Multi-Model Based Incident Prediction and Risk Assessment in Dynamic Cybersecurity Protection for Industrial Control Systems

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Outlines

Dynamic Risk Assessment

Decouple of Incident Consequences

Classification of Incident Consequences

Quantification of Incident Consequences

Calculation of Dynamic Risk

Dynamic Risk Assessment

for each incident e_i , analyze its consequence and generate a consequence set

$$\boldsymbol{c}_i = (c_1, c_2, \cdots, c_n).$$

The meaning of c_i is that the occurring of the incident e_i will threaten the elements in consequence set c_i .

For example, the incident e_i is an explosion of a reactor, which may cause worker casualties, air pollution, facilities damages, and products loss. The consequence set of e_i is

 $c_i = (workers, air, facilities, products).$

For each $c'_j \in C'$, generate a corresponding auxiliary node x_j . According to the **traceability** of C'

$$\forall c' \in C', \exists c \in C, c' \subseteq c,$$

there must be a consequence set $c_i \in \mathit{C}$, where $c_j' \subseteq c_i$.

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For each incident e_k of the incident set e_j , the corresponding consequence set c_k satisfies the following condition:

$$c'_j \subseteq c_k$$
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Therefore, the parent nodes of the auxiliary node x_j are incident nodes $e_{i_1}, e_{i_2}, \dots, e_{i_n}$.



Harm to Humans

Environmental Pollution

Property Loss





Quantification of Property Loss

Calculation of Dynamic Risk

