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Based on our earlier observation, the TONEINS and TONESHELL malware were downloaded from the Google Drive link embedded in the body of an email. To bypass email-scanning services and email gateway solutions, the Google Drive link has now been embedded in a lure document. The document lures users into downloading a malicious password-protected archive with the embedded link. The files can then be extracted inside via the password provided in the document. By using this technique, the malicious actor behind the attack can successfully bypass scanning services. After analyzing the downloaded archive, we discovered it to be a malicious RAR file with the TONEINS malware *libcef.dll* and the TONESHELL malware *~List of terrorist personnel at the border.docx*. The infection flow for these is similar to the arrival vector type C in our previous report, with the only difference being that the fake .docx files have XOR-encrypted content to prevent detection. For example, *~$Evidence information.docx* is a file disguising itself as an Office Open XML document. As such, it seems harmless and can even be opened by using decompression software such as 7-Zip. Earth Preta employed several tools and commands for the C&C stage. For example, the group used *certutil.exe* to download the legitimate WinRAR binary as *rar1.exe* from the server 103[.]159[.]132[.]91. The new arrival vector flow is similar to the one we introduced in the arrival vector section: Victims will receive and interact with a decoy document containing a Google Drive link and a corresponding password instead of an archive download link embedded in the email. As for why the password-protected archive has the execution parent, upon checking the sandbox execution behaviors of *Letter Head.docx* on VirusTotal, we discovered that the VirusTotal sandbox will select any link embedded in the document. This leads to the opening of an Internet Explorer window with the file download prompt. 5) The SDK Manager will download the installer to the "extras" directory, under the main SDK directory. Even though the SDK manager says "Installed" it actually means that the Intel HAXM executable was downloaded. You will still need to run the installer from the "extras" directory to get it installed. Nothing worked for me.What worked for me:I noticed the issue "unable to run mksdcard sdk tool" when I try to download SDK platform.So after some research, I found some SDK tools such as mksdcard.exe require Microsoft Visual C++ runtime 2015-2019. So based on my system type,(for me it was x64) I downloaded the latest Microsoft Visual C++ Redistributable for Visual Studio 2019 from the link answer given here:Android Studio install failed - unable to run mksdcard sdk tool in Windows After downloading and installing Visual C++ ,the error "unable to run mksdcard sdk tool" was fixed, also when I try to install HAXM after this, it was install successfully. Everything was fine. I was also able to create AVD now(which was also a problem when HAXM was not install). But if your Step-5 fails anyhow, there may another solution: When downloading the .zip file, it will show you the SDK path and also the source path of the .zip file. So you can manually download the .zip and can place it to the SDK path folder. Then again can try to create the virtual device. Remark: trying to update HAXM to latest version incidentally removed it, but then can't update with SDK manager, as it shows that latest version 6.1.1 is unsupported for Windows (seems configuration is broken, found 6.1.1 for Mac and 6.0.6 for Windows only inside)So would recommend manually download HAXM and install as described:copy to **sdk_location/sdk/extras/intel/Hardware_Accelerated_Execution_Manager** and run the **silent_install.bat** As a solution that worked for me, under User\AppData\Local\Android\sdk\extras\intel\Hardware_Accelerated_Execution_Manager which android has downloaded when attempting to install HAXM, click the installer and uninstall the software, then re-try from Android Studio to install it, it should work now. After downloading the systems image, go to the AVD Manager ==> Create Virtual Device ==> choose device (e.g. 5.4 FWVGA") ==> Marshmallow armeabi v7a Android6 with Google APIs ==> Change the AVD name to anything (eg. myfirst)==> click finish. Latest automatically compiled main executable and installers for HeidiSQL. Just download and overwriteyour existing C:\Program Files\HeidiSQL\heidisql.exe. Be

aware that these builds are not official releases and therefore probably have more bugs, possibly serious ones. Issue #1226: switch back to TSynHotKey again, after using THotKey in shortcut customizer since b4926f3f579c9d82981dea59a0785dd31c040b01 . Fixes non assignable Enter and Del hotkeys, probably more. This time we don't touch the original TSynHotKey for custom fixes, but through the new TExtSynHotKey. If none of the previous three troubleshooting steps have resolved your issue, you can try a more aggressive approach (Note: Not recommended for amateur PC users) by downloading and replacing your appropriate Setup.exe file version. We maintain a comprehensive database of 100% malware-free Setup.exe files for every applicable version of Microsoft Office Professional Plus 2010 (64-bit). Please follow the steps below to download and properly replace you file: **CAUTION :** We strongly advise against downloading and copying Setup.exe to your appropriate Windows system directory. Microsoft typically does not release Microsoft Office Professional Plus 2010 (64-bit) EXE files for download because they are bundled together inside of a software installer. The installer's task is to ensure that all correct verifications have been made before installing and placing Setup.exe and all other EXE files for Microsoft Office Professional Plus 2010 (64-bit). An incorrectly installed EXE file may create system instability and could cause your program or operating system to stop functioning altogether. Proceed with caution.

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