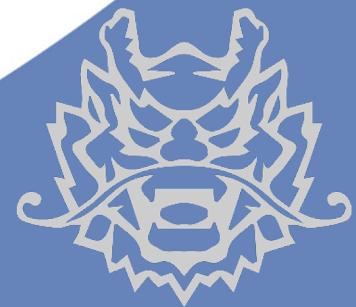


# Qiling Framework: Introduction

December, 2020



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ChenXu Wu, kabeor -at- qiling.io

# Who are We



## JD.COM

Beijing, Stays in the lab 24/7 by hoping making the world a better place

- > IoT Research
- > Blockchain Research
- > Fun Security Research



## Qiling Framework

Cross platform and multi architecture advanced binary emulation framework

- > <https://qiling.io>
- > Lead Developer
- > Founder



HACKERSBADGE.COM

## Badge Maker

Electronic fan boy, making toys from hacker to hacker

- > Reversing Binary
- > Reversing IoT Devices
- > Part Time CtF player

## Badge Designer for Hacking Conferences



## Some Recent Talk (Partial)

- > 2016, Qcon, Beijing, Speaker, nRF24L01 Hijacking
- > 2016, Kcon, Beijing, Speaker, Capstone Unicorn Keystone
- > 2017, Kcon, Beijing, IoT Hacking Trainer
- > 2018, Kcon, Beijing, IoT Hacking Trainer
- > 2018, Brucon, Brussel, Speaker, IoT Virtualization
- > 2018, H2HC, San Paolo, Speaker, IoT Virtualization
- > 2018, HITB, Beijing/Dubai, Speaker, IoT Virtualization
- > 2018, beVX, Hong Kong, Speaker, HackCUBE - Hardware Hacking

- > 2019, DEFCON USA, Qiling Framework Preview
- > 2019, Zeronights, Qiling Framework to Public
- > 2020, Nullcon GOA, Building Reversing Tools with Qiling
- > 2020, HITB AMS, Building Reversing Tools with Qiling
- > 2020, HITB Singapore, Training, How to Hack IoT with Qiling
- > 2020, HITB UAE, Training, Lightweight Binary Analyzer
- > 2020, Blackhat USA, Building IoT Fuzzer with Qiing
- > 2020, Blackhat Singapore, Lightweight Binary Analyzer
- > 2020, Blackhat Europe, Deep Dive Into Obfuscated Binary

## Qiling Framework

- > Emulate and instrument ARM, ARM64, MIPS, X86 and X86\_64
- > Emulate and instrument Linux, MacOS, iOS, Windows and FreeBSD
- > High-level Python API access to register, CPU and memory
- > 1.8k Github star, more than 12,000+ pypi download, 65+ contributors worldwide
- > Contributor from Dell, Intel, SentinelOne and etc. From industry and academic.

# About lazymio && kabeor && kevin

~ \$ whoami  
Lazymio



~ \$ file Lazymio

The sheperd lab, JD security, Security Engineer.  
CTF player, member of Lancet.  
GeekPwn 2019 Hall of Fame.

~ \$ ls -l Lazymio

Reverse engineering.  
Binary analysis.  
Writing code for fun.

~ \$ which Lazymio

Github: <https://github.com/wtdcode>  
Blog: <https://blog.lazym.io/>  
Twitter: <https://twitter.com/pwnedmio>

Name: kabeor



Security Engineer at The Shepherd Lab, JD Security.

Core developer of Qiling.

BlackHat Asia & Europe 2020 - Speaker

China kanxue SDC 2020 - Speaker

HITB Training 2020 - Speaker

Github: <https://github.com/kabeor>

Blog: <https://kabeor.cn>

Twitter: [https://twitter.com/Angrz3\\_K](https://twitter.com/Angrz3_K)

Name: chfl4gs



Security Engineer at The Shepherd Lab, JD Security.

Contributor of Qiling Framework

Core member of Malaysia Chapter, The Honeynet Project.

Core developer of Hex LiveCD project  
SANS Advisory Board member

\*Nix systems junkie

Blue team

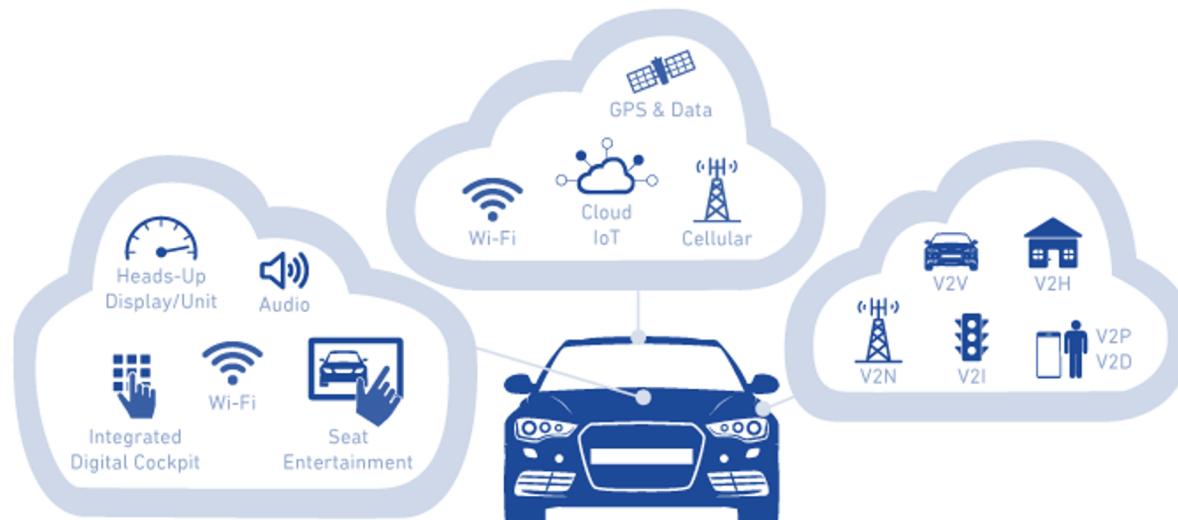
DFIR

Github: <https://github.com/chfl4gs>

Twitter: [https://twitter.com/chfl4gs\\_](https://twitter.com/chfl4gs_)

# Make IoT Reverse Engineering Great

# Today's IoT Analysis



To under a firmware  
First, you need a IoT, If not too expensive to own one

# How We Fix It

GPS

Wi-Fi

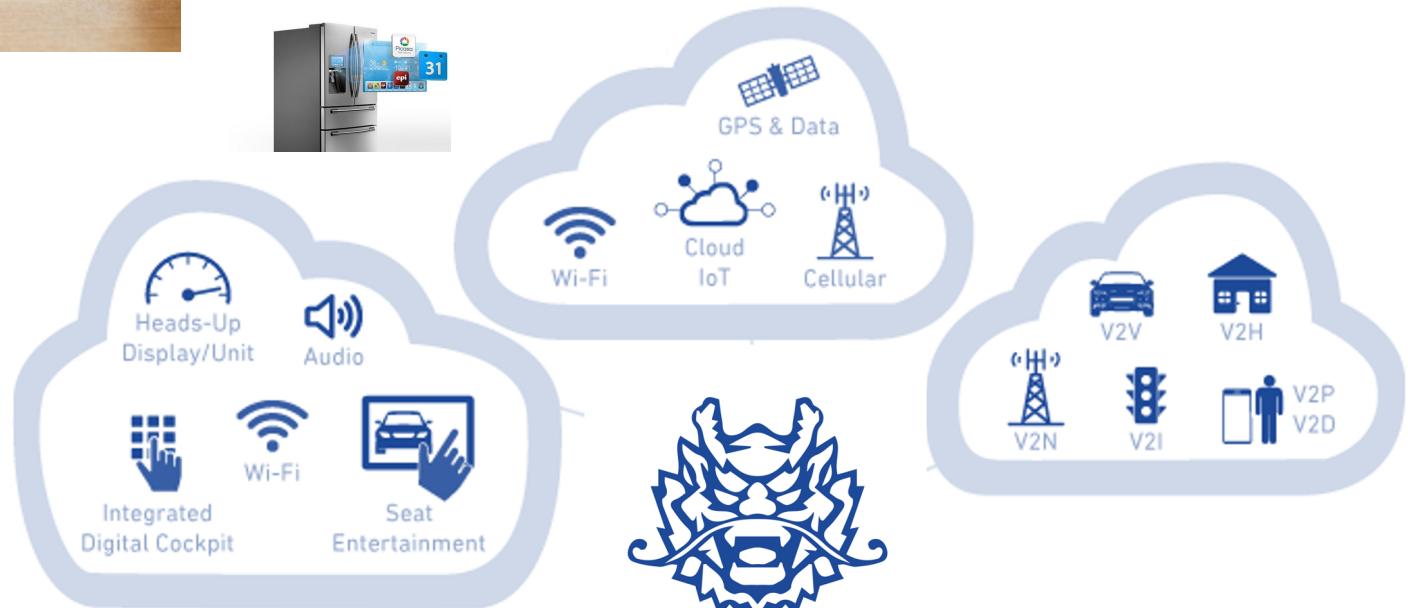
Bluetooth

Audio

Screen



And more on our smartphone app: (Now available on Qi teamaker Vita+)

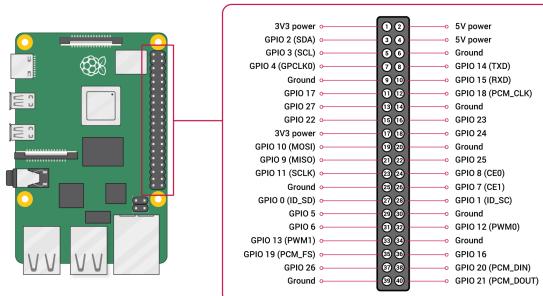
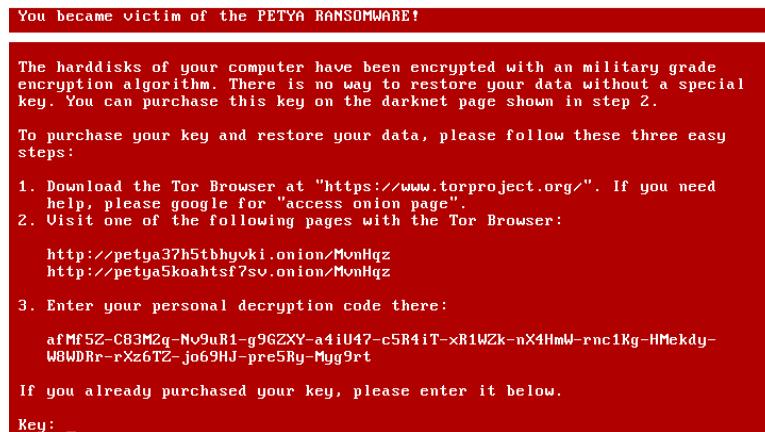


No Actual Hardware Needed

Bring the entire car firmware's binary into emulation  
with virtual devices support

Wait, There are Virtual Machines

# Current Virtual Machine Limitation



MBR

UEFI

Smart Contract

GPIO

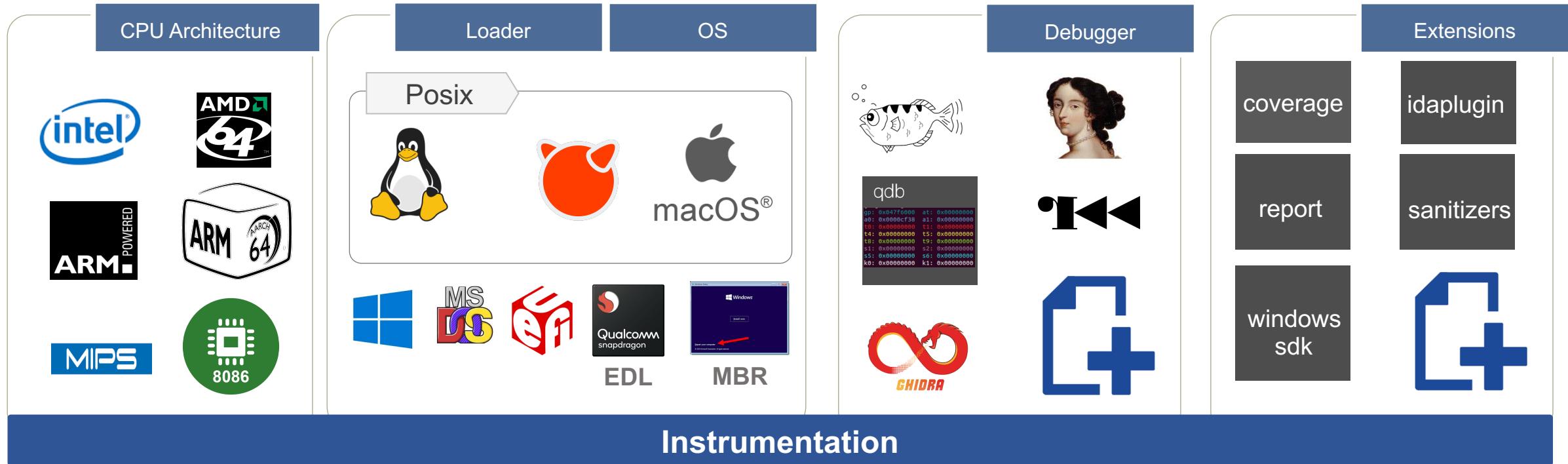
Anti-Anti Debug

Qualcomm EDL

Most modern platforms are either limited or NONE emulation or proper analysis tools

# Qiling Framework

# Overview



## External Hardware Emulation

Qiling Framework

# Features

- Cross platform: Windows, MacOS, Linux, BSD, UEFI, MBR
- Cross architecture: X86, X86\_64, Arm, Arm64, MIPS, 8086
- Multiple file formats: PE, UEFI(PE), MachO, ELF, EDL (ELF), COM
- Emulate & sandbox machine code in a isolated environment
- Provide high level API to setup & configure the sandbox
- Fine-grain instrumentation: allow hooks at various levels (instruction/basic-block/memory-access/exception/syscall/IO/etc)
- Allow dynamic hotpatch on-the-fly running code, including the loaded library
- True Python framework, making it easy to build customized analysis tools on top
- GDBServer support - GDB/IDA/r2
- IDA Plugin
- OS profiling support

	8086	x86	x86-64	ARM	ARM64	MIPS
Windows (PE)	-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	-	<input type="checkbox"/>	-
Linux (ELF)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
MacOS (MachO)	-	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	-	<input type="checkbox"/>	-
BSD (ELF)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
UEFI	-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	-	-	-
DOS (COM)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	-	-	-	-	-
MBR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	-	-	-	-	-

# Similarity

# User Mode Emulation



## gemu-usermode

- The TOOL
- Limited OS Support, Very Limited
- No Multi OS Support
- No Instrumentation
- **Syscall Forwarding**



## usercorn

- Very good project !
- It's a Framework !
- Mostly \*nix based only
- Limited OS Support (No Windows)
- Go and Lua is not hacker's friendly
- **Syscall Forwarding**



## Binee

- Very good project too
- Only X86 (32 and 64)
- Limited OS Support
- Only PE Files
- Just a tool, we don't need a tool
- Again, is GO



## WINE

- Limited ARCH Support
- Limited OS Support, only Windows
- Not Sandbox Designed
- No Instrumentation



## Speakeasy

- Very good project too
- X86 32 and 64
- PE files and Driver
- Limited OS Support
- Only Windows



## Zelos

- Very good project !
- It's a Framework !
- Linux based only (No Windows)
- Incomplete support for Linux multi arch

# Framework

# Framework, NOT Tools

### EFI Fuzzer

A screenshot of the GitHub repository for Sentinel-One/efi\_fuzz. The repository has 15 commits, 2 branches, and 0 tags. The most recent commit by liba2k is "Adding docker support. (#5)" from 24 days ago. Other commits include "NotMyUefiFault" and "Initial public commit". The repository includes files like README.md, efi\_fuzz.py, requirements.txt, and sanitizer.py.

### Decoder

A screenshot of the GitHub repository for nmantani/FileInsight-plugins. The repository has 214 commits, 1 branch, and 16 tags. The most recent commit by nmantani is "Use "py.exe --list" instead of hard-coded paths to check Python 3 ins..." from 2 days ago. A screenshot of the McAfee FileInsight hex editor interface is shown, displaying a file named "malicious.pdf" with various hex and ASCII data.

### VAC3 Emulator

A screenshot of the GitHub repository for ioncodes/vacation3-emu. The repository has 3 commits, 1 branch, and 0 tags. The most recent commit by ioncodes is "added link" from Sep 29. The repository includes files like README.md, images, .gitignore, README.md, emu.py, and typedefs.h.

**IoT Emulator**    **MacOS Emulator**  
**IOS Emulator**    **Binary Decrypt**

## Qiling Framework



Instrumentation (Qiling's API)

# Instrumentation

# What Is Instrumentation

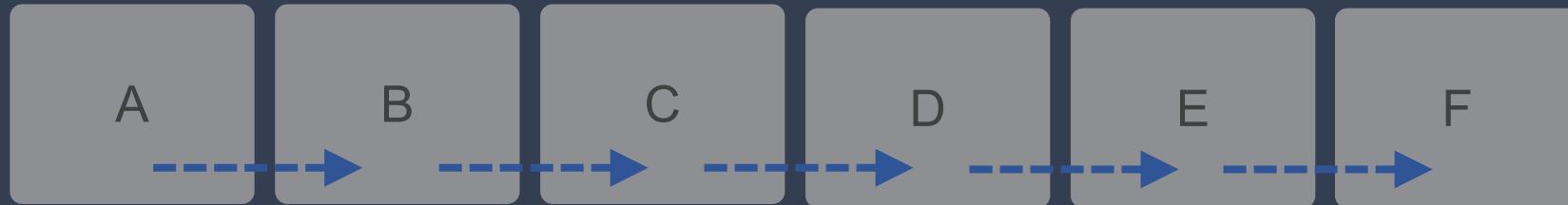
## Binary Execution Flow



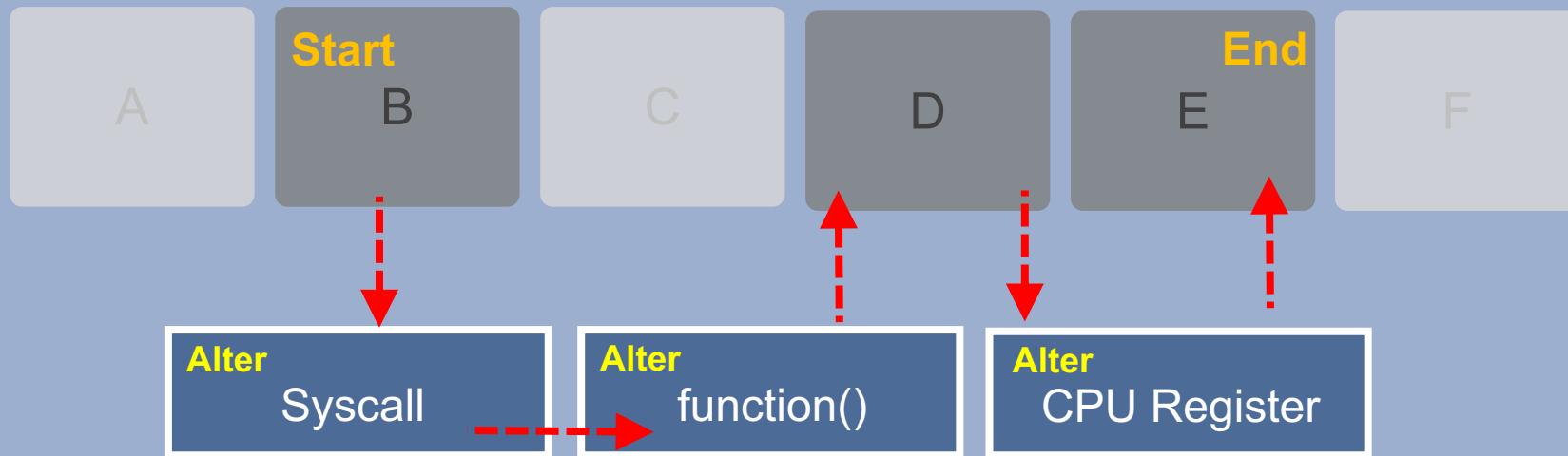
One Function After Another

# What Is Instrumentation

## Binary Execution Flow

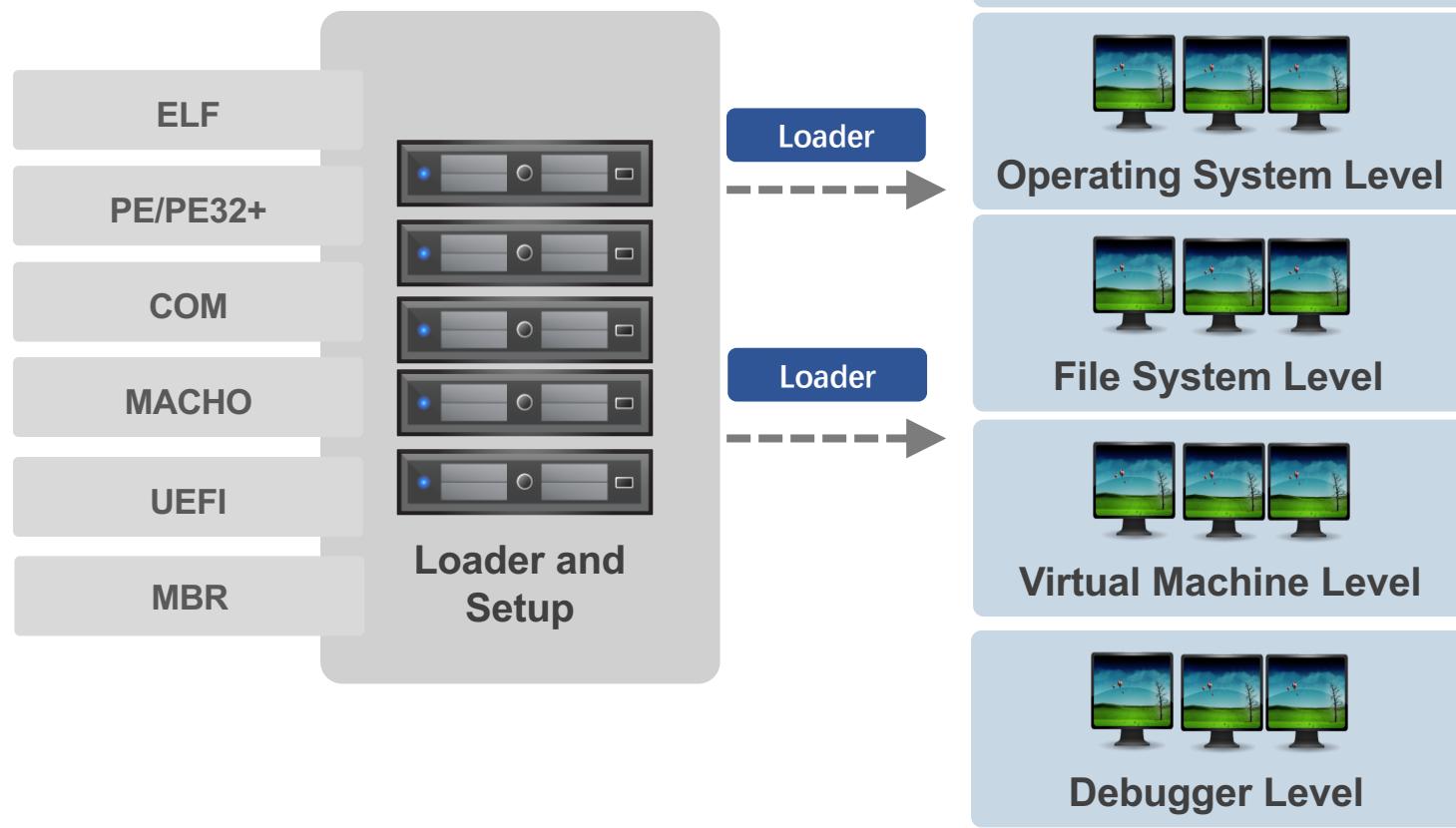


## Qiling's Instrumentation



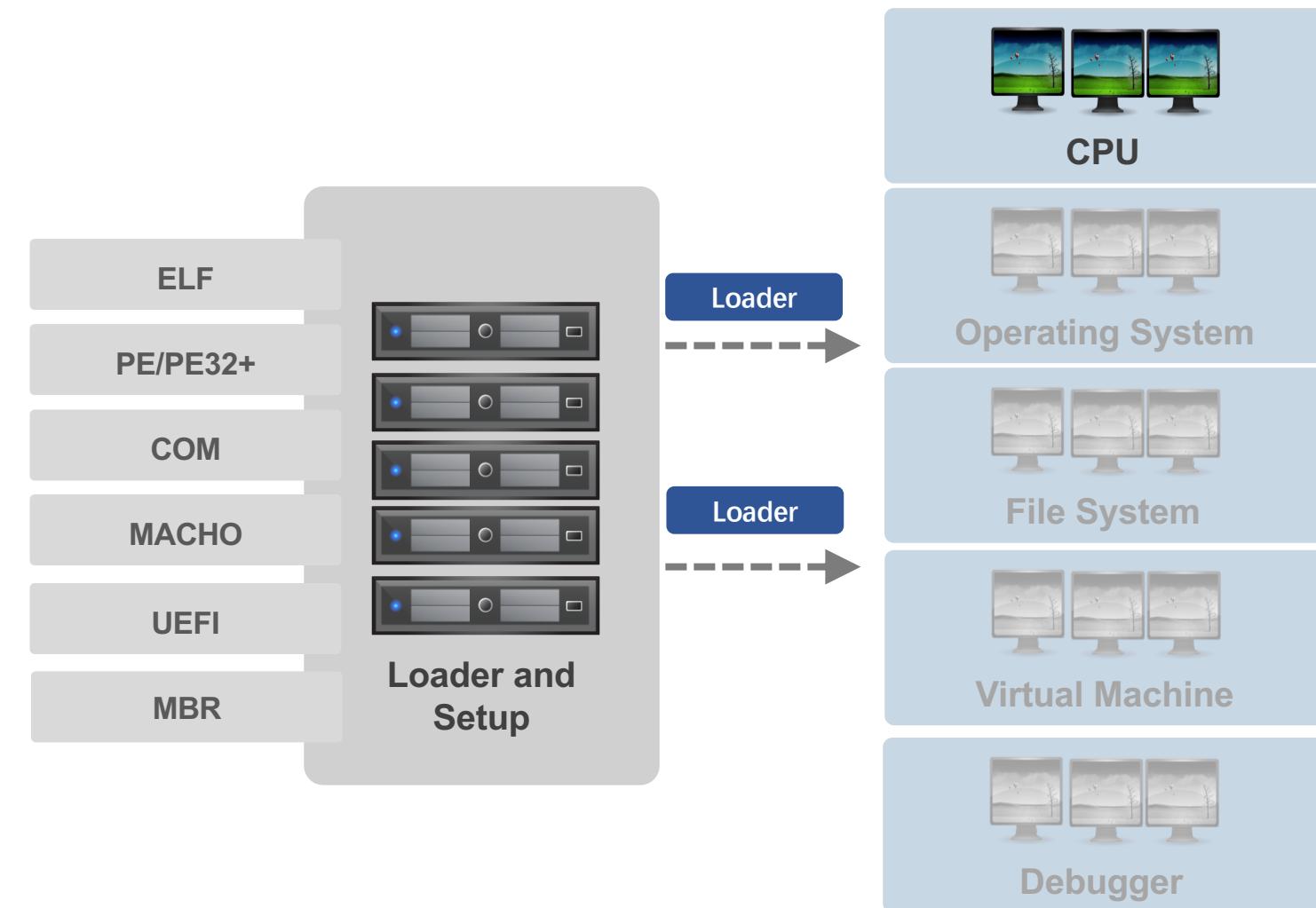
# Qiling and APIs

# Qiling Framework and Its Interface



More APIs: <https://docs.qiling.io>

# CPU Instrumentation



- Access to Register
- Reading register
  - `ql.reg.eax`
- Writing to register
  - `ql.reg.eax = 0x41`
- Different Hooks
  - `ql.hook_code()`
  - `ql.hook_address()`
  - and more

# CPU Instrumentation: Examples

```
def my_puts(ql):
    addr = ql.os.function_arg[0]
    print("puts(%s)" % ql.mem.string(addr))
    reg = ql.reg.read("rax")
    print("reg : 0x%08x" % reg)
    ql.reg.rax = reg
    self.set_api = reg

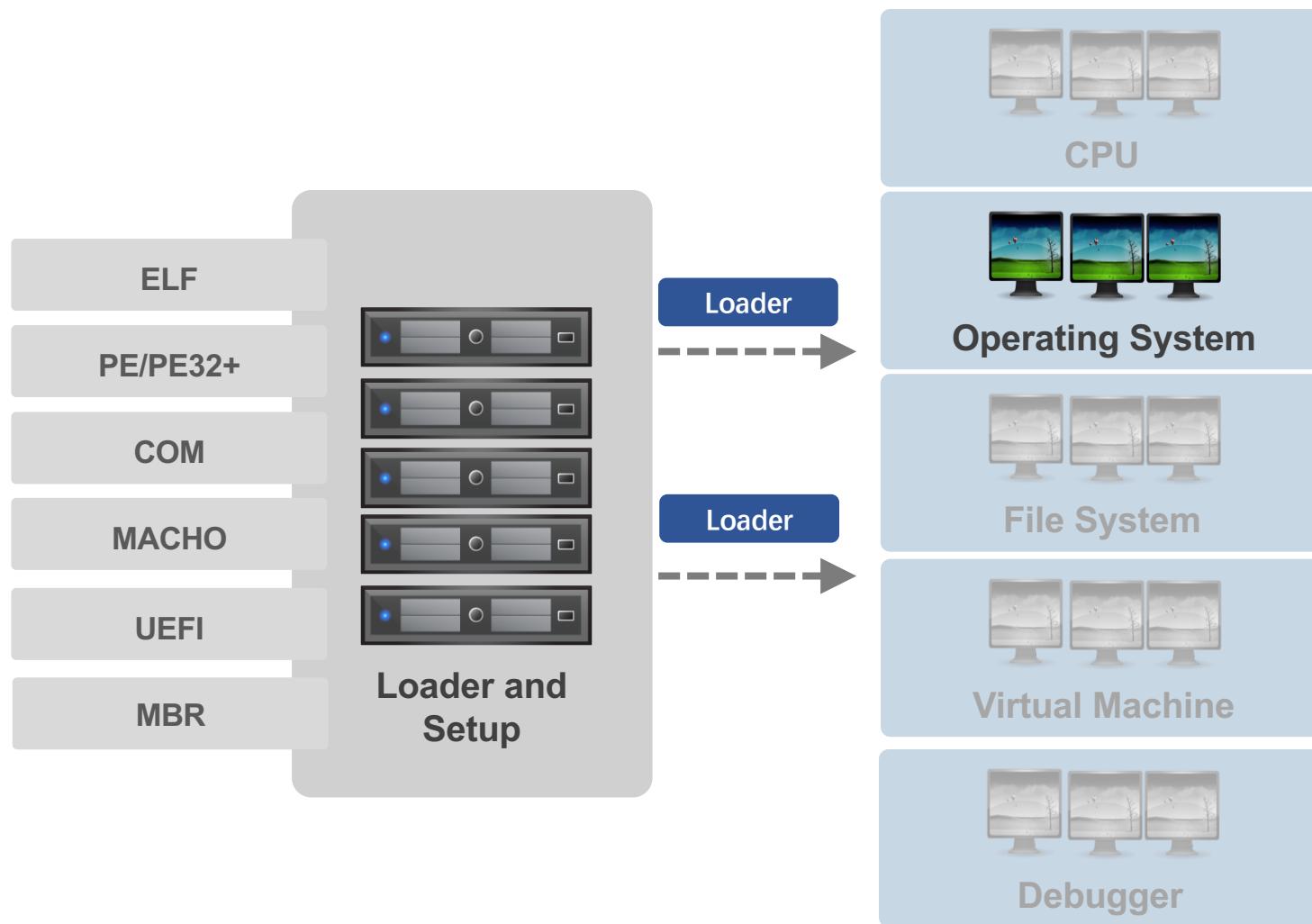
def write_onEnter(ql, arg1, arg2, arg3, *args):
    print("enter write syscall!")
    ql.reg.rsi = arg2 + 1
    ql.reg.rdx = arg3 - 1
    self.set_api_onenter = True

def write_onexit(ql, arg1, arg2, arg3, *args):
    print("exit write syscall!")
    ql.reg.rax = arg3 + 1
    self.set_api_onexit = True

ql = Qiling(["./examples/rootfs/x86_64_linux/bin/x86_64_args", "1234test", "12345678", "bin/x86_64_hello"], ".../etc/ld.so.preload")
ql.set_syscall(1, write_onEnter, QL_INTERCEPT.ENTER)
ql.set_api('puts', my_puts)
ql.set_syscall(1, write_onexit, QL_INTERCEPT.EXIT)
ql.mem.map(0x1000, 0x1000)
ql.mem.write(0x1000, b"\xFF\xFE\xFD\xFC\xFB\xFA\xFB\xFC\xFC\xFE\xFD")
ql.mem.map(0x2000, 0x1000)
ql.mem.write(0x2000, b"\xFF\xFE\xFD\xFC\xFB\xFA\xFB\xFC\xFC\xFE\xFD")
ql.run()
```

- Access to Register
- Reading register
  - eax = ql.reg.eax
- Writing to register
  - ql.reg.eax = 0x41
- Different Hooks
  - ql.hook\_code()
  - ql.hook\_address()
  - and more

# Operating System Instrumentation



- Access to memory
  - `ql.mem.read()`
  - `ql.mem.write()`
- Search pattern from memory
  - `ql.mem.search()`
- Stack related operation
  - `ql.stack_pop`
  - `ql.stack_push`
- Syscall replacement
  - `ql.set_syscall()`
  - `ql.set_api()`
- Replace library call with
  - `ql.set_api()`

# Example: Operating System

```
from qiling import *

def my_syscall_write(ql, write_fd, write_buf, write_count, *args, **kw):
    regreturn = 0

    try:
        buf = ql.mem.read(write_buf, write_count)
        ql.nprint("\n+++++\nmy write(%d,%x,%i) = %d\n+++++" % (write_fd, write_buf, write_count, regreturn))
        ql.os.fd[write_fd].write(buf)
        regreturn = write_count
    except:
        regreturn = -1
        ql.nprint("\n+++++\nmy write(%d,%x,%i) = %d\n+++++" % (write_fd, write_buf, write_count, regreturn))
        if ql.output in (QL_OUTPUT.DEBUG, QL_OUTPUT.DUMP):
            raise

    ql.os.definesyscall_return(regreturn)

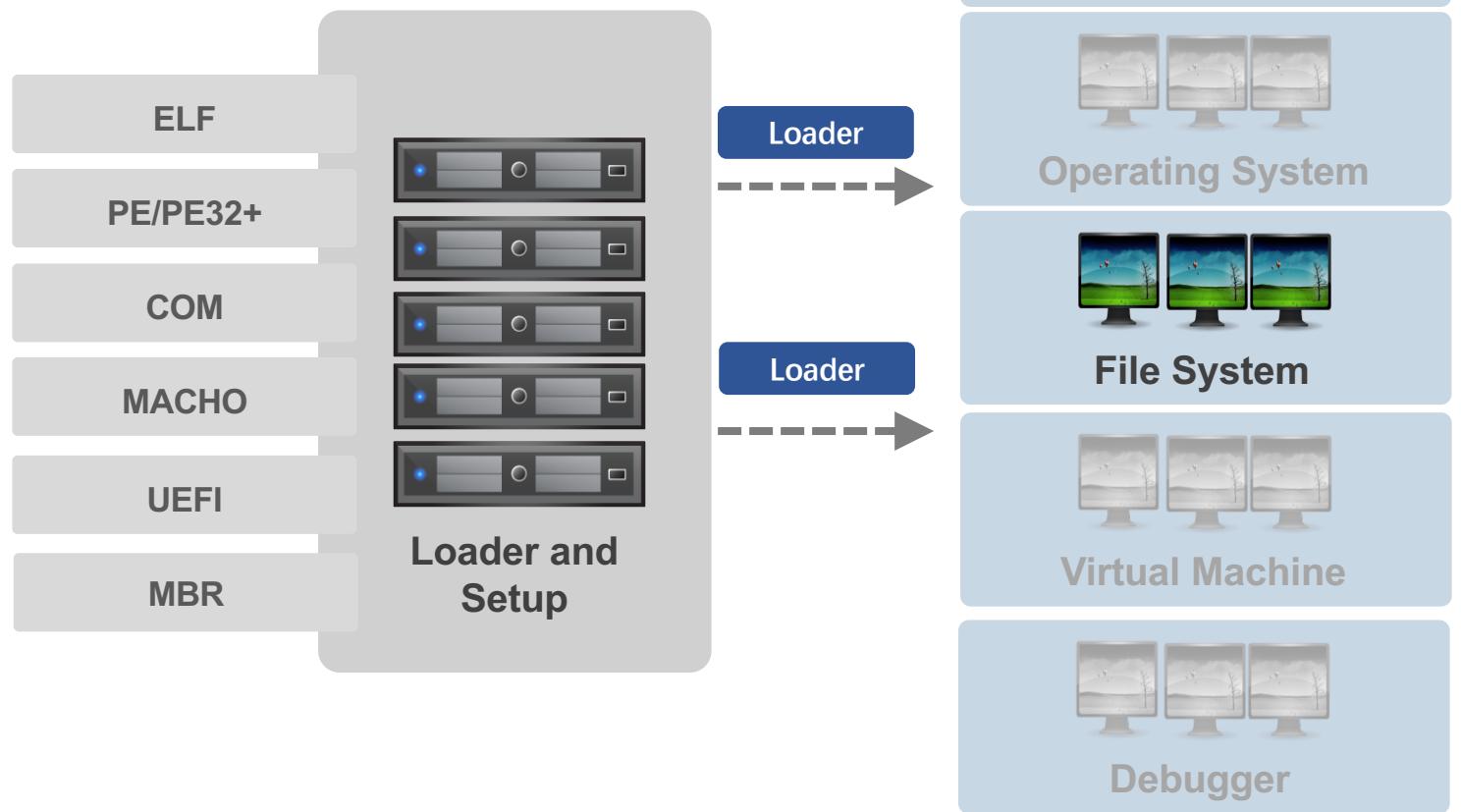
if __name__ == "__main__":
    ql = Qiling(["rootfs/arm_linux/bin/arm_hello"], "rootfs/arm_linux", output = "debug")
    # Custom syscall handler by syscall name or syscall number.
    # Known issue: If the syscall func is not be implemented in qiling, qiling does
    # not know which func should be replaced.
    # In that case, you must specify syscall by its number.
    ql.set_syscall(0x04, my_syscall_write)

    # set syscall by syscall name
    #ql.set_syscall("write", my_syscall_write)

    ql.run()
```

- Access to memory
  - ql.mem.read()
  - ql.mem.write()
- Search pattern from memory
  - ql.mem.search()
- Stack related operation
  - ql.stack\_pop
  - ql.stack\_push
- Syscall replacement
  - ql.set\_syscall()
  - ql.set\_api()
- Replace library call with
  - ql.set\_api()

# File System Instrumentation



- Map host file
  - `ql.fs_mapper()`
- Hijack accessed file
  - `ql.fs_mapper(hijack_func)`
- Stdio replacement
  - `stdin`
  - `stdout`
  - `stderr`
- Patch file's memory before execution
  - `ql.patch`

# Example: File System Instrumentation

```
from qiling import *
from qiling.os.mapper import QlFsMappedObject

class Fake_urandom(QlFsMappedObject):

    def read(self, size):
        return b"\x01" # fixed value for reading /dev/urandom

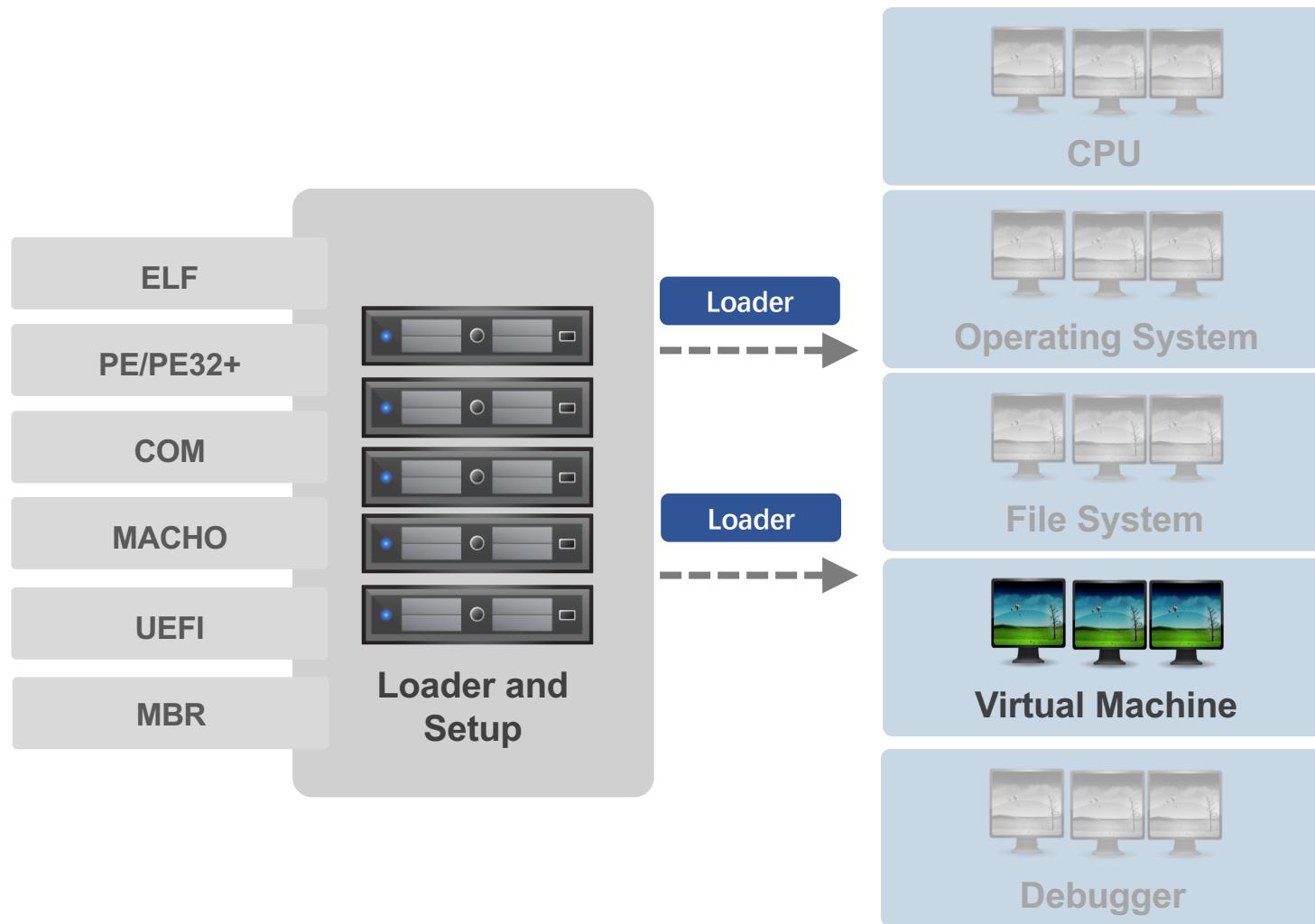
    def fstat(self): # syscall fstat will ignore it if return -1
        return -1

    def close(self):
        return 0

if __name__ == "__main__":
    ql = Qiling(["rootfs/x86_linux/bin/x86_fetch_urandom"], "rootfs/x86_linux")
    ql.add_fs_mapper("/dev/urandom", Fake_urandom())
    ql.run()
```

- Map host file
  - ql.fs\_mapper()
- Hijack accessed file
  - ql.fs\_mapper(hijack\_func)
- Stdio replacement
  - stdin
  - stdout
  - stderr
- Patch file's memory before execution
  - ql.patch

# Virtual Machine Instrumentation



- Save current state
  - `ql.save()`
- Restore current state
  - `ql.restore()`
- Save/restore memory only
  - `ql.mem.save()`
- Save/restore register only
  - `ql.reg.save()`

# Example: Virtual Machine Instrumentation

```
def save_context(ql, *args, **kw):
    ql.save(cpu_context=False, snapshot="snapshot.bin")

def patcher(ql):
    br0_addr = ql.mem.search("br0".encode() + b'\x00')
    for addr in br0_addr:
        ql.mem.write(addr, b'lo\x00')

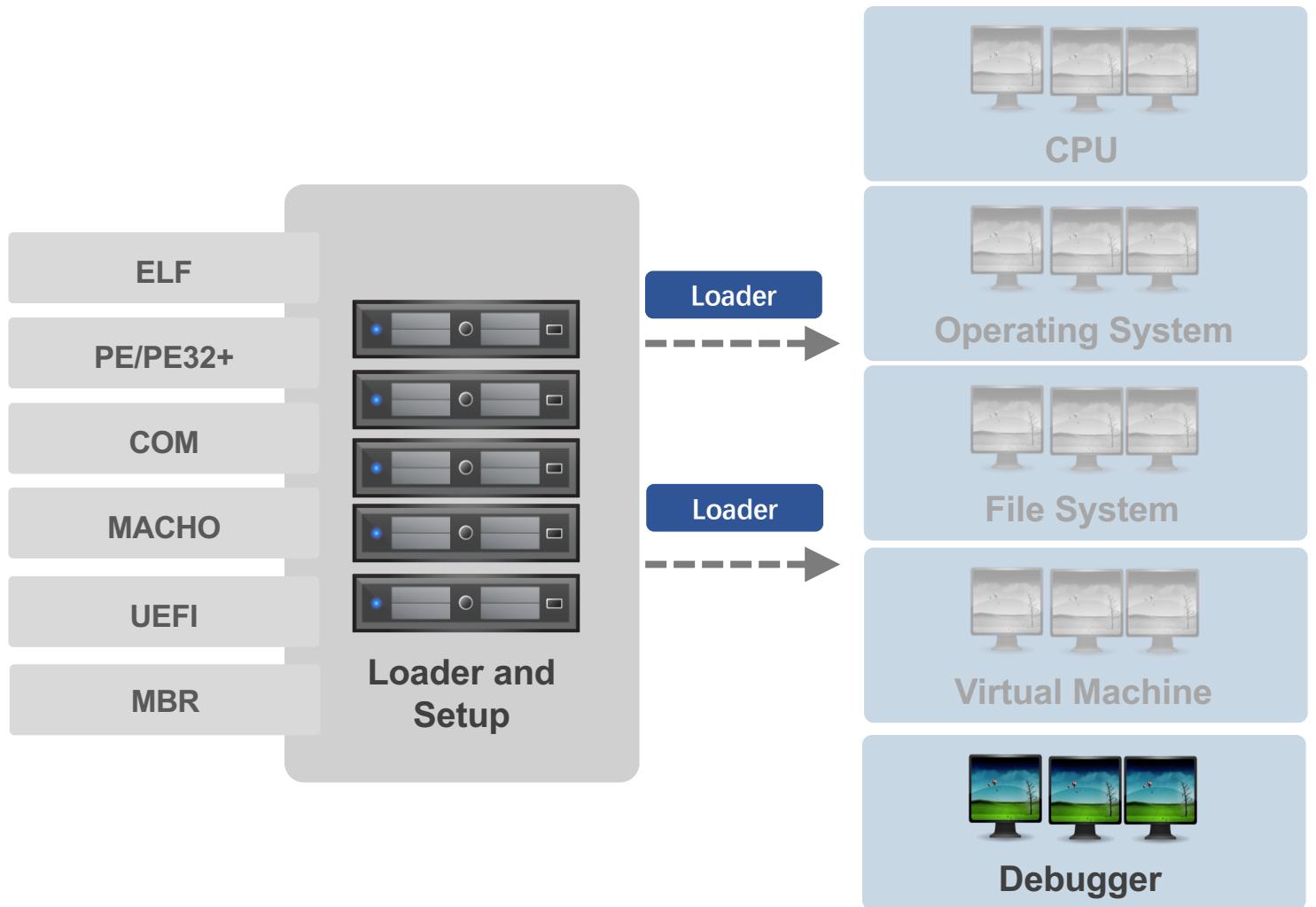
def check_pc(ql):
    print("=" * 50)
    print("[!] Hit fuzz point, stop at PC = 0x%x" % ql.reg.arch_pc)
    print("=" * 50)
    ql.emu_stop()

def my_sandbox(path, rootfs):
    ql = Qiling(path, rootfs, output="debug", verbose=5)
    ql.add_fs_mapper("/dev/urandom", "/dev/urandom")
    ql.hook_address(save_context, 0x10930)
    ql.hook_address(patcher, ql.loader.elf_entry)
    ql.hook_address(check_pc, 0x7a0cc)
    ql.run()

if __name__ == "__main__":
    nvram_listener_therad = threading.Thread(target=nvram_listener, daemon=True)
    nvram_listener_therad.start()
    my_sandbox(["rootfs/bin/httpd"], "rootfs")
```

- Save current state
  - ql.save()
- Restore current state
  - ql.restore()
- Save/restore memory only
  - ql.mem.save()
- Save/restore register only
  - ql.reg.save()

# Debugger



- Open API for RSP compatible Debugger
- Build In debugger – Qdbg
  - Able to reverse debug

# Example: Debugger

```
def run_sandbox(path, rootfs, output):
    ql = Qiling(path, rootfs, output = output)
    ql.multithread = False
    ql.debugger = "qdb:rr" # switch on record and replay with rr
    # ql.debugger = "qdb:" # enable qdb without options
    ql.run()

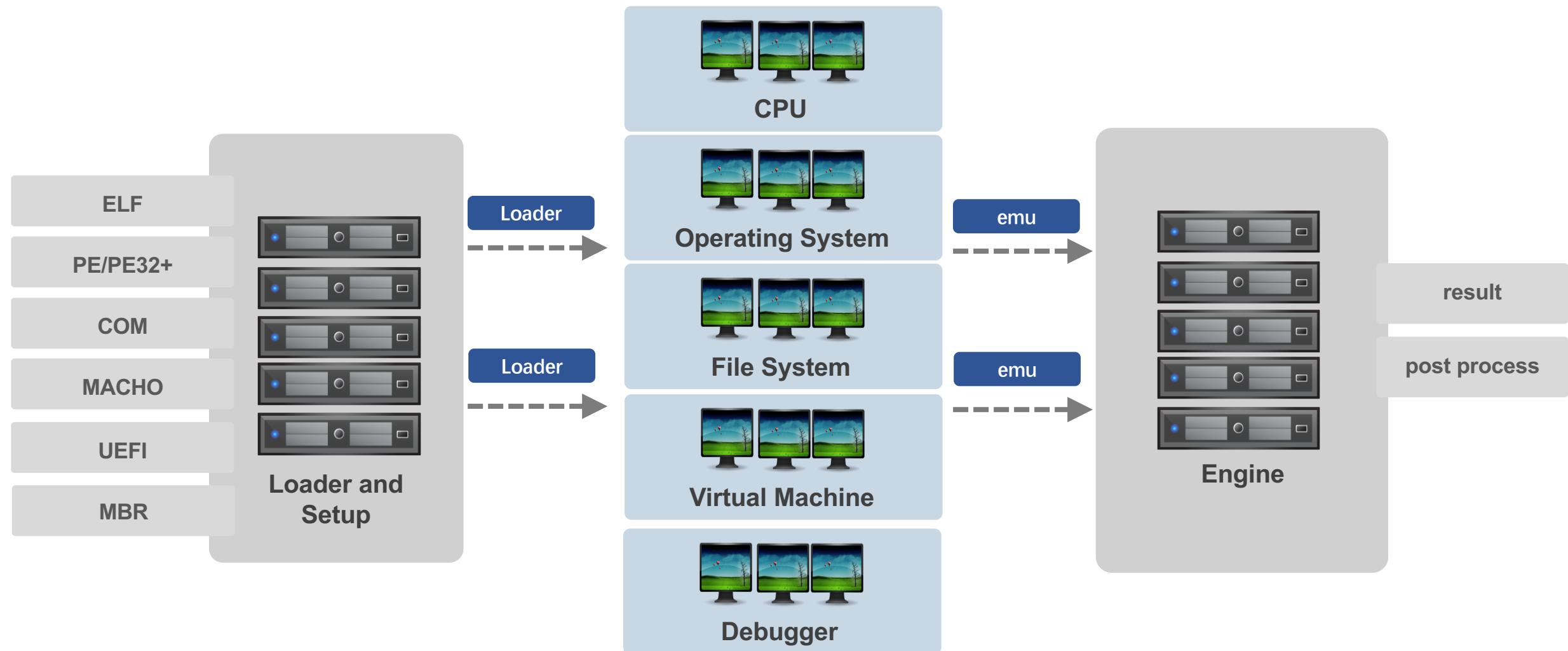
if __name__ == "__main__":
    run_sandbox(["rootfs/arm_linux/bin/arm_hello"], "rootfs/arm_linux", "debug")
```

- Open API for RSP compatible Debugger
- Build In debugger – Qdbg
  - Able to reverse debug

```
from qiling import *

if __name__ == "__main__":
    ql = Qiling(["rootfs/x8664_linux/bin/x8664_hello"], "rootfs/x8664_linux", output = "debug")
    ql.debugger = "gdb:0.0.0.0:9999"
    ql.run()
```

# Qiling Framework: In a Nutshell



Base OS can be Windows/Linux/BSD or OSX  
And not limited to ARCH

# Demo

# Demo Setup

➤ **ONLY If you wish to try yourself**

➤ Required OS

- Ubuntu 18.04 / 20.04
- WSL2

➤ Install Qiling Framework

- sudo apt-get update
- sudo apt-get upgrade
- sudo apt install python3-pip git cmake build-essential libtool-bin python3-dev automake flex bison libglib2.0-dev libpixman-1-dev clang python3-setuptools llvm
- pip3 install --user <https://github.com/qilingframework/qiling/archive/dev.zip>
- <https://github.com/kabeor/Traning-Examples>
- <https://pan.baidu.com/s/10Rg5ljaWv2hKovjdeXwQvg> code: 1eav

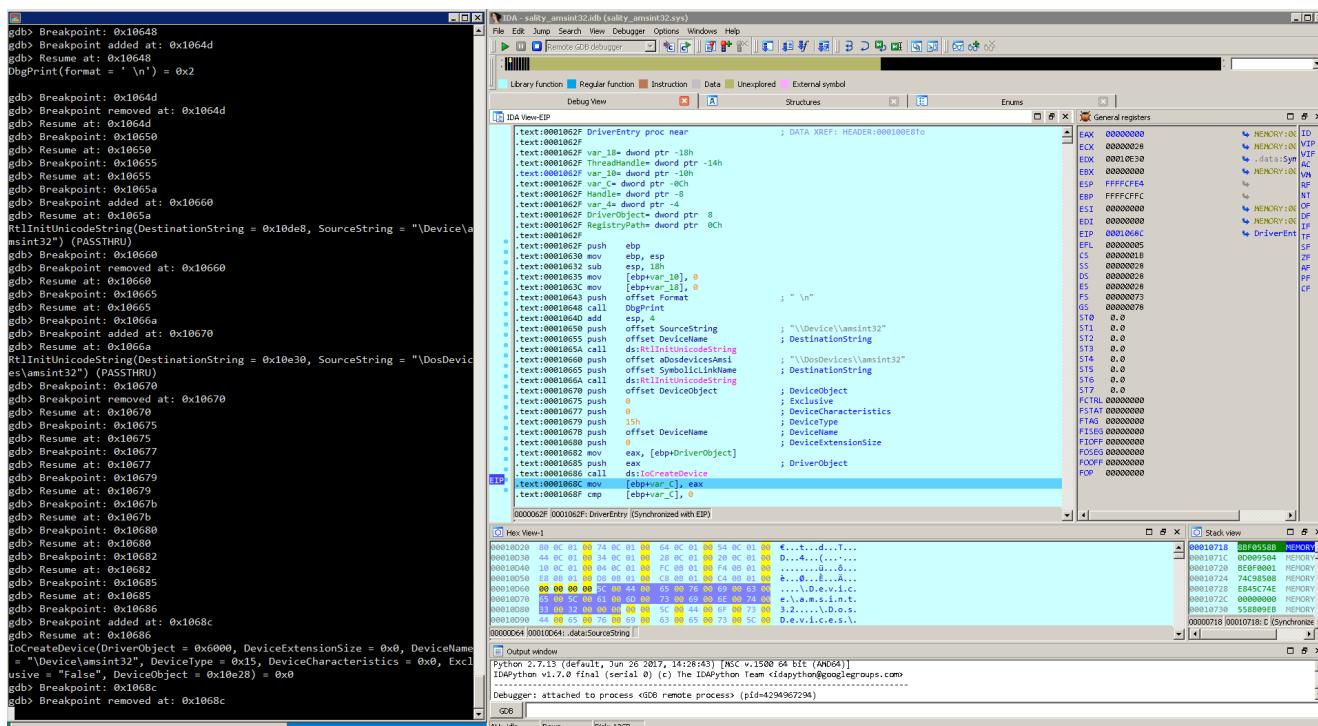
➤ Install AFL++

- cd AFLplusplus
- make
- cd unicorn\_mode
- ./build\_unicorn\_support.sh

Microsoft ❤️ Linux

# Malware & Rootkit Analysis

- Support Both Win32/64
- Support PE and System Driver
- Anti-Anti Debug
- Scriptable
- Cross platform support



```
(22:43:04):xwings@bespin:~/projects/qiling>
(15)$ python3 qltool run -f examples/rootfs/x86_windows/bin/al-khaser.bin --rootfs j
xamples/rootfs/x86_windows
[+] Loading examples/rootfs/x86_windows/bin/al-khaser.bin to 0x400000
[+] PE entry point at 0x403d6a
[+] Initiate stack address at 0xffffdd000
[+] TEB addr is 0x6000
[+] PEB addr is 0x6044
[+] Loading jexamples/rootfs/x86_windows/Windows/SysWoW64/kernel32.dll to 0x10000000
[+] Done with loading jexamples/rootfs/x86_windows/Windows/SysWoW64/kernel32.dll
[+] Loading jexamples/rootfs/x86_windows/Windows/SysWoW64/user32.dll to 0x100d4000
[+] Done with loading jexamples/rootfs/x86_windows/Windows/SysWoW64/user32.dll
[+] Loading jexamples/rootfs/x86_windows/Windows/SysWoW64/advapi32.dll to 0x1019d000
[+] Done with loading jexamples/rootfs/x86_windows/Windows/SysWoW64/advapi32.dll
[+] Loading jexamples/rootfs/x86_windows/Windows/SysWoW64/ole32.dll to 0x102c0000
[+] Done with loading jexamples/rootfs/x86_windows/Windows/SysWoW64/ole32.dll
[+] Loading jexamples/rootfs/x86_windows/Windows/SysWoW64/oleaut32.dll to 0x1039a000
[+] Done with loading jexamples/rootfs/x86_windows/Windows/SysWoW64/oleaut32.dll
[+] Loading jexamples/rootfs/x86_windows/Windows/SysWoW64/shlwapi.dll to 0x1042c000
[+] Done with loading jexamples/rootfs/x86_windows/Windows/SysWoW64/shlwapi.dll
[+] Loading jexamples/rootfs/x86_windows/Windows/SysWoW64/setupapi.dll to 0x10470000
[+] Done with loading jexamples/rootfs/x86_windows/Windows/SysWoW64/setupapi.dll
[+] Done with loading examples/rootfs/x86_windows/bin/al-khaser.bin
GetCurrentThreadId() = 0x0
GetCurrentProcessId() = 0x2005
QueryPerformanceCounter(lpPerformanceCount = 0xfffffcfe4) = 0x0
IsProcessorFeaturePresent(ProcessorFeature = 0xa) = 0x1
[+] Loading jexamples/rootfs/x86_windows/Windows/SysWoW64/api-ms-win-core-synch-1-2.dll to 0x108b9000
[+] Done with loading jexamples/rootfs/x86_windows/Windows/SysWoW64/api-ms-win-core-synch-1-2.dll
LoadLibraryExW(lpLibFileName = "api-ms-win-core-synch-1-2-0", hFile = 0x0, dwFlags = 0x800) = 0x108b9000
GetProcAddress(hModule = 0x108b9000, lpProcName = "InitializeCriticalSectionEx") = 0x0
InitializeCriticalSectionAndSpinCount(lpCriticalSection = 0x424d64, dwSpinCount = 0x0)
a0 = 0x1
[+] Loading jexamples/rootfs/x86_windows/Windows/SysWoW64/api-ms-win-core-fibers-1-1.dll to 0x108bc000
[+] Done with loading jexamples/rootfs/x86_windows/Windows/SysWoW64/api-ms-win-core-fibers-1-1.dll
LoadLibraryExW(lpLibFileName = "api-ms-win-core-fibers-1-1-1", hFile = 0x0, dwFlags = 0x800) = 0x108bc000
GetProcAddress(hModule = 0x108bc000, lpProcName = "FlsAlloc") = 0x0
TlsAlloc() = 0x0
GetProcAddress(hModule = 0x108bc000, lpProcName = "FlsSetValue") = 0x0
TlsSetValue(dwTlsIndex = 0x0, lpTlsValue = 0x424d3c) = 0x1
LoadLibraryExW(lpLibFileName = "api-ms-win-core-synch-1-2-0", hFile = 0x0, dwFlags = 0x800) = 0x108b9000
GetProcAddress(hModule = 0x108b9000, lpProcName = "InitializeCriticalSectionEx") = 0x0
InitializeCriticalSectionAndSpinCount(lpCriticalSection = 0x425380, dwSpinCount = 0x0)
a0 = 0x1
InitializeCriticalSectionAndSpinCount(lpCriticalSection = 0x425398, dwSpinCount = 0x0)
a0 = 0x1
InitializeCriticalSectionAndSpinCount(lpCriticalSection = 0x4253b0, dwSpinCount = 0x0)
a0 = 0x1
InitializeCriticalSectionAndSpinCount(lpCriticalSection = 0x4253c8, dwSpinCount = 0x0)
```

# Fuzzer

- Required Firmware
  - AC15
- Run Tenda AC15
  - start\_tendaac15\_httpd.py
  - Test with browser
- Check crash point
  - addressNat\_overflow.sh
- How to find and save snapshot
  - saver\_tendaac15\_httpd.py
- How to build and run fuzzer
  - fuzz\_tendaac15\_httpd.py

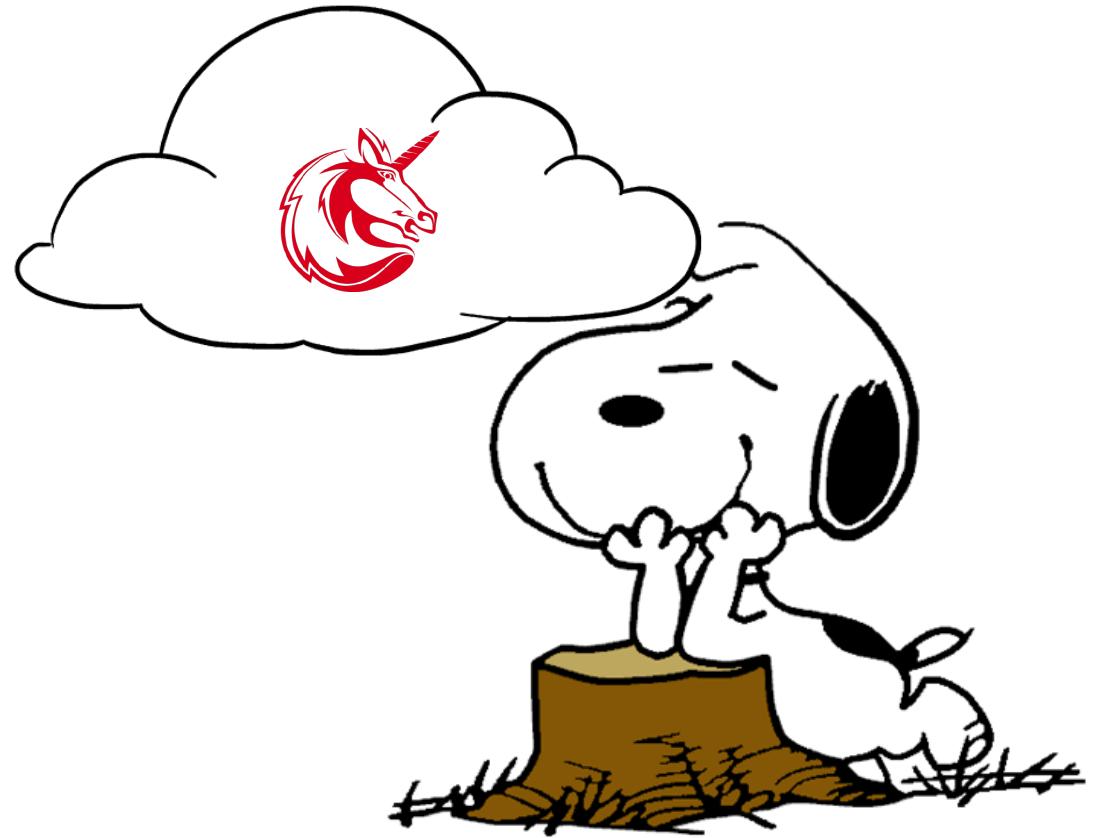
```
american fuzzy lop ++2.65d (python3) [explore] {0}
process timing
    run time : 0 days, 0 hrs, 12 min, 52 sec
    last new path : 0 days, 0 hrs, 0 min, 7 sec
last uniq crash : 0 days, 0 hrs, 0 min, 15 sec
last uniq hang : none seen yet
overall results
    cycles done : 2
    total paths : 36
    uniq crashes : 1
    uniq hangs : 0
cycle progress
    now processing : 21*0 (58.3%)
    paths timed out : 0 (0.00%)
map coverage
    map density : 1.55% / 1.60%
    count coverage : 1.36 bits/tuple
stage progress
    now trying : havoc
    stage execs : 2742/32.8k (8.37%)
    total execs : 122k
    exec speed : 161.7/sec
findings in depth
    favored paths : 4 (11.11%)
    new edges on : 8 (22.22%)
    total crashes : 9 (1 unique)
    total tmouts : 0 (0 unique)
fuzzing strategy yields
    bit flips : 0/3480, 0/3468, 0/3444
    byte flips : 0/435, 0/401, 0/385
    arithmetics : 2/23.0k, 0/4022, 0/1454
    known ints : 1/2313, 0/10.5k, 0/16.6k
    dictionary : 0/0, 0/0, 0/0
    havoc/rad : 17/48.6k, 1/1312, 0/0
    py/custom : 0/0, 0/0
    trim : 0.00%/154, 65.57%
path geometry
    levels : 4
    pending : 25
    pend fav : 0
    own finds : 35
    imported : n/a
stabi
```

The screenshot shows a product listing for the Tenda AC15 router on the official website. The router's image is prominently displayed and has a red rectangular box drawn around it. The page includes navigation links like '首页' and '产品分类', and a search bar at the top. Below the main image, there are two other routers shown: the AC23 and the AC18. The AC15 router is described as having 5全千兆，光纤网络绝配，500m别墅级覆盖，支持USB3.0存储 1900M 11ac千兆口别墅型双频无线路由器.

# Next Step

# Roadmap

- › Force Unicorn Engine sync with QEMU 5
  - › More architectures, more CPU instructions set
- › Android Java bytecode layer instrumentation
- › IOS emulation support
- › More robust Windows emulation
  - › Introduce wine && Cygwin or something
- › Smart Contract emulation (EVM, WASM)
- › MCU emulation



Join Us and Make Pull Request !!!

# Everything Else

## >About Qiling Framework

- <https://qiling.io>
- <https://github.com/qilingframework/qiling>
- <https://docs.qiling.io>
- <http://t.me/qilingframework>
- [@qiling\\_io](https://@qiling_io)

Questions

The screenshot shows the GitHub repository page for `qilingframework / qiling`. The repository has 76 stars, 1.7k forks, and 266 open issues. The code tab is selected, showing a list of recent commits. One commit by 'xwings' is highlighted, merging pull request #532 from 'qilingframework/dev'. The commit message is 'adding gitee sync actions' and it was made on Sep 30 at 7f27ec3. The repository has 2 branches and 10 tags. The sidebar includes sections for About, Tags, Languages, Collaborators, and Releases.

**About**

Qiling Advanced Binary Emulation Framework

**Tags**

**Languages**

**Collaborators**

**Releases** 10

**Version 1.1.3** Latest on Sep 30

+ 9 releases

**Code**

master 2 branches 10 tags

Go to file Add file Code

File	Description	Date
<code>.github</code>	adding gitee sync actions	2 months ago
<code>docs</code>	clean up docs and plan for filter	6 months ago
<code>examples</code>	refine tcp and udp sockets	2 months ago
<code>qiling</code>	getting ready for 1.1.3	last month
<code>tests</code>	refine tcp and udp sockets	2 months ago
<code>.gitignore</code>	clean up 8086 folder	2 months ago
<code>.travis.yml</code>	Fixing travis docker build error	3 months ago
<code>AUTHORS.TXT</code>	core.py: move exit_code to os	6 months ago
<code>COPYING</code>	import	15 months ago
<code>CREDITS.TXT</code>	fixed some typo errors and updated donation details	2 months ago
<code>ChangeLog</code>	update changelog	last month