PRISMA 1.13 Help Documentation

# Welcome to PRISMA’s Online Help

Welcome to the help utility of the Product Risk Matrix (PRISMA) tool. Choose your subject from the column on the left.

{Welcome Image}

© 2016-2018 by Altran BV and Improve Quality Services BV.

# Platform prerequisites

To use the PRISMA tool efficiently, you need the following platform prerequisites in place:

* Microsoft Windows Vista version or later
* Microsoft Office 2000 version or later
* .NET Framework version 4.5 or later

# Create a new project

You can create a new project to define the product risk matrix you want to use for your PRISMA process. The product risk matrix forms the basis for all testing performed in a project.

1. Go to the File tab and select **New** to create a project in PRISMA.

Graphical user interface, application

Description automatically generated

1. You can now enter data for the project components using the options available on the left-hand side of the screen. These components help define an efficient product risk matrix.

Graphical user interface, application

Description automatically generated

# Define general project properties

You can define the general properties of your project, such as a scoring range and a consensus status for the project.

1. To define the general project properties, right-click **New Project** and select **Properties**.
2. Under **General Properties**, add the following details:  
   * **Name**: Enter a suitable name for your project.
   * **Description**: Provide a description to explain the project’s purpose.
   * **Score**: Select a general factor scoring range for risk factors from the dropdown.
   * **Consensus Reached**: Select the checkbox to enable a consensus check for each score given to a specific risk factor.  
       
     Graphical user interface, text, application, email

     Description automatically generated
3. Select **OK**.

# Define project participant roles

You can define the stakeholder roles that need to participate in the product risk analysis process. This list typically includes roles from the business and from within the project, e.g., project managers, developers, product owners, and business managers.

1. To define the project roles, right-click **New Project** and select **Properties**.
2. Go to the **Roles** tab, and you can see several predefined participant roles already assigned to the project.
3. To add a new participant, go to the role insertion textbox, enter the desired stakeholder role, and select **Add**.
4. Select **OK**.

# Define quality attributes

You can define the quality attributes that indicate the overall quality of the product. This list typically includes the most important functional areas and product properties.

1. To define the quality attributes, right-click **New Project** and select **Properties**.
2. Go to the **Quality Attributes** tab, and you can see several predefined quality attributes already defined for the project.
3. To add a new quality attribute, go to the attribute insertion textbox, enter the desired quality factor, and select **Add**.
4. Select **OK**.

# Choose a risk area layout

You can define the layout format for the risk items spread across your product risk matrix.

1. To define the risk area layout, right-click **New Project** and select **Properties**.
2. Go to the **Risk Area Layout** tab, and select the risk area layout you want to use for your product risk matrix:  
   * To select a four-quadrant risk area layout, choose **Four Fields**
   * To select a five-quadrant risk area layout, choose **Five Fields**
3. Select **OK**.

# Define input documents and assumptions

You can determine the input documents that explain the risk items to be analyzed using the product risk matrix. Also, define assumptions related to certain risks mentioned in the input documents. These input documents and assumptions form the basis for the resulting test plan.

1. Go to **New Project** > **Test Basis** > **Documents**.
2. To add an input document, right-click **Documents** and select **New**.
3. In the **Properties** dialog, add the following details:
   * **Name**: Enter a suitable name for the input document.
   * **Description**: Provide a detailed description of the risk item being addressed by the input document.
4. Select **OK**.
5. Go to **New Project** > **Test Basis** > **Assumptions**.
6. To add an assumption, right-click **Assumptions** and select **New**.
7. In the **Properties** dialog, add the following details:
   * **Name**: Enter a suitable name for the assumption.
   * **Description**: Provide a detailed description of the risk assumption related to a specific input document.
8. Select **OK**.

# Define risk items

You can define the risk items to be analyzed during the product risk analysis process. These risk items are identified based on the requirements explained in the input documents.

1. Go to **New Project** > **Risk Items**.
2. To add a risk item, right-click **Risk Items** and select **New**.
3. In the **Risk Item** **Properties** dialog, add the following details:  
   * **Name**: Enter a suitable name for the risk item.
   * **Label in matrix**: PRISMA generates a default label (e.g., **1**) for the risk item. You can change it as per your requirement.
   * **Description**: Provide a detailed description of the risk item.
   * **Quality attribute**: Select a quality attribute from the dropdown, which is closely related to the risk item.
4. Select **OK**.

# Define risk factors

You can determine the factors that your project will use to assess the risk items in terms of likelihood and impact.

1. Go to **New Project** > **Factors**.
2. To add a risk factor, right-click **Factors** and select **New**.
3. In the **Factor** **Properties** dialog, add the following details:  
   * **Name**: Enter a suitable name for the risk factor.
   * **Description**: Provide a detailed description of the risk factor.
   * **Weight**: Select a relative weight from the dropdown to define the importance of the risk item.
   * **Type**: Select **Impact** for factors that affect the business process or **Likelihood** for factors that relate to technical product risks.
4. Select **OK**.

# Define participants and assign risk factors

Now that the risk items and factors are available, you can define participants and assign specific risk factors to them. Participants can be associated with one of the roles you defined within the general project properties.

1. Go to **New Project** > **Participants**.
2. To add a participant, right-click **Participants** and select **New**.
3. In the **Participant** **Properties** dialog, add the following details:  
   * **Name**: Enter the project participant’s name.
   * **Telephone**: Provide a contact number for the participant.
   * **E-mail**: Enter the participant’s email ID.
   * **Role**: Select a role from the dropdown that identifies the participant’s work profile.
4. In the **Factors** section, assign one of the available risk factors to the participant.
5. Select **OK**.

# Set Data Validation Rules

You can define the rules that influence data validation in the resulting product risk matrix. The PRISMA tool allows you to configure six data validation rules.

**Note**: Except for **Max Risk Items Rule**, all other rules can be enabled or disabled as per requirement.

Go to **New Project** > **Rules**, and choose a rule based on the descriptions provided inside its properties window.

{image}

## Score Rule

If this rule is enabled, the tool shows a warning whenever a participant leaves a field blank in the risk assessment form.

1. Go to **New Project** > **Rules**, and right-click **Score Rule**.
2. In the rule properties window, select the **Enabled** checkbox.
3. Click **OK**.

## Final Score Rule

If this rule is enabled, the tool shows a warning whenever a participant leaves the final score blank in the detailed overview form.

1. Go to **New Project** > **Rules**, and right-click **Final** **Score Rule**.
2. In the rule properties window, select the **Enabled** checkbox.
3. Click **OK**.

## Distribution Rule

Enabling the distribution rule enforces the test on the distribution of the scores that have been entered by a participant for each factor: it is important that a participant uses all values in a value set when assessing the impact and/or likelihood. If the distribution rule is violated, the tool generates a warning.

The rule uses the c2-test (chi-square test) to assess the distribution of the scores given for a factor by a participant. This is a statistical test that uses the summation of the squared deviation (from the expected value) for each set of scores for a factor.

The c2-curve that is used to test the outcome of the calculation depends on the number of risk items (the number of degrees of freedom, in statistical terms). The value found by squaring and adding the deviations gives a point on the c2-curve. The value entered at the c2-rule in the tool is a percentage of the tail area that the c2-curve covers: the higher the value, the stricter the rule is applied.

**Note**: For any statistical analysis, the outcome of this rule is less reliable when the number of risk items is small. As a rule of thumb: if the number of risk items is larger than the number of possible factor values, the outcome can be considered reliable. Otherwise, it is probably more efficient to check the distribution manually.

1. Go to **New Project** > **Rules**, and right-click **Distribution Rule**.
2. In the rule properties window, set the minimum distribution percentage for the set of scores entered by a participant for each risk factor, e.g., **70**.
3. Select the **Enabled** checkbox.
4. Click **OK**.

## Max Risk Items Rule

If this rule is enabled, the tool shows a warning whenever the total number of risk items generated exceeds the defined maximum limit.

1. Go to **New Project** > **Rules**, and right-click **Max Risk Items Rule**.
2. In the rule properties window, set the maximum number of risk items that can be generated for your project, e.g., **30**.  
     
   **Note**: As a rule of thumb, do not add more than **30** to **35** risk items to your project. This allows the process to work smoothly.
3. Select the **Enabled** checkbox.
4. Click **OK**.

## Circle Rule

The circle in the resulting risk matrix contains the risk items that need to be addressed in the consensus meeting (apart from the risk items where the score is not evenly distributed between the participants). These risk items need to be discussed because they fall too close to the center of the risk matrix, where all quadrants come together.

The radius of this circle is given as a percentage, being a percentage of the total area of the risk matrix.

If this rule is enabled, the tool shows a warning whenever a risk item has been positioned within the central circle of the product risk matrix.

1. Go to **New Project** > **Rules**, and right-click **Circle Rule**.
2. In the rule properties window, set the radius of the circle in percentage, e.g., **40**.  
     
   **Note**: As a rule of thumb, do not add more than **30** to **35** risk items to your project. This allows the process to work smoothly.
3. Select the **Enabled** checkbox.
4. Click **OK**.

## Consensus Rule

If this rule is enabled, the tool will show a warning for any factor of a risk item for which no consensus has been reached. Consensus is reached when the scores between participants for a factor of a risk item are evenly distributed.

1. Go to **New Project** > **Rules**, and right-click **Consensus Rule**.
2. In the rule properties window, select the **Enabled** checkbox.
3. Click **OK**.

## Cross Rule

The cross in the resulting risk matrix contains the risk items that need to be addressed in the consensus meeting (apart from the risk items where the score is not evenly distributed between the participants). The size of this cross is given as a percentage, being a percentage of the total area of the risk matrix.

If this rule is enabled, the tool will show a warning whenever a risk item is placed within the scope area of the cross on the product risk matrix. Any risk item that is placed within the scope area of the cross requires a discussion during the consensus meeting.

1. Go to **New Project** > **Rules**, and right-click **Cross Rule**.
2. In the rule properties window, set the radius of the discussion area in percentage, e.g., **10**.
3. Select the **Enabled** checkbox.
4. Click **OK**.

# Download the kick-off form

A kick-off meeting can be organized in which the test manager explains to all stakeholders their role in the process. The kick-off meeting can be used to explain the list of risk items and factors, and to make clear to which factors they must assign a value.

1. To download the kick-off form to refer to during the kick-off meeting, go to **Tools** > **Kick-Off**.
2. **Save** a copy of the product risk matrix kick-form to get started.

# Export participant assessment forms

You can now proceed to export the assessment forms to be filled in for each participant.

1. Go to **Tools** > **Export**.
2. Select the name of the participant for whom you want to generate the assessment form from the dropdown:  
     
   **Note**: You can select **All participants** to download all forms at the same time.
3. Choose a participant from the dropdown and select **Export.**
4. **Save** the participant assessment form to your project folder.

When the assessment form for a participant has been exported, the icon for that participant will change accordingly. The different icons for a participant and their meaning can be looked up in the GUI information section.

# Import filled assessment forms

When the participants have filled in and retuned their assessment forms, you can import the assessment forms within your project.

1. Go to **Tools** > **Import**.
2. Choose the participant form(s) you want to import from the project folder, and select **Open**.

When the assessment form for a participant has been imported, the icon for that participant will change accordingly. The different icons for a participant and their meaning can be looked up in the GUI Information section.

# View product risk matrix

Once you have all the data required for your product risk matrix (risk items, factors and participant feedback), you can view the product risk matrix within PRISMA to understand how different risk items have been positioned.

1. Go to **View** > **Product Risk Matrix** to assess your product risk matrix.
2. Go to **View** > **Messages** to check for messages that let you know whether your risk matrix currently violates any data validation rules.  
     
   **Note**: For more information on the meaning of these messages, look up the Errors and Warnings section.
3. Go to **View** > **Detailed Overview** to obtain a detailed overview of your product risk matrix.

**Note**: The detailed overview can be used to finalize the risk matrix during the consensus meeting.

# Generate risk assessment report

You can generate a risk assessment report for your project based on the available product risk matrix. This generates a workbook in Microsoft Excel, which you can use to fit your own reporting needs.

1. Go to **Tools** > **Report**.
2. Provide a suitable name for the report file, and select **Save** to save it within your project folder.

# Export risk factors

Since PRISMA version 1.8 and later, it is possible to export one or more risk factors from a project to a file.

1. To export factors from a project, go to **Tools** > **Export Factor(s)...**.
2. Select a location to which you wish to export the factors.  
     
   **Note**: It is possible to either export factors to a new or an already existing file. When exporting factors to a new file, it is required to enter a name for the file to which the factors should be exported.
3. To start exporting the factors, select **Save**. After exporting, the application pops up a confirmation dialog that the export was successful.

# Import risk factors

Since Prisma version 1.8 and later, it is possible to import one or more factors from a file into a project, instead of adding them all manually.

1. To import factors from a file, go to **Tools** > **Import Factor(s)...**.
2. Select the file you wish to import the factor(s) from in the next dialog that pops up.  
     
   **Note**: Only files that end with the **.json** extension are valid, and supported by the application for importing factor(s). Validation of the file is automatically done by the application when it tries to import data from the file.
3. Once the factor(s) are imported successfully, a prompt pops up to confirm this.

The confirmation prompt shows how many risk factors were successfully imported from the file. Beside a default **OK** button to close the prompt, it is also possible to view the importing details.

Since the application performs its own validation while importing the factor(s) from a file, some names, descriptions, or other properties might have been modified. The **Import Details...** button opens a dialog which shows details about these modifications.

{image}

## Import risk factors from a user-written file

It is also possible to import one or more factors from a file that was not exported by the Prisma application but written by a user. To do so, there are some restrictions on the structure of such a file.

A JSON file containing factors may look as follows:

[

{

"Name": "Factor 1",

"Description": "This is an impact factor.",

"Weight": "Medium",

"Type": "Impact"

},

{

"Name": "Factor 2",

"Description": "This is a likelihood factor.",

"Weight": "Medium",

"Type": "Likelihood"

}

]

The '**[**' and '**]**' brackets are required. As can be seen in the code above, a factor is being noted by its properties. The properties that each factor can have are as follows:

* A name
* A description
* A weight
* A type

Properties for each factor are separated by the '**{**' and '**}**' brackets. These brackets separate the unique information of each factor from the other factors in the file. If the file contains more than 1 factor, each set of '**{**' and '**}**' brackets is followed by a comma.

Notice that the name, description, and weight properties are optional and not required. In that way, a factor can also be noted as:

[

{

"Type": "Impact"

}

]

The **type** property instead is always required and may not be empty as well. Prisma currently supports two types of factors:

* Impact
* Likelihood

Factors present in the same file can have the same name. For example:

[

{

"Name": "Factor",

"Description": "This is an impact factor.",

"Weight": "Medium",

"Type": "Impact"

},

{

"Name": "Factor",

"Description": "This is an impact factor.",

"Weight": "Medium",

"Type": "Impact"

}

]

When the factors described in the code above are imported, Prisma automatically triggers whether a name is duplicated. Once a duplicated name for a factor is found, Prisma generates a unique identifier and concatenates this identifier with the name of the factor.

In general, the factors in the code above will be imported as:

* Factor
* Factor 1

This action is also done by Prisma when the open project in Prisma already contains a factor with the name "Factor". In that case, when the code above is imported, the factors in the file will be renamed to:

* Factor 1
* Factor 2

# Export risk items

Since PRISMA version 1.11 and later, it is possible to export one or more risk items from a project to a file.

1. To export risk items from a project, go to **Tools** > **Export Risk Item(s)...**.
2. Select a location to which you wish to export the risk item.  
     
   **Note**: It is possible to either export risk items to a new or an already existing file. When exporting risk items to a new file, it is required to enter a name for the file to which the items should be exported.
3. To start exporting the risk items, select **Save**. After exporting, the application pops up a confirmation dialog that the export was successful.

# Import risk items

Since Prisma version 1.11 and later, it is possible to import one or more risk items from a file into a project, instead of adding them all manually.

1. To import risk items from a file, go to **Tools** > **Import Risk Item(s)...**.
2. Select the file you wish to import the risk item(s) from in the next dialog that pops up.  
     
   **Note**: Only files that end with the **.json** extension are valid, and supported by the application for importing risk item(s). Validation of the file is automatically done by the application when it tries to import data from the file.
3. Once the risk item(s) are imported successfully, a prompt pops up to confirm this.

The confirmation prompt shows how many risk items were successfully imported from the file. Beside a default **OK** button to close the prompt, it is also possible to view the importing details.

Since the application performs its own validation while importing the risk item(s) from a file, some names, descriptions, or other properties might have been modified. The **Import Details...** button opens a dialog that shows details about these modifications.

{image}

## Import risk items from a user-written file

It is also possible to import one or more risk items from a file that was not exported by the Prisma application but written by a user. To do so, there are some restrictions on the structure of such a file.

A JSON file containing risk items may look as follows:

[

{

"Name": "Risk item 1",

"Label": "L1",

"Description": "This is a risk item.",

"Quality": "Maintainability"

},

{

"Name": "Risk item 2",

"Label": "L2",

"Description": "This is a risk item.",

"Quality": "Compatibility"

}

]

The '**[**' and '**]**' brackets are required. As can be seen in the code above, a risk item is being noted by its properties. The properties that each risk item can have are as follows:

* A name
* A label (as shown in the matrix)
* A description
* A quality

Properties for each risk item are separated by the '**{**' and '**}**' brackets. These brackets separate the unique information of each risk item from the other risk items in the file. If the file contains more than one risk item, each set of '**{**' and '**}**' brackets is followed by a comma.

Notice that the description, label and quality properties are optional and not required. In that way, a risk item can also be noted as:

[

{

"Name": "Risk item"

}

]

The **name** property instead is always required and may not be empty as well.

Risk items present in the same file can have the same **name**. For example:

[

{

"Name": "Risk item",

"Label": "L1",

"Description": "This is a risk item.",

"Quality": "Maintainability"

},

{

"Name": "Risk item",

"Label": "L2",

"Description": "This is a risk item.",

"Quality": "Compatibility"

}

]

When the risk items described in the code above are imported, Prisma automatically triggers whether a **name** is duplicated. Once a duplicated name for a risk item is found, Prisma generates a unique identifier and concatenates this **identifier with the name** of the item.

In general, the risk items in the code above will be imported as:

* Risk item
* Risk item 1

Risk items present in the same file can have the same **label**. For example:

[

{

"Name": "Risk item 1",

"Label": "L1",

"Description": "This is a risk item.",

"Quality": "Maintainability"

},

{

"Name": "Risk item 2",

"Label": "L1",

"Description": "This is a risk item.",

"Quality": "Compatibility"

}

]

When the risk items described in the code above are imported, Prisma automatically triggers whether a **label** is duplicated. Once a duplicated label for a risk item is found, Prisma generates a **new, unique identifier**.

In general, labels of the risk items in the code above will be imported as:

* L1
* 1

Notice that '**L**' is not used to generate a new unique identifier.

# Send emails to participants

Since Prisma version 1.11 and later, it is possible to send emails to project participants. You can attach the desired project files that you want to send to the concerned participant to the email.

1. Go to **Tools** > **Mail...**.
2. Select the participant to whom you wish to send the mail in the dialog that appears on the screen. You can choose between a single participant or all participants.
3. Select a file you wish to send along with the email from the dialog.  
     
   **Note**: You can attach only one file to an email while sending it to a participant.
4. To send the email, select the **Save** button.
5. After finishing the mail task, the application pop ups a confirmation dialog which shows that the mail was sent successfully to the user.

# Key concepts and features

Following are some important characteristics of PRISMA, including key concepts and features that are especially important for most users.

1. **Factor**: A criterion that contributes to either the likelihood or impact of a risk item.
2. **Participant**: A participant is a person who has a certain interest in the product which is being assessed. Participants can be categorized as Technical Experts (e.g. software architects) and Business Representatives (e.g. product managers). A Technical Expert has knowledge about where problems might occur in the product. Business Representatives have knowledge about what the business impact is when (part of) the system fails.
3. **Quality attributes**: Overall factors that affect run-time behavior, system design, and user experience. The extent to which the application possesses a desired combination of quality attributes such as usability, performance, reliability, and security indicates the success of the design and the overall quality of the software application.  
   //Image
4. **Risk area layout**: A risk area layout categorizes risk items in logical groups which shall be equally treated in the creation of the test strategy or test approach.  
   //Diagrams
5. **Risk item**: A risk item (object of testing) is considered in a risk assessment. If the risk assessment is based on components, risk items will be components. If the risk assessment is based on requirements, risk items will be requirements. If the risk assessment is based on functions, risk items will be functions.
6. **Role**: The role that a participant fulfils for this project.
7. **Rules**: A predefined prescription, adjustable by the test manager, which is used to check whether assessment forms are correctly filled in or whether the product risk matrix is valid.
8. **Score**: The value that a participant has assigned to a risk factor of a risk item on the assessment form.
9. **Test basis**: All documents from which the requirements of a component or system can be inferred. The documentation on which the test cases are based. If a document can be amended only by way of formal amendment procedure, then the test basis is called a frozen test basis.

# GUI information

In the Graphical User Interface (GUI) of the tool, the color of the items may change according to their status:

Meanings to be added in table:

* Denotes a likelihood factor.
* Denotes an impact factor.
* Indicates that a rule has been disabled.
* Indicates that a rule has been enabled.
* Denotes that no assessment form has been exported for the concerned participant.
* Denotes that the assessment form for the concerned participant has been exported, but not yet imported.
* Denotes that the participant has returned an assessment form, and this form has been imported.
* Denotes that the concerned participant has been disabled.

# Errors and warnings

The following messages appear outside the message window:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Message text** | **Meaning** |
| Not enough data to draw a risk matrix. | The tool does not have sufficient data to draw the risk matrix at the current time. Most probably, you need to import the data files from the participants. |
| No target Excel sheet given | No filename was given for the report to be exported. Define a filename when you export a report. |
| Invalid Assessment Form | An error occurred during import. The XLS file may either be corrupted, have a different file type, or not exist. If a retry does not help, you need to obtain a new copy from the participant. |
| An error occurred while opening the project file: the file does not contain a valid project | An error occurred while opening the file. The project file may either be corrupted, not contain a proper project file type, or may not exist. |
| An error occurred while generating a report | The tool is not able to generate a report. This has been possibly caused by lack of memory, insufficient disk space, or insufficient access rights in the target directory. |

The following messages appear in the message window (open the message window with **View** > **Messages**):

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Rule** | **Source** | **Message** | **Meaning** |
| Final Score Rule | Consensus | <risk item name>: <factor>: No final score given. | No final value has been given (in the detailed overview) for the factor as mentioned. |
| Circle Rule | Risk item | <risk item name>: In discussion circle. | A warning will be generated for risk items positioned inside the circle. |
| Cross Rule | Risk item | <risk item name>: In discussion area. | A warning will be generated for risk items positioned inside the cross area. |
| Consensus Rule | Factor | <risk item name>: <factor>: participants do not have consensus | No consensus has been reached for a specific factor of a risk item. This message is a result of the Consensus Rule. |
| Distribution Rule | Participant | <participant>: <factor>: distribution is too small. | This rule defines the required distribution for a factor per participant per risk item. The higher the value, the stricter the rule. |
| Score Rule | Participant | <risk item>: <participant>: <factor>: Not filled in. | If this rule is enabled, a warning will be generated whenever a participant has left a score blank. |
| Max Risk Items Rule | Project | Project: More than x risk items given. | The total number of risk items generated exceeds the defined maximum limit. The maximum limit can be updated by editing the Max Risk Items rule. |
| Project Properties\* | Project | <factor> Assigned to only one participant. | Each factor should be assigned to at least two project participants. |
| Project Properties\* | Project | <factor> Not assigned to any participant. | Each factor should be assigned to at least two project participants. |
| Project Properties\* | Project | <participant>: No Factor assigned to participant. | Each participant must have at least one factor assigned to them. |

**Note**: These warnings are given for information purposes only. They do not cause the tool to stop working.

**\*** : Messages marked with this symbol refer to general project definitions and cannot be configured.

# Troubleshooting

At this moment, two known problems exist, which are not due to an error in the tool, but to a setting in the computer’s configuration.

## Problem 1

List boxes and/or Message boxes in .NET applications do not display any content and/or toolbar icons are displayed as black boxes.

### Solution to Problem 1

You are probably running McAfee Virus Scan. In an early version of McAfee 8.0i, there are bugs that cause these symptoms. Patch 9 (released 18th October, 2004) of the McAfee 8.0i Virus Scan resolves these problems.

## Problem 2

An exception occurs when trying to run the PRISMA application from a network drive.

### Solution to Problem 2

The default .NET Framework Security policy is to disallow access to local resources. The first solution is to run the application from a local drive. The second solution is to trust the application (*you need administrator rights to perform these changes*):

1. Go to **Control Panel** on your system.
2. Go to **Administrative Tools** > **Microsoft .NET Framework 2.0 Configuration** > **My Computer** > **Runtime Security Policy**.
3. Select **Increase Assembly Trust** from the **Tasks** section on screen.
4. Choose whether you want to trust the assembly for making changes for the current user only or all the users on the local system, and select **Next**.
5. Enter the file path or URL where the managed assembly that you want to trust is located, i.e., Prisma application, and select **Next**.
6. Set the trust level for the assembly to **Full Trust** in the following screen, and click **Next**.
7. Verify the settings in the final screen and select **Finish**.

Now, the application is fully trusted by the .NET Framework.

**Note**: The PRISMA help files will NOT be readable over the network.