

A Bayesian Attack Tree Based Approach to Assess Cyber-Physical Security of Power System

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Abstract—The advantage of adding modern day information and communication technology (ICT) in the supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) system associated with the power network comes at the cost of an increased risk due to cyber intrusion. A well planned malicious attack on the SCADA system can not only compromise the communication network, but also cause catastrophic effects on the power grid in form of a widespread blackout. In this context, a lot of prior work deals with the comprehensive modeling of the cyber-physical system (CPS) and evaluating the possible vulnerabilities. In the present work, a Bayesian attack tree based approach is used to model cyber attacks in the SCADA network and the associated risk is evaluated as the combined effect on the communication and power system. This avoids the detailed modeling of every component in the CPS and considers only the critical vulnerabilities required to be exploited to perform the attack. Furthermore, the model takes into account the skill level of the adversary and the difficulty in intruding through each type of vulnerability. The proposed cyber attack model is applied on the IEEE-39 bus system with an associated SCADA network. The risk of a cyber attack on the critical vulnerabilities is evaluated for the power system.

Index Terms—cyber-physical security, Bayesian attack tree, mean time to compromise, vulnerability assessment

I. INTRODUCTION

The modern day power grid is an important societal infrastructure; failure to which can result in significant impact on national and economic security of a nation [1]–[3]. The inclusion of ICT in the SCADA network has increased the resiliency and facilitated self healing capabilities of the power grid [4]. This has been made possible through the large connected communication network with several remote access points enabling coordinated monitoring and control functions on the power grid [5]. However, this has exposed the system to numerous possibilities of cyber threat increasing the risk of a combined catastrophic failure of the power grid along with the communication network [6]. Therefore, the smart power grid consisting of the traditional power system with the intertwined ICT elements is identified as a critical interdependent infrastructure where a failure in either network can result in severe impact on the combined system [7].

The usage of standardized communication protocol in the SCADA system has opened up several vulnerabilities in the commonly used protocols like distributed network protocol (DNP) and IEC 61850 [8]. These may be known and zero-day type which can be exploited by an adversary to gain unauthorized access to control assets in the SCADA system [9]. For example in the cyber physical system depicted

in Fig. 1 the lower part represents the physical power system. The upper part denotes the hierarchical cyber system or the SCADA network associated with the power grid. The substations communicate with the regional control centers through Ethernet communication protocol, the control centers interchange information using the inter control center protocol (ICCP) and also communicate with the transmission operator (TO) through Ethernet routers. In such a setup, an intruder can exploit the vulnerabilities of the control center or substation LAN to gain administrator privilege in one of the human machine interfaces (HMIs) [10]. By obtaining access, the control commands might be manipulated to operate the circuit breakers in the physical power system resulting in instability in the grid from load-generation imbalance [11]. Often such attack can cause cascading events in the system leading to widespread blackout as in the case of Stuxnet malware attack in Ukraine in 2015 [12], [13]. This is due to the fact that the power system is operated with security analysis performed for at most 2 contingencies. A planned cyber attack can lead to multiple contingencies at the same time exacerbating the disturbance in the grid. In addition to that an adversary can gain access to the intelligent electronic devices (IEDs) connected to the substation LAN and create a man-in-the-middle attack by injecting false data or modifying information coming from the IEDs to the substation servers [14].

Several models have been proposed for identifying vulnerabilities in the CPS by evaluating the impact resulted from a cyber attack [7], [14]–[20]. A very simple statistical model based on graph theory results has been proposed in [7] where neither the SCADA nor the power network is accurately modeled. A Petri Net based cyber model consisting of firewalls and passwords has been proposed in [15]. Though the model was capable of replicating the operation of firewalls precisely, the probability of intrusion through a firewall was randomly selected irrespective of the hierarchy at which it is present. An improved usage of hierarchical Petri Nets is seen in [16] where the vulnerabilities of smart meters are modeled. However, the model was not developed to be applicable in the hierarchy of the SCADA system for the power grid. A comprehensive CPS model has been used in [18]–[20] where every element of the communication system is modeled using queues. The attack efficiency of a possible cyber threat is evaluated as the time required to send a packet of data from the source vulnerability to the target. However, the time of arrival of the data packet is selected randomly based on the processing

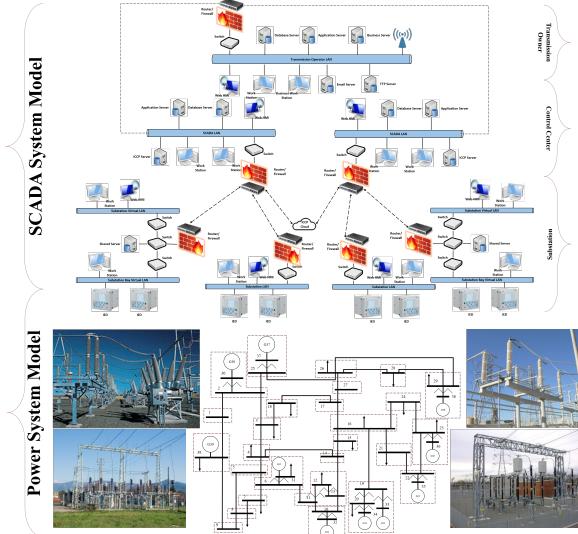


Fig. 1: Cyber-physical model of a typical power system.

rate. Therefore, the relative difficulty in exploiting a particular vulnerability is not considered; nor the skill level of the intruder is used to determine the time to compromise a target vulnerability. To this end, a statistical model is proposed in [21] where the skill level of the intruder and the difficulty of exploiting a vulnerability is considered to determine the time to compromise a given vulnerability.

Contribution. In this work, a Bayesian attack tree based CPS model would be considered. The important vulnerabilities in the SCADA network would be first identified and then the attack path to a target goal would be evaluated. The probability of successfully exploiting a vulnerability would be calculated based on its type (relative difficulty to exploit) and the time to compromise it would be evaluated depending on the skill level of the intruder. The risk of the cyber vulnerabilities would be measured as the combined impact on both the cyber system and the power grid. Such a model would avoid comprehensive modeling of every element in the cyber system and would emphasize the modeling of the possible attack paths through the critical vulnerabilities.

The remainder of the proposal is organized as follows. Section II discusses about the necessary preliminaries for the technical approach outlined in the proposal. Section III discusses about the cyber system and the physical system models which has been used for performing the security analysis. Finally Section IV details the simulation results for the proposed methodology.

II. PRELIMINARIES

A planned cyber attack on the SCADA system takes place through multiple steps in which the software protection elements are compromised. This entire process can be effectively modeled using attack trees. A cyber intrusion consists of vulnerabilities in the cyber system and the dependency among them to be exploited. Therefore, a cyber attack can be represented as a directed graph with vulnerabilities denoted

by the nodes and edges symbolizing the dependencies. In this section, the attack tree representation of a cyber attack on the SCADA system and the method to evaluate probability of successful intrusion are detailed.

A. Attack Tree Representation of Vulnerabilities

An attack graph consists of two types of nodes: exploit to vulnerabilities and conditions required for exploiting. The preconditions needed to exploit a vulnerability are assumed to be either initial conditions of the attack or resulting output of some previously occurred exploit. In this case, three preconditions are considered to exploit a vulnerability: (i)service, (ii)connection and (iii)privilege required to access the vulnerability from previous exploit.

For example, a cyber intrusion scenario is considered for a control center SCADA system, where an adversary aims to gain unauthorized access to control assets in the power system. The cyber intruder has to access the application server for this purpose which is dedicated to send control commands to open/close circuit breakers in the power system. In order to do so, the adversary needs to gain access of the historian server through a firewall and thereafter reach the application server through a different firewall as shown in Fig. 2.

Let there be two possible exploits to the vulnerabilities in the first firewall denoted by $\langle \text{Ser1}, 0, 1 \rangle$ and $\langle \text{Ser2}, 0, 1 \rangle$. The first one is assumed to be a zero day exploit and the second one is considered as a known exploitation. A zero day exploit to a vulnerability is one which may not be publicly known but identified by an intruder. In order to exploit either of the vulnerabilities, the intruder needs the privilege $\text{user}(0)$ (which denotes him being present) and is required to be connected to the historian server through $\langle 0, 1 \rangle$. Additionally, the vulnerabilities require the services $\text{Ser1}(1)$ and $\text{Ser2}(1)$ respectively to be available for them to be exploited. Once the vulnerability is successfully exploited, the intruder gains the user privilege $\text{user}(1)$ of the historian server. This output of previously occurred exploit can be used as a precondition of the successive exploits. In the second firewall, we consider a single zero-day exploit to a vulnerability denoted by $\langle \text{Ser3}, 1, 2 \rangle$. This can be successfully exploited by an intruder having privilege $\text{user}(1)$ to obtain access to the application server.

B. Modeling Bayesian Attack Tree

Attack trees can be effectively modeled using Bayesian networks (BN) which are widely used to develop the probabilistic model for the same. BN is denoted by a directed graph $\mathcal{G}(\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{E})$ where the nodes are vulnerabilities and target conditions and the edges represent the path between them. In a BN, the probability of reaching each node is dependent on the conditional probability of its parent nodes. For this purpose, the individual probability of a successful exploitation of a vulnerability is required to be calculated. Every vulnerability can be scored based on its severity of being exploited by a standard Common Vulnerability Scoring System (CVSS) [22]. Since the scores are provided on a scale from 0 to 10, they

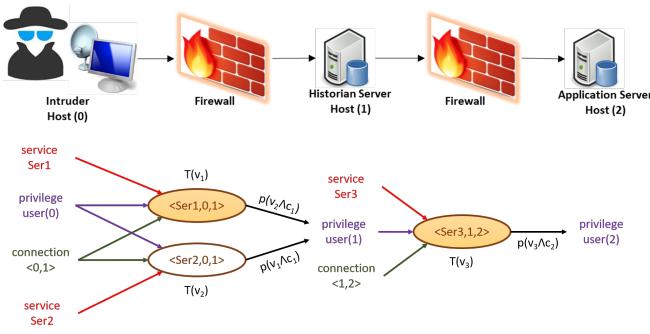


Fig. 2: Cyber intrusion scenario in control center server.

can be normalized through division by 10. If the preconditions are satisfied, each vulnerability node (v_i) can be exploited successfully with a probability equivalent to the normalized CVSS score.

$$\mathbb{P}(v_i|s_i, l_i) = \frac{\text{CVSS}(v_i)}{10} \quad (1)$$

where s_i and l_i respectively denote that the service and connection required to exploit the vulnerability v_i are available. For known vulnerabilities, the CVSS scores can be evaluated from [23], [24] depending on the level of access complexity, authentication requirements and other factors. The CVSS score for the zero-day exploits are assumed to be 0.8. Thereafter, using the Bayes' theorem, the probability that a vulnerability (v_i) is successfully exploited is

$$\mathbb{P}(v_i) = \mathbb{P}(s_i) \cdot \mathbb{P}(l_i) \cdot \frac{\text{CVSS}(v_i)}{10} \quad (2)$$

The probabilities of availability of service and connection given by $\mathbb{P}(s_i)$ and $\mathbb{P}(l_i)$ respectively are randomly selected from 0.85 to 1.0. The initial probability of availability of user privilege $\mathbb{P}(c_i)$ is considered to be 1.0 since it is assumed that the intruder is present to perform the cyber attack. For evaluating the availability of privileges in the successive target vulnerabilities, the probability of a successful intrusion through the preceding vulnerability is calculated. Therefore, the attack tree follows the structure of a *Markov Chain* where the probability of occurrence of a state is only dependent on the probability of occurrence of preceding state(s).

Certain access privileges can be achieved by exploiting more than one vulnerability from multiple prior access privileges. The probability of successfully reaching the condition c_i from n privileges ($c_j, j = 1, 2, \dots, n$) through the m_j vulnerabilities $v_k, k = 1, 2, \dots, m_j$ is given by

$$\mathbb{P}(c_i) = \sum_{j=1}^n \mathbb{P}\left(\bigcup_{k=1}^{m_j} v_k\right) \mathbb{P}(c_j) \quad (3)$$

It is assumed that the adversary does not waste any time in attacking multiple vulnerabilities of the same system while targeting a given goal condition. To this end, the probability of successfully exploiting a target vulnerability through a minimal attack sequence is considered. In order to calculate this, we need to evaluate individual probabilities of reaching

target condition (c_i) from each of the possible vulnerabilities v_j . The probability of successful intrusion through each v_j to reach target c_i is given by

$$\mathbb{P}(v_j \wedge c_i) = \begin{cases} \mathbb{P}(v_j) \cdot \mathbb{P}(c_i|v_j), & j = 1 \\ \mathbb{P}(v_j) \cdot \prod_{k \neq j} \mathbb{P}(v_k = \text{False}), & j > 1 \\ \cdot \mathbb{P}(c_i|v_j = \text{True}, v_{k \neq j} = \text{False}) \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

III. TECHNICAL APPROACH

The proposed security assessment of the power system consists of two parts: (i) vulnerability assessment of the SCADA system associated with the grid and (ii) evaluating vulnerabilities in the physical power system. The net impact of a cyber attack on the SCADA system is therefore evaluated as the combined impact on the cyber system and the physical power system. Each of the system model is discussed in this section.

A. Cyber system model

The cyber system model consists of the evaluation of probability of successfully exploiting the vulnerabilities which has been detailed in Section II and the calculation of time to compromise a vulnerability. The time to compromise known and zero day vulnerabilities are evaluated in [21]. These are denoted by $T(v_k)$ and expressed as an exponential function of k which represents the capability of the intruder in identifying a possible exploit to a vulnerability. In this paper, four possible skill levels are considered for the intruder with $k = 10, 2, 1, 0.01$. These intruders are identified as expert, professional, intermediate and amateur level adversaries respectively. The time to compromise decreases exponentially with increase in skill level.

Fig. 2 shows the simplified Bayesian attack tree for the attack path in the example. The time to compromise each vulnerability is shown beside each node and the probability of successfully reaching target condition c_i from vulnerability v_j denoted by $\mathbb{P}(v_j \wedge c_i)$ is shown beside each edge. The mean time to compromise (MTTC) and reach a target access level c_i from n possible prior access levels $c_j = 1, 2, \dots, n$ is calculated. Let there be m_j vulnerabilities to reach from access level c_j to c_i given by $v_k, k = 1, 2, \dots, m_j$.

$$\text{MTTC}(c_i) = \frac{1}{\mathbb{P}(c_i)} \left[\sum_{j=1}^n \text{MTTC}(c_j) + \sum_{k=1}^{m_j} \mathbb{P}(v_k \wedge c_i) T(v_k) \right] \quad (5)$$

The mean time to compromise a vulnerability with exploit code available is 1 day as evaluated in [21]. Therefore, the attack efficiency (ζ) for the target c can be calculated as

$$\zeta(c) = \frac{1}{\text{MTTC}(c)} \quad (6)$$

In this paper, three substation LAN models and a SCADA model for control center are considered and the attack tree for the same are generated. In each substation model, the intruder aims to attack the human machine interface (HMI) to gain administrator access and thereafter send control signals to trip

breakers in the physical power system. In the control center model, the goal of intruder is to access the application server.

Substation LAN Model A In this model, the HMI, workstations and the IEDs at a substation are connected to a common LAN network as shown in Fig. 3. A single firewall with an ethernet switch controls the passage of information to and from the network. The attack graph is shown in the bottom figure. In this case, the intruder can exploit a vulnerability in the firewall to directly access the HMI which is connected to the LAN network. Two most popularly used protocols for remote access are the file transfer protocol (FTP) and the secure shell (SSH). It is assumed that the FTP vulnerability is a known type and SSH vulnerability is a zero day type. Once the intruder accesses the HMI, a buffer overflow vulnerability (bof) can be exploited to gain administrator privilege on the HMI system.

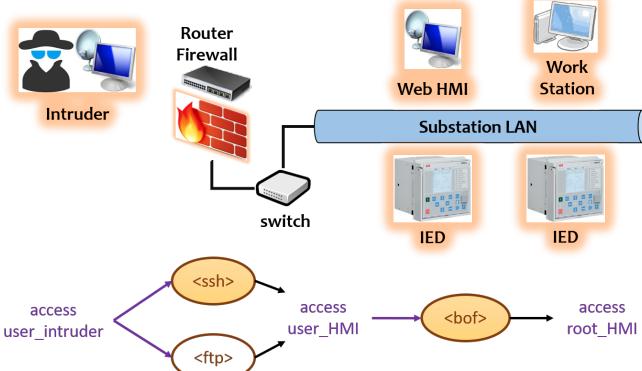


Fig. 3: Intrusion scenario in LAN Model A

Substation LAN Model B In this model, the substation LAN is divided into two virtual LANs (VLANs). The substation VLAN connects the workstations, HMI and other control units and the bay VLAN connects the IEDs in the switchyard. These two VLANs communicate with a shared server which alternates between the networks through a pair of ethernet switches as shown in Fig. 4. Such an architecture increases the level of security of the SCADA system. The bottom figure shows the attack graph based on the above architecture. An intruder can exploit a vulnerability in the firewall to access the shared server. In this case a known cross scripting vulnerability (XSS) is considered which allows remote attackers to arbitrarily inject web script to access the shared server [25]. Thereafter, the HMI can be accessed by exploiting a vulnerability from the shared server. The remote access of the HMI can be done from the intruder system directly as in case of model A through the two popularly used protocols FTP and SSH.

Substation LAN Model C Fig. 5 shows the architecture of this LAN model and corresponding attack graph. In this case, a local SCADA system connects all components in the substation LAN. The HMI cannot be accessed remotely and all communication has to pass through the local SCADA system. The intruder can exploit a HTTP vulnerability in the SCADA firewall to gain access of the local SCADA system. This vulnerability can cause denial of service (DoS) in the

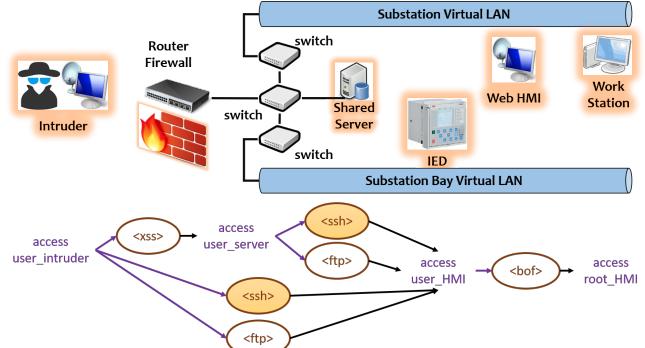


Fig. 4: Intrusion scenario in LAN Model B

servers [26]. Thereafter, the HMI can be accessed by exploiting an FTP or SSH vulnerability from the local SCADA. Finally, vulnerabilities within the HMI can be exploited to gain administrator privilege on the system.

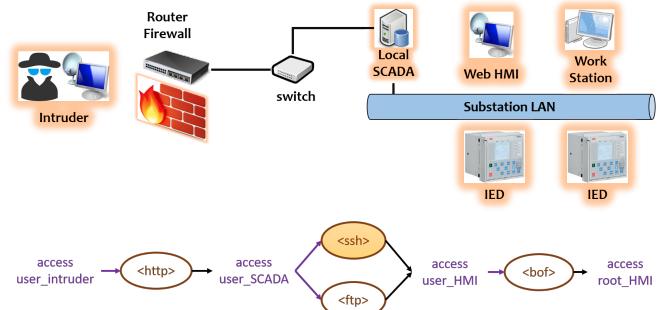


Fig. 5: Intrusion scenario in LAN Model C

Control Center SCADA Model Fig. 6 shows the SCADA system for a control center and the corresponding attack graph. In this case, the intruder can exploit two vulnerabilities (denial of service (DoS) and Exec Code Overflow (exe)) [27] in the SCADA firewall to gain access of the database server. Thereafter, the application server can be accessed by exploiting a vulnerability from the database server. Finally, vulnerabilities within the application server can be exploited to gain administrator privilege on the system.

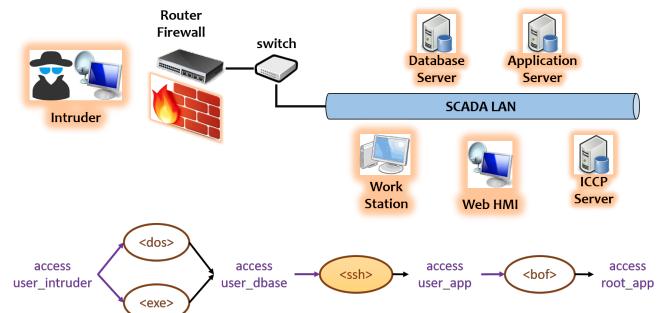


Fig. 6: Intrusion scenario in control center model

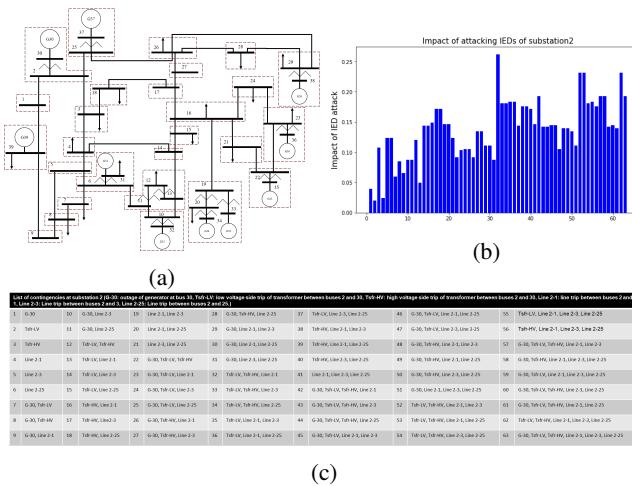


Fig. 7: IEEE 39 bus system with 27 substations and impact of several attacks on IEDs of substation 2.

B. Physical system model

For modeling the physical system, the individual substations are required to be identified along with the associated IEDs. Thereafter, the possible combination of the IEDs are considered and contingencies are simulated based on these combinations. For example in Fig. 7a the substation with buses 2 and 30 has 6 IEDs controlling the circuit breakers for generator G39, transformer HV and LV sides, and three transmission lines.

For each contingency, a dynamic simulation is carried out for 10 seconds. Thereafter, the physical impact of an HMI and associated target IED set S being compromised is evaluated.

$$I(S) = \beta_f \frac{\Delta f}{\Delta f_{\text{rated}}} + \beta_v \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{\Delta V_i}{\Delta V_{\text{rated}}} \quad (7)$$

where Δf and ΔV represent the maximum frequency and voltage deviation respectively and they are normalized to the rated deviations of 1% and 5% respectively. β_f and β_v are the suitable weighting factor and N is the total number of buses in the system. Fig. 7b shows the impact of 63 possible contingencies when IEDs of substation 2 are targeted. The impact has been calculated with $\beta_f = \beta_v = 0.1$.

Let $\{S_1, S_2, \dots, S_M\}$ be the list of possible contingencies which can be created when the target vulnerability is compromised. The resulting risk (R) associated with the cyber attack on the target vulnerability c is given by

$$R(c) = \zeta(c) \cdot \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M S_i \quad (8)$$

The mean impact of all possible contingencies from a compromised HMI is considered as the measure of physical impact of the cyber attack. From Fig. 7b the physical impact of compromising the HMI at substation 2 is 0.138. This is the mean impact of all the 63 possible contingencies.

IV. SIMULATION AND RESULTS

A. Cyber system security evaluation:

The three substation cyber system models are designed as discussed in Section III. The SSH vulnerability is considered to be a zero day type and the CVSS score for it is 0.8. For the other vulnerabilities, the vulnerability database is used to determine the CVSS scores [23]–[27]. The CVSS scores for the vulnerabilities are listed in Table I.

TABLE I: CVSS scores of vulnerabilities

Vulnerability	ssh	ftp	http	xss	bof	exe	dos
CVSS score	0.8	6.4	9.3	4.5	6.8	10.0	5.0

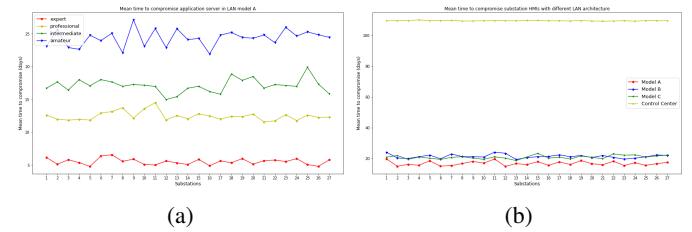


Fig. 8: Comparison of mean time to compromise different LAN models with different skill level of intruder and different security level of model.

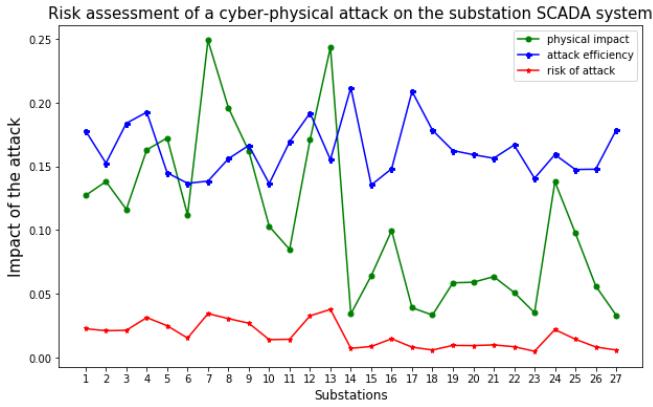
From Fig. 8a, it is evident that the time taken by an expert adversary to compromise an HMI is the least and an amateur adversary takes the longest to compromise the HMIs in the substation. Similar results can be observed for other substation LAN architectures and control center model. Fig. 8b compares the security of different substation LAN architectures. We see that the mean time to compromise a HMI in LAN architecture A for an adversary with intermediate skill level is the least. Therefore, LAN models B and C are more secure than model A. Furthermore, The control center cyber system has a higher security than the substation LAN models.

B. Risk assessment of cyber-physical system:

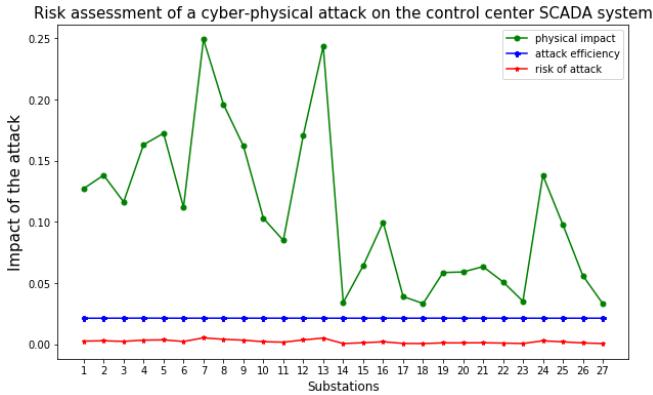
Fig. 9a shows the impact of a cyber-physical attack on substation HMIs in the IEEE 39-bus power system. There are 27 substations as shown in Fig. 7a. The LAN architecture for each substation is randomly selected from the three models (Model A, Model B and Model C). The physical impact of a cyber attack at a substation is the mean impact of all possible contingencies if the HMI of the substation is compromised. Fig. 9b shows the impact of a cyber-physical attack on control center application server in the IEEE 39-bus power system. Comparing this type of attack with the attack on substation, it is observed that the LAN models of substations are more vulnerable than the control center SCADA system.

V. CONCLUSION

A Bayesian attack tree approach has been used to model cyber attacks in the SCADA networks of substations and control centers. The attack trees are identified based on the



(a) Impact of cyber-physical attack on substation HMIs



(b) Impact of cyber-physical attack on control center SCADA

Fig. 9: We compare the impact of cyber-[physical attacks on different LAN architectures

probable intrusion paths in each SCADA system with a goal to gain administrative access in control assets of the network. The vulnerabilities in each attack path and probability of their successful exploit are identified based on the latest vulnerability statistics in cyber systems. The time to compromise vulnerabilities is calculated for each of them and considered as a metric of intruder attack efficiency. The risk of a cyber attack is assessed from the attack efficiency as well as the impact on power grid. A similar approach can be used to model man-in-the-middle attacks using flooding of queues which can be a possible scope of future work.

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