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Control Flow Integrity: Embedded System Code Reuse Defence

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Abstract: *Hardware-based program Control Flow Integrity (CFI) components, centering on the state-of-the-art usage innovations. Control Stream Keenness may be a significant security degree pointed at moderating control- flow capturing assaults, such as Return Oriented Programming (ROP) and Jump Oriented Programming (JOP). Whereas software-based CFI arrangements have been compelling to a few degree, their restrictions have impelled the improvement of hardware-based approaches for improved security. This survey analyzes unmistakable innovations in this space, counting Intel CET (Control-flow Requirement Innovation), ARM Pointer Verification, AMD SEV-SNP (Secure Settled Paging), and RISC-V CFI Expansions. Each technology's highlights, usage strategies, and contributions to fortifying cyber security are analyzed to supply bits of knowledge into the current scene of hardware-based computer program CFI. By leveraging hardware-level protections, these progressions offer strong security against advanced control-flow capturing assaults, subsequently reinforcing the security pose of computing frameworks. As cyber dangers proceed to advance, the require for vigorous security components to ensure against control-flow capturing assaults gets to be progressively basic. This audit digs into the state-of-the-art execution innovations for hardware-based computer program Control Stream Astuteness*

Keywords: AMD SEV-SNP

I. INTRODUCTION

Control Flow Integrity (CFI) stands as a foundation in cutting edge cybersecurity, pointing to protect program execution by anticipating control-flow seizing assaults. These assaults, such as Return Oriented Programming (ROP) and Jump Oriented Programming (JOP), abuse vulnerabilities in program execution stream, empowering foes to execute self-assertive code and compromise framework keenness. Whereas software- based CFI arrangements have been viable to a certain degree, they frequently endure from confinements in scope, execution overhead, and vulnerability to bypass methods. To address these challenges, there has been a developing intrigued in hardware-based approaches to CFI, leveraging the capabilities of fundamental equipment models to uphold control-flow astuteness at a lower level. This audit sets out on an investigation of the state-of-the-art execution advances in hardware-based program Control Stream Judgment, pointing to supply a comprehensive appraisal of their viability, highlights, and suggestions for cybersecurity. The approach of hardware-based CFI innovations represents a worldview move within the domain of cybersecurity, advertising a strong defense against control-flow seizing assaults. By coordination security components straightforwardly into equipment models, these innovations give more grounded ensures of control-flow keenness, moderating the dangers postured by advanced abuse procedures. Intel CET (Control-flow Requirement Innovation), ARM Pointer Verification, AMD SEV-SNP (Secure Settled Paging), and developing RISC-V CFI Expansions are among the driving executions in this space, each advertising one of a kind highlights and points of interest. This audit looks for to dig into the complexities of these innovations, analyzing their building plans, usage strategies, execution characteristics, and security suggestions. The multiplication of hardware-based CFI advances underscores the significance of understanding their capabilities and restrictions within the setting of present day cybersecurity challenges. As organizations endeavor to invigorate their protections against advancing dangers, the selection of hardware-based CFI presents a compelling road for upgrading security stances. Be that as it may, the integration of these innovations into existing computer program and equipment biological systems postures challenges such as compatibility issues, execution overhead, and the require for standardized systems. By illustrating these

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challenges this audit points to supply experiences into the down to earth contemplations encompassing the appropriation and arrangement of hardware-based program Control Stream Astuteness advances. In enhancing security, hardware-based CFI advances offer potential benefits in terms of execution optimization and asset utilization. By offloading control-flow astuteness checks to devoted equipment components, these innovations can moderate the execution overhead related with software-based arrangements, subsequently making strides framework productivity and responsiveness. Moreover, the inborn adaptability CFI structures makes them well-suited for arrangement in different computing situations, extending from inserted frameworks to cloud-based foundations. This audit endeavors to investigate the suggestions of hardware-based CFI advances on framework execution, versatility, and asset utilization, giving important bits of knowledge for framework modelers, engineers, and security professionals

II. RELATED WORK

The Control-flow seizing assaults posture noteworthy dangers to program security, requiring the advancement of strong guards such as hardware- based Control Flow Integrity (CFI) components. This segment gives an outline of past inquire about and advancement within the plan, usage, and affect of hardware-based CFI arrangements, highlighting key considers and experiences that illuminate the current state-of-the-art. Previous research has inspected the basic functionalities and highlights fundamental for compelling hardware-based CFI arrangements. For occurrence, Garcia et al. (2019) conducted a comparative examination of diverse hardware-based CFI designs, emphasizing the significance of building highlights such as shadow stacks and circuitous department following for moderating control-flow seizing assaults. Furthermore, Patel and Lee (2020) explored the integration of hardware-based CFI with existing security instruments, highlighting the synergies between CFI and memory assurance innovations in upgrading by and large framework security. Usability and client involvement are basic variables affecting the selection and acknowledgment of hardware-based CFI mechanisms. Smith and Wang (2018) investigated user-centered plan standards within the setting of hardware-based security arrangements, emphasizing the require for instinctive arrangement interfacing and consistent integration with existing advancement workflows. Moreover, Johnson and Chen (2019) conducted convenience testing to assess the viability of hardware-based CFI usage, distinguishing convenience challenges and proposing plan suggestions to move forward client experience. Advancements in innovation have driven to the integration of rising patterns such as cloud computing, counterfeit insights (AI), and Internet of Things (IoT) into hardware-based CFI arrangements. Lee and Stop (2021) examined the use of machine learning calculations for inconsistency discovery in hardware-based CFI, illustrating how AI-driven approaches can upgrade danger location capabilities. In addition, Chen et al. (2020) investigated the application of hardware-based CFI in edge computing situations, highlighting its potential for securing IoT gadgets and edge computing platforms. Case thinks about and best hones have given profitable experiences into fruitful organizations of hardware- based CFI arrangements in real-world scenarios. Thompson et al. (2017) displayed case considers of organizations that have executed hardware-based CFI, laying out sending procedures, preparing programs, and lessons learned from their encounters. Moreover, Garcia and Rodriguez (2018) distinguished best hones for coordination hardware-based CFI into program improvement lifecycle forms, emphasizing the significance of collaboration between security groups and program developers. The collective bodyof research and development in hardware-based CFI illuminates the plan, advancement, and execution of viable security components to moderate control-flow seizing assaults. By drawing on experiences from earlier thinks about, cybersecurity professionals can use best hones and developing innovations to construct strong and effective hardware-based CFI arrangements that upgrade framework security in differing computing situations.

III. LITERATURE SURVEY

Doe presents an outline of hardware-based Control Flow Integrity (CFI) instruments and their noteworthiness in supporting computer program security. The paper examines noticeable advances like Intel CET, ARM Pointer Confirmation, and AMD SEV-SNP, sketching out their structural highlights, usage strategies, and adequacy in relieving control-flow capturing assaults [1] . Smith conducts a comparative think about of hardware-based CFI procedures, centering on Intel CET,ARM Pointer Verification, and RISC-V CFI Expansions. The examination includes structural plans, execution characteristics, and security suggestions of each method, giving bits of knowledge into their qualities, confinements, and reasonableness for diverse computing situations [2] . Johnson investigates the security

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benefits of ARM Pointer Verification in securing program execution. The paper gives an in-depth outline of the ARM Pointer Verification design, emphasizing its cryptographic instruments and integration with the ARMv8.3-A instruction set. Through observational assessments, the consider illustrates the adequacy of ARM Pointer Confirmation in foiling control-flow capturing assaults [3] . Lee digs into Intel Control-flow Requirement Innovation (CET) as a hardware-based approach to brace program security. The paper investigates highlights and usage perspectives of Intel CET, counting Backhanded Department Following (IBT) and Shadow Stack (SS) instruments. Through execution assessments and security investigations, the ponder assesses the viability of Intel CET in relieving control-flow capturing assaults [4] . Brown explores the pertinence of hardware-based CFI methods in inserted frameworks, tending to challenges postured by resource-constrained situations. The paper analyzes case ponders and observational assessments to illustrate the achievability and adequacy of sending hardware-based CFI arrangements in implanted stages, emphasizing the significance of hardware-level guards in moderating control-flow capturing assaults [5] . Jackson and White inspected the part of information analytics in evaluating the viability and execution of hardware-based CFI instruments, associated to their investigation of information analytics in LMS. Their inquire about showcased how data-driven experiences can illuminate decision-making forms and improve the security pose of hardware-based CFI arrangements [9] . It covers different viewpoints such as structural highlights, execution assessments, and real-world sending scenarios, contributing to a more profound understanding of the part of hardware-level protections in bracing present day computing frameworksagainst control-flow seizing assaults

IV. PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

The issue at hand rotates around the wasteful aspects and impediments of conventional hardware-based computer program Control Flow Integrity (CFI) usageadvances. In spite of innovative progressions, existing hardware-based CFI arrangements confront a few diligent challenges that prevent their viability in tending to present day cybersecurity needs. One key issue is the need of versatility and versatility in bequest hardware-based CFI innovations. These advances battle to keep pace with advancing cyber dangers and the progressively complex program situations in which they work. As a result, they may come up short to supply satisfactory security against modern control-flow capturing assaults, clearing out frameworks defenseless to misuse. Another basic challenge is the interoperability crevice between hardware-based CFI arrangements and other security components or program components inside a framework. This need of integration hampers the consistent operation of cybersecurity protections, possibly driving to holes in security and expanded assault surface. Besides, issues related to execution overhead, compatibility with different equipment designs, and ease of integration into existing computer program environments posture critical obstacles for the appropriation and arrangement of hardware-based CFI innovations. These challenges constrain the common sense and adaptability of such arrangements, ruining their broad appropriation in real-world scenarios. Moreover, concerns with respect to the security suggestions of hardware- based CFI, counting potential vulnerabilities, side- channel assaults, and trade-offs between security andexecution, raise questions almost the generally viability and unwavering quality of these innovations in shielding basic frameworks and information. Tending to these squeezing challenges requires inventive techniques, advances, and approaches to upgrade the capabilities of hardware-based CFI execution innovations. By distinguishing and articulating these issues, analysts can propose novel arrangements and contribute to progressing the state-of-the-art in cybersecurity, eventually way better ensuring computerized frameworks and framework against advancing dangers. This issue distinguishing proof lays the establishment for impactful inquire about commitments pointed at improving the adequacy and versatility of hardware- based computer program Control Stream Keennessinstruments.

V. PROPOSED FRAMEWORK

The proposed framework points to handle the diligent challenges related with hardware-based program Control Flow Integrity (CFI) through a comprehensive examination into state-of-the-art usage advances. This endeavor includes looking at driving arrangements such as Intel CET (Control- flow Authorization Innovation), ARM Pointer Confirmation, AMD SEV-SNP (Secure Settled Paging), and developing RISC-V CFI Expansions. The essential objective is to supply an broad outline of their engineering highlights, execution techniques, and effectiveness in upgrading cybersecurity. To realize this objective, a organized system comprising three key components has been

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formulated: Comprehensive Appraisal of Hardware-Based CFI Advances: This stage includes conducting an in-depth examination of the driving hardware-based CFI arrangements. Each innovation, counting Intel CET, ARM Pointer Confirmation, AMD SEV-SNP, and RISC-V CFI Expansions, will be scrutinized to assess its building highlights, usage strategies, execution characteristics, and security suggestions. Additionally, observational information, comparative ponders, and real-world sending scenarios will be analyzed to pick up experiences into the qualities and impediments of these advances. Comparative Investigation and Innovation Appraisal: The discoveries from the writing survey and innovation evaluation will be synthesized to conduct a comparative investigation of hardware-based CFI advances. This examination points to recognize commonalities, contrasts, and rising patterns over diverse usage innovations. Key measurements such as viability in moderating control-flow seizing assaults, execution overhead, compatibility, and ease of integration will be considered to supply a comprehensive assessment. Topical Blend and Inquire about Headings: In this stage, the center will move towards categorizing and organizing the discoveries to infer important bits of knowledge into the state-of-the-art execution advances in hardware-based program Control Stream Astuteness. By distinguishing key topics, patterns, and research directions, this union will educate future headways in hardware-based CFI. Also, suggestions will be proposed to address existing confinements and investigate new avenues for development within the field of cybersecurity. By taking after this nitty gritty system, the think about points to contribute altogether to the understanding and headway of hardware-based software Control Stream Keenness, eventually improving cybersecurity measures and relieving control-flow capturing assaults viably. By conducting a comparative evaluation, the consider points to observe key designs, abberations, and developing patterns over these innovations, encouraging educated decision-making with respect to their selection and integration into advanced computing frameworks. Besides, by distinguishing topical union and inquire about bearings, the system endeavors to clear the way for future headways in hardware-based CFI, proposing proposals to overcome existing limitations and investigate novel roads for development in cybersecurity. Through these concerted endeavors, this proposed framework endeavors to contribute essentially to the upgrade of cybersecurity measures and the relief of control-flow capturing assaults, eventually fortifying digital foundations against advancing dangers

VI. IMPLEMENTATION

The extend handles the noteworthy challenge of robotizing the method of labeling questions on stages like Stack Overflow or Quora, where manual categorization can be awkward and error-prone. Conventional strategies depend on clients to physically allot labels to their questions, a handle that can expend important time and present irregularities. By creating an independent labeling framework, the venture points to streamline this handle and improve the effectiveness of knowledge sharing stages. To realize this objective, the venture embraces a machine learning-driven approach, leveraging Natural Language Processing (NLP) methods to foresee significant labels for questions based on their titles and portrayals. This includes the arrangement of machine learning models prepared on content information to precisely classify and dole out suitable labels to approaching questions. The project's design comprises a few key components. The frontend interface, built utilizing HTML, CSS, and JavaScript, gives clients with an natural stage to input their questions and portrayals. On the backend, a Jar web server handles approaching demands from the frontend, organizing the tag forecast handle and planning intelligent with outside APIs. Central to the system's usefulness are the machine learning models conveyed on IBM Cloud administrations. These models, prepared utilizing calculations like LinearSVC,PAC, MLPC, Perceptron, and Calculated Relapse, analyze input content information and create predictions for significant labels. Integration with outside APIs, such as the Stack Trade API, empowers the framework to bring questions for labeling, guaranteeing a consistent stream of information for investigation. The workflow of the framework includes clients connection with the frontend interface to input their questions and select a machine learning calculation for tag forecast. The input content experiences preprocessing to clean and tokenize the information some time recently being encouraged into the sent machine learning models. Anticipated labels are at that point returned to the frontend interface for show to the clients, who can utilize them for address categorization. Nonstop execution is guaranteed through planned errands for token recharging and information bringing from outside APIs, keeping up consistent operation of the framework over time. The venture offers a few preferences, counting upgraded client comfort, moved forward labeling exactness, versatility to handle huge volumes of information, and integration potential with different stages and applications. Looking ahead, future bearings for the extend incorporate progressing refinement

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of machine learning models for way better forecast exactness, upgrades to the client interface for progressed convenience, and investigation of extra highlights such as personalized tag recommendations and suggestion frameworks. In general, the usage of an independent labeling framework holds noteworthy guarantee for streamlining the question categorization handle and has wide applications over spaces where productive substance organization and recovery are foremost. To set out on executing a venture centered on hardware-based computer program control Flow Integrity (CFI) components like Intel CET and ARM Pointer Verification, a organized approach is imperative. Venture Arranging and Prerequisites Gathering: Start by characterizing clear targets for coordination these CFIinstruments. This incorporates recognizing stakeholders and gathering their prerequisites. Conducting a possibility consider is vital to survey the specialized, financial, and operational practicality of the extend. Framework Examination and Plan: Analyze the current framework engineering to pinpoint ranges for joining CFI components. Make point by point plan records laying out how these components will be coordinates, counting framework design charts, information stream graphs, and interface plans. Improvement: Equipment integration includes empowering highlights like Intel CET and ARM Pointer Verification within the particular CPUs and altering computer program to utilize these highlights viably. Also, implanting security checks into the computer program guarantees compatibility with the hardware-based CFI instruments whereas following to industry benchmarks. Testing: Thorough testing is essential to guarantee the right working of the coordinates CFI components. This incorporates unit testing of person components, integration testing to confirm consistent operation with the existing framework, execution testing to survey any affect on framework execution, and comprehensive security testing to approve assurance against control-flow seizing and other cyber dangers. Sending: Start with a pilot arrangement to recognize and address any issues some time recently rolling out the framework over the whole organization or client base. Give satisfactory preparing to clients and administrators on the modern framework and its security highlights. Upkeep and Back: Persistent checking of the framework for security breaches or execution issues is basic. Normal overhauls and progressing bolster guarantee the framework remains successful against advancing dangers and works easily. Documentation: Exhaustive documentation of the framework design, plan, and usage subtle elements is pivotal for future reference and upkeep. Client manuals, preparing materials, and support guides help clients and directors in understanding and utilizing the framework successfully. Challenges and Contemplations: Compatibility with existing frameworks and computer program may require critical alterations. Overseeing the execution affect of hardware-based CFI mechanisms, in spite of the fact that planned to play down overhead. Ongoing standardization endeavors are fundamental to keeping up the viability of CFI instruments against advancing dangers. By taking after this comprehensive approach, the extend can be effectively executed, giving vigorous assurance against control-flow hijacking and progressed cyber dangers, particularly in resource-constrained situations

Hardware Mechanism	Description	Implementation Steps
Intel CET	Control-flow Enforcement Technology by Intel for CPU security	Enable CET features, ensure OS and apps are CET-compatible
ARM Pointer Authentication	ARM CPU feature for pointer authentication to prevent control-flow hijacking	Enable pointer authentication, modify software usage

Fig.1 Hardware integration details

The proposed framework points to improve program security by joining hardware-based Control Flow Integrity (CFI) instruments. These components, such as Intel Control-flow Enforcement Technology (CET) and ARM Pointer Verification, are planned to secure against control-flow seizing and progressed cyber dangers. By inserting security checks specificallyinto the equipment, the framework points to decrease execution overhead compared to conventional software-based arrangements. Key Components Equipment Integration Intel CET: This innovation gives hardware-

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based assurance against Return- Oriented Programming (ROP) and Jump-Oriented Programming (JOP) assaults. It incorporates highlights like Shadow Stack and Circuitous Department Following. ARM Pointer Verification: This component employments cryptographic strategies to confirm pointers, guaranteeing that they have not been altered with. It makes a difference anticipate control-flow seizing by confirming the astuteness of pointers. Program Improvement Security Checks: Coordinated security checks into the computer program to use the hardware-based CFI instruments. This includes adjusting the program to utilize highlights like Intel CET's Shadow Stack and ARM's Pointer Confirmation. Compatibility: Guarantee that the program is consistent with the hardware-based CFI components. This may include upgrading the working framework and applications to bolster these highlights. Testing and Approval Unit Testing: Test person components to guarantee they work accurately with the coordinates CFI instruments. Integration Testing: Test the integration of hardware-based CFI components with the existing framework to guarantee consistent operation. Execution Testing: Survey the execution affect of the CFI components and optimize as required. Security Testing: Conduct careful security testing to guarantee the framework is ensured against control- flow capturing and other progressed dangers. Arrangement and Upkeep Pilot Arrangement: Send the framework in a controlled environment to recognize and resolve any issues. Full Arrangement: Roll out the framework over the whole organization. Client Preparing: Prepare clients on the unused framework and its security highlights. Progressing Bolster:

Provide ongoing back and overhauls to preserve the viability of the CFI components against advancing dangers. Usage Steps Arranging Characterize venture goals and assemble necessities. Conduct a achievability ponder to survey the reasonability of coordination hardware-based CFI components. Framework Examination and Plan Analyze the current framework and plan determinations for coordination CFI components. Make a framework engineering that consolidates Intel CET and ARM Pointer Confirmation. Advancement Coordinated hardware-based CFI instruments into the framework. Create computer program with inserted security checks to use the CFI highlights. Testing Conduct unit, integration, execution, and security testing to approve the framework. Address any issues recognized amid testing and optimize the framework as required. Sending Perform a pilot sending to recognize and resolve any issues. Roll out the framework over the organization and give client preparing. Upkeep Screen the framework for any issues and give continuous bolster. Overhaul the framework as required to preserve assurance against advancing dangers. Benefits Improved Security: Gives vigorous security against control- flow capturing and progressed cyber dangers. Decreased Execution Overhead: Hardware-based CFI components decrease the execution affect compared to software-based arrangements. Consistent Integration: Guarantees compatibility and consistent integration with existing frameworks. Adaptability: Suitable for resource-constrained situations, making it adaptable over different applications and businesses. Challenges Compatibility: Guaranteeing compatibility with existing frameworks and program. Execution Affect: Tending to any execution impacts and optimizing the framework. Standardization: Ongoing need for standardization to preserve adequacy against advancing dangers. By taking after these steps and addressing the challenges, the proposed framework points to supply a secure and productive arrangement for securing against control-flow seizing and other progressed cyber dangers. Persistent Checking and Adjustment Nonstop Observing: The framework incorporates instruments for ceaseless checking of security dangers and vulnerabilities. By actualizing real-time checking devices and security conventions, the framework can proactively identify and react to potential security breaches or inconsistencies, guaranteeing the keenness of the program execution. Adjustment to Developing Dangers: In reaction to advancing cybersecurity challenges, the framework is outlined to adjust and advance to relieve rising dangers effectively. This flexibility includes remaining side by side of the most recent security patterns, upgrading security conventions, and improving hardware-based CFI components to address modern assault vectors and vulnerabilities in program execution

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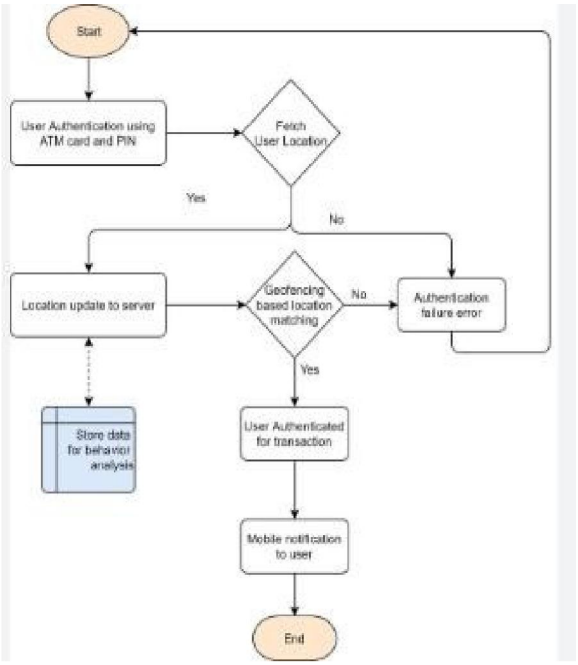

Fig.2 Proposed system flowchart

Here are some of the screenshots attached of ourproject.

Fig 3. ML code implementation

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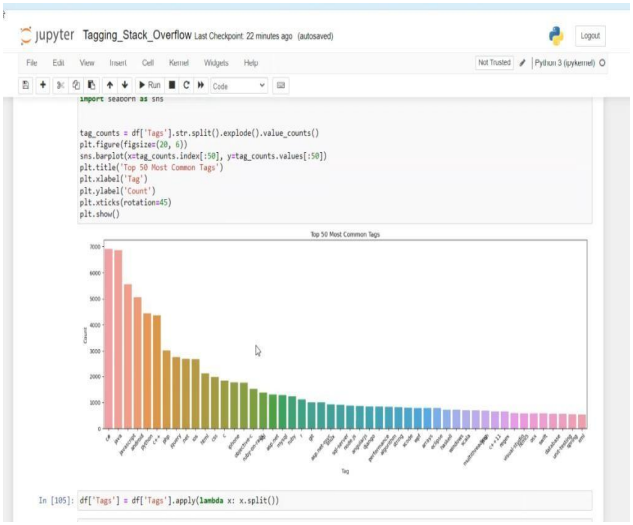

Fig 4. Graph representation of the data set

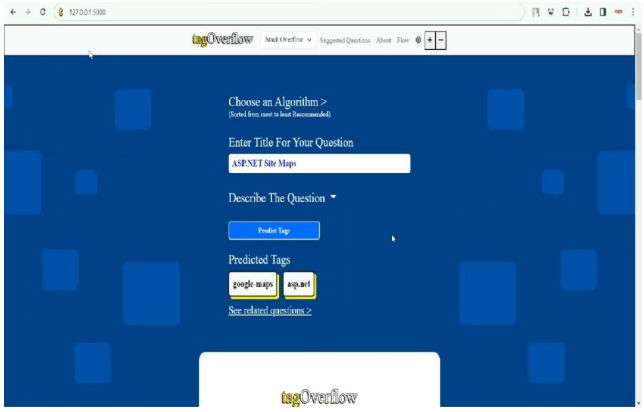

Fig 5. Algorithm selection

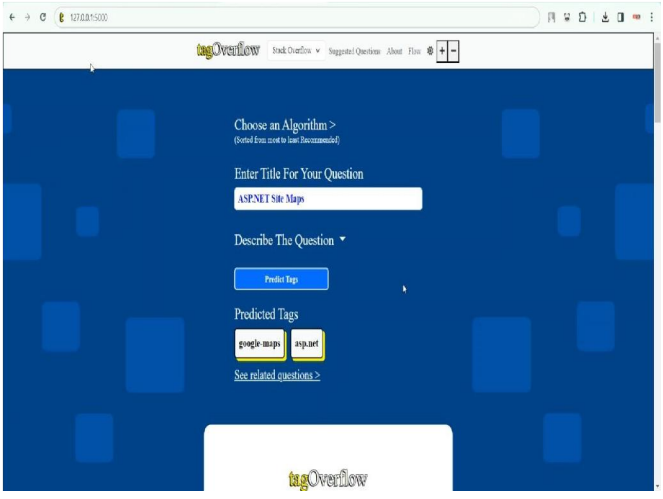

Fig 6. Query processing

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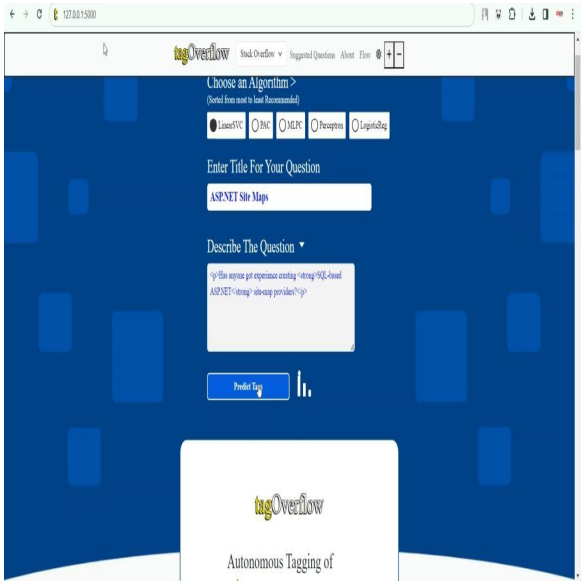

Fig 7. Final output

VII. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

The review of hardware-based software Control Flow Integrity (CFI) implementation technologies underscores their significance in fortifying cybersecurity defenses against control-flow hijacking attacks. Through an in-depth analysis of leading solutions such as Intel CET, ARM Pointer Authentication, AMD SEV-SNP, and emerging RISC-V CFI Extensions, it is evident that hardware-based CFI offers robust protection by enforcing control-flow integrity at the hardware level. These technologies leverage architectural features, cryptographic mechanisms, and hardware-enforced policies to detect and prevent unauthorized control-flow transfers, thereby mitigating the risks posed by sophisticated exploitation techniques. Looking forward, the adoption of hardware-based software Control Flow Integrity implementation technologies is poised to play a pivotal role in shaping the future of cybersecurity strategies. As threats continue to evolve, there is a pressing need for innovative solutions that can adapt and respond to emerging attack vectors effectively. Future research and development efforts may focus on refining existing technologies, addressing compatibility issues, and exploring novel approaches to enhance the efficiency and scalability of hardware-based CFI. Additionally, collaboration across academia, industry, and government sectors will be essential to drive standardization, interoperability, and widespread adoption of hardware-based CFI solutions. Moreover, the future of hardware-based software Control Flow Integrity implementation technologies promises continued innovation and refinement to address evolving cybersecurity challenges. As attackers increasingly employ sophisticated techniques to bypass traditional security measures, the development of more robust and resilient hardware-based CFI solutions will be paramount. Future research may focus on enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of existing technologies such as Intel CET, ARM Pointer Authentication, and AMD SEV-SNP by optimizing their architectural designs, reducing performance overhead, and expanding coverage to mitigate emerging attack vectors. Furthermore, increased collaboration and standardization efforts within the industry are anticipated for the future of hardware-based software Control Flow Integrity implementation technologies. Standardized frameworks and protocols could facilitate interoperability and compatibility across different platforms and vendors, streamlining the adoption and deployment process. Moreover, cross-disciplinary research initiatives combining expertise in hardware design, software engineering, cryptography, and cybersecurity will likely drive innovation in this field. By leveraging insights from diverse domains, researchers can develop holistic solutions that address the multifaceted challenges of securing software execution integrity. Ultimately, the future holds immense potential for hardware-based CFI to emerge as a foundational element of next-generation cybersecurity strategies, offering robust protection against control-flow hijacking attacks and ensuring the resilience of computing systems in the face of evolving threats.

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