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BGP BFD Strict-Mode
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Abstract

This document specifies extensions to [RFC4271](#) BGP-4 that enable a BGP speaker to negotiate additional Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) extensions using a BGP capability. This BFD capability enables a BGP speaker to prevent a BGP session from being established until a BFD session is established. It is referred to as BGP BFD "strict-mode". BGP BFD strict-mode will be supported when both the local speaker and its remote peer are BFD strict-mode capable.

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[1.](#) Introduction

Bidirectional Forwarding Detection BFD [[RFC5882](#)] enables routers to monitor data plane connectivity and to detect faults in the bidirectional forwarding path between them. This capability is leveraged by routing protocols such as BGP [[RFC4271](#)] to rapidly react to topology changes in the face of path failures.

The BFD interaction with BGP is specified in [Section 10.2 of \[RFC5882\]](#). When BFD is enabled for a BGP neighbor, faults in the bidirectional forwarding detected by BFD result in session termination. It is possible in some failure scenarios for the network to be in a state such that a BGP session may be established but a BFD session cannot be established. In some other scenarios, it may be possible to establish a BGP session, but a degraded or poor-quality link may result in the corresponding BFD session going up and down frequently.

To avoid situations which result in routing churn and to minimize the impact of network interruptions, it will be beneficial to disallow BGP to establish a session until BFD session is successfully established and has stabilized. We refer to this mode of operation as BGP BFD "strict-mode". However, always using "strict-mode" would preclude BGP operation in an environment where not all routers support BFD strict-mode or have BFD enabled. This document defines BGP "strict-mode" operation as preventing BGP session establishment until both the local and remote speakers have a stable BFD session. The document also specifies the BGP protocol extensions for BGP capability [[RFC5492](#)] for announcing BFD parameters including a BGP

speaker's support for "strict-mode", i.e., requiring a BFD session for BGP session establishment.

2. Requirements Language

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "NOT RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in [BCP 14](#) [RFC2119] [RFC8174] when, and only when, they appear in all capitals, as shown here.

3. BFD Capability

The BGP Capability [RFC5492] for BFD parameters will allow a BGP speaker's BFD capabilities including its support for BFD strict-mode. This capability is defined as follows:

Capability code: TBD

Capability length: 1 octet

Capability value: Consists of 1 octet BFD flags as follows:

```
+-----+
| BFD Flags (8 bits) |
+-----+
```

The use and meaning of the fields are as follows:

BFD Flags: This field contains bit flags relating to BFD.

```
 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
+-+--+--+--+--+
|S| Reserved  |
+-+--+--+--+--+
```

The most significant bit is defined as state of Strict-Mode ("Strict-Mode", or "S") bit, which can be used by a BGP speaker to signal its support for BFD Strict-mode. When set (value 1), this bit indicates that the BGP speaker has the BFD "Strict-mode" enabled. If both local BGP speaker and its peer have BFD strict-mode enabled, then BGP session establishment will be prevented until a BFD session is established between the peering addresses. A BGP speaker with BFD

strict-mode enabled MUST advertise the BFD capability with "S" bit set.

The remaining bits are reserved and SHOULD be set to zero by the sender and MUST be ignored by the receiver.

4. Operation

A BGP speaker which supports capabilities advertisement and has BFD strict-mode enabled MUST include the BGP BFD capability with the "S" Bit set in the BGP capabilities it advertises.

A BGP speaker which supports BFD capability, examines the list of capabilities present in the Capabilities BFD Parameter that the speaker receives from its peer. If both the local and remote BGP speakers have BFD strict-mode enabled, the BGP finite state machine does not transition to the Established state from OpenSent or OpenConfirm state [[RFC4271](#)] until the BFD session is in the Up state (see below for AdminDown state). This means that a KEEPALIVE message is not sent nor is the KeepaliveTimer set.

If the BFD session does not transition to the Up state, and the HoldTimer has been negotiated to a non-zero value, the BGP FSM will close the session appropriately. If the HoldTimer has been negotiated to a zero value, the session should be closed after a time of X. This time X is referred as "BGP BFD Hold time". The proposed default BGP BFD Hold time value is 30 seconds. The BGP BFD Hold time value is configurable.

If BFD session is in the AdminDown state, then the BGP finite state machine will proceed normally without input from BFD. This means that BFD session "AdminDown" state WILL NOT prevent the BGP state transition to Established state from OpenConfirm.

Once the BFD session has transitioned to the Up state, the BGP FSM may proceed to transition to the Established state from the OpenSent or OpenConfirm state appropriately. I.e. a KEEPALIVE message is sent, and the KeepaliveTimer is started.

If either BGP peer has not advertised the BFD Capability with strict-mode enabled, then a BFD session WILL NOT be required for the BGP session to reach Established state. This does not preclude usage of BFD after BGP session establishment [[RFC5882](#)].

5. Manageability Considerations

Auto-configuration is possible for the enabling BGP BFD restrict-mode. However, the configuration automation is out of the scope of this document.

A BGP NOTIFICATION message subcode indicating BFD Hold timer expiration may be required for network management. (To be discussed in the next revision of this document.)

6. Security Considerations

The mechanism defined in this document interacts with the BGP finite state machine when so configured. The security considerations of BFD thus become considerations for BGP-4 [RFC4271] so used. The use of the BFD Authentication mechanism defined in [RFC5880] is thus RECOMMENDED when used to protect BGP-4 [RFC4271].

7. IANA Considerations

This document defines a new BGP capability - BFD Capability. The Capability Code for BFD Capability is TBD.

IANA is requested to establish a "BGP BFD Capability Flags" registry within the "Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) Parameters" grouping. The Registration Procedure should be Standards Action, the initial values as follows:

Bit Position	Name	Short Name	Reference
0	Strict-Mode	S	this document
1-7	Unassigned		this document

8. Acknowledgement

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9. Normative References

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