in a Cisco Nexus 3400-S device.

```
switch# show bfd neighbors details
OurAddr NeighAddr LD/RD RH/RS Holdown(mult) State Int
Vrf
10.1.1.1 10.1.1.2 1140850707/2147418093 Up 6393(4) Up Vlan2121
default
Session state is Up and using echo function with 50 ms interval
Local Diag: 0, Demand mode: 0, Poll bit: 0, Authentication: None
MinTxInt: 50000 us, MinRxInt: 2000000 us, Multiplier: 3
Received MinRxInt: 2000000 us, Received Multiplier: 4
Holdown (hits): 8000 ms (0), Hello (hits): 2000 ms (108)
Rx Count: 92, Rx Interval (ms) min/max/avg: 347/1996/1776 last: 1606 ms ago
Tx Count: 108, Tx Interval (ms) min/max/avg: 1515/1515/1515 last: 1233 ms ago
Registered protocols: ospf
Uptime: 0 days 0 hrs 2 mins 44 secs
Last packet: Version: 1 - Diagnostic: 0
State bit: Up - Demand bit: 0
Poll bit: 0 - Final bit: 0
Multiplier: 4 - Length: 24
My Discr.: 2147418093 - Your Discr.: 1140850707
Min tx interval: 2000000 - Min rx interval: 2000000
Min Echo interval: 1000 - Authentication bit: 0
Hosting LC: 10, Down reason: None, Reason not-hosted: None
```

```
switch# show bfd neighbors details
OurAddr NeighAddr LD/RD RH/RS Holdown(mult) State Int
Vrf
10.0.2.1 10.0.2.2 1140850695/131083 Up 270(3) Up Po14.121
default
Session state is Up and not using echo function
Local Diag: 0, Demand mode: 0, Poll bit: 0, Authentication: None
MinTxInt: 50000 us, MinRxInt: 50000 us, Multiplier: 3
Received MinRxInt: 100000 us, Received Multiplier: 3
Holdown (hits): 300 ms (0), Hello (hits): 100 ms (3136283)
Rx Count: 2669290, Rx Interval (ms) min/max/avg: 12/1999/93 last: 29 ms ago
Tx Count: 3136283, Tx Interval (ms) min/max/avg: 77/77/77 last: 76 ms ago
Registered protocols: ospf
Uptime: 2 days 21 hrs 41 mins 45 secs
Last packet: Version: 1 - Diagnostic: 0
State bit: Up - Demand bit: 0
Poll bit: 0 - Final bit: 0
Multiplier: 3 - Length: 24
My Discr.: 131083 - Your Discr.: 1140850695
Min tx interval: 100000 - Min rx interval: 100000
Min Echo interval: 0 - Authentication bit: 0
Hosting LC: 8, Down reason: None, Reason not-hosted: None
```

Verifying the BFD Configuration

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

Command	Purpose
show running-config bfd	Displays the running BFD configuration.

Command	Purpose
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 [<i>application name</i>] [<i>details</i>]	Displays information about BFD for a supported application, such as BGP or OSPFv2.
show bfd neighbors [<i>interface int-if</i>] [<i>details</i>]	Displays information about BGP sessions on an interface.
show bfd neighbors [<i>dest-ip ip-address</i>] [<i>src-ip ip-address</i>][<i>details</i>]	Displays information about the specified BGP session on an interface.
show bfd neighbors [<i>vrf vrf-name</i>] [<i>details</i>]	Displays information about BFD for a VRF.
show bfd [<i>ipv4 ipv6</i>] [<i>neighbors</i>]	Displays information about IPv4 neighbors or IPv6 neighbors.

Configuration Examples for BFD

This 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
```

This 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
```

This example shows how to configure BFDv6:

```
feature bfd
feature ospfv3
router ospfv3 Test1
```

```

interface Ethernet2/7
  ipv6 router ospfv3 Test1 area 0.0.0.0
  ospfv3 bfd
  no shutdown

```

Show Example for BFD

This example shows results of the **show bfd ipv6 neighbors details** command.

```
#show bfd ipv6 neighbors details
```

```

OurAddr          NeighAddr
LD/RD            RH/RS      Holdown(mult)    State    Int
Vrf
cc:10::2         cc:10::1
1090519335/1090519260 Up        5692 (3)        Up        Po1
default

Session state is Up and using echo function with 250 ms interval
Local Diag: 0, Demand mode: 0, Poll bit: 0, Authentication: None
MinTxInt: 250000 us, MinRxInt: 2000000 us, Multiplier: 3
Received MinRxInt: 2000000 us, Received Multiplier: 3
Holdown (hits): 6000 ms (4), Hello (hits): 2000 ms (205229)
Rx Count: 227965, Rx Interval (ms) min/max/avg: 124/1520/1510 last: 307 ms ago
Tx Count: 205229, Tx Interval (ms) min/max/avg: 1677/1677/1677 last: 587 ms ago
Registered protocols:  bgp
Uptime: 3 days 23 hrs 31 mins 13 secs
Last packet: Version: 1          - Diagnostic: 0
                State bit: Up    - Demand bit: 0
                Poll bit: 0       - Final bit: 0
                Multiplier: 3     - Length: 24
                My Discr.: 1090519260 - Your Discr.: 1090519335
                Min tx interval: 250000 - Min rx interval: 2000000
                Min Echo interval: 250000 - Authentication bit: 0
Hosting LC: 1, Down reason: None, Reason not-hosted: None

```

Related Documents

Related Topic	Document Title
BFD commands	<i>Cisco Nexus 3400-S NX-OS Unicast Routing Configuration Guide</i>

RFCs

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

RFC	Title
RFC 7130	<i>Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) on Link Aggregation Group (LAG) Interfaces</i>