

I'm not a robot!

Cheatography	
Symfony Cheat Sheet by Mikael Peigney (Mika56) via cheatography.com/3808/cs/821/	
Resources	
Symfony Homepage: http://symfony.com/	Update bundles
KnpBundles: http://knpbundles.com	php composer.phar update
Folders	
app	Contains configuration, cache, logs, Everything that is not the source code
src	Contains our bundles
vendor	Contains all libs we use in our project
web	Contains all public files, like images, CSS, JavaScript... Also contains the "main" controller app.php
Bundle Folders	
Controller	Contains our controllers
DependencyInjection	Contains informations about our bundle
Entity	Contains our models
Form	Contains our forms
Resources	Contains config files, public files and view (Twig) files
Tests	Contains our Unit Test files
Composer	
Install	php -r "eval(" . file_get_contents('http://getcomposer.org/installer') . ")";
	Update composer
	php composer.phar self-update
Composer (cont)	
Form generator	Adds a form field, where <code>\$field</code> is the member, <code>\$type</code> is the input type and <code>\$options</code> are type's options
remove(\$name)	Removes the field with the given name
get(\$name)	Renames a child by name
has(\$name)	Returns whether a field with the given name exists
Form field types (cont)	
entity	Creates a field with all entities from one class
country/language/locale/timeline	country/language/locale/timeline
birthday	Adds a date field, with more recent years
checkboxradio	checkboxradio
file	file
collection/repeated	collection/repeated
hidden	hidden
cart	cart
Console	
generate bundle	Generates a bundle
generate clear	Generates clear application cache
doctrine generate entity	Creates a new Doctrine entity
doctrine generate entities	Creates entities methods with its updated content
doctrine schema create	Creates database's schema
doctrine schema update	Updates database's schema
doctrine schema update	Updates database with its new schema
doctrine schema update	Use with --dumpsql and --force
doctrine fixtures load	Doctrine fixtures load
doctrine fixtures import	Imports fixtures into database. Use it with --append to append data instead of replacing
doctrine generate form	Generate a <Entity>/Type form
Form Field Types	
textareas	Standard input with type-text or textarea
emailurl	Standard type-text field with proper validation
integer/number/percent	type-text field, with validation
money	Multi-usage field. Can make select, radio or checkboxes

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LEVEL III SCHWEISER'S QuickSheet

Critical Concepts for the 2016 CFA® Exam

SS182: ETHICS
Review the Schweißer's® and work the questions.

SS3: BEHAVIORAL FINANCE

- Biased rationality** - Individuals act as rationally as possible, but are constrained by lack of knowledge and cognitive decisions.
- Availability bias** - Individuals tend to base their decisions on what is most available, but not necessarily optimal decisions.

The Traditional Finance Perspective

- The price is right** - Prices reflect the true value of an asset or information.
- No free lunch** - No manager should be able to generate excess returns (algebraically).
- Mark-to-market**
- Weak-form efficient** - Prices incorporate all past price and volume data.
- Strong-form efficient** - Prices reflect all public information.
- Efficient markets** - All information reflected in prices. No one can consistently earn excess returns.

THE BEHAVIORAL FINANCE PERSPECTIVE

- Cognitive errors and biases**
- Feasibility** - The way income is framed affects whether it is seen as reasonable.
- Self-control bias** - Individuals prefer consumption rather than saving income for future goals.
- Mental accounting** - Assigning different portions of income to max different goals.
- Strong-form efficient** - All information reflected in prices. No one can consistently earn excess returns.

Common Behavioral Biases

- Biased Perservance** - Status quo individual cognitive bias.
- Cognitive dissonance** - Mental conflict from information that contradicts one's beliefs.
- Confirmation bias** - Emphasizing information consistent with one's preexisting beliefs.
- Cognitive cost** - Effect to analyze new data.
- Confirmation bias** - Seeking data to support beliefs despite evidence to the contrary.
- Representativeness bias** - When memory heuristic used to classify new information.
- Base rate fallacy** - Ignoring the probability of the base rate (e.g., probability of a given event).
- Sample size neglect** - Inferring too much from a small sample.
- Central bias** - Individuals feel they have more control over outcomes than they actually have.
- Hindsight bias** - Perceiving small outcomes as foreseeable and expected.

SS54: PRIVATE WEALTH (1)

IPS Objectives and Constraints

- Individuals** - Different individuals have different risk appetites, legal/regulations, unique circumstances.
- Risk Tolerance** - Willingness, ability, opportunity to take risk.
- Objectives** - Financial and non-financial.
- Ability** - Determined by size of portfolio in relation to monetary goals and time horizon. Overall: If willing to take risk, then ability to do so.
- Willingness** - greater than ability, lower ability, more conservative investor education is required.
- Timeframe** - Minimum return required to meet client's objective (IPF or one-year calculation).

Conservation

- Conservation** - Usually at least two stages, planning and retirement.
- Planning** - A stage is delineated by a need to adjust the IPS.
- Retirement** - An individual always consider needs.
- Liquidity** - Spending needs must be prioritized.
- Legal and regulatory** - Individuals have minimal risk tolerance, strict laws are introduced. Can also increase legal costs.
- Unique circumstances** - Avoid a certain class of investments.
- Investment** - Large holding of stock, etc.

Future Accumulation Formula (deferral)

$$\text{annual accrual taxation: } FV_{\text{def}} = (1 + r(1 - t))^n$$

defined capital gains taxation:

$$PV_{\text{def}} = (1 + r(1 - c)) \times B$$

B = cost basis / user value at start of period n

annual wealth taxation: $PV_{\text{def}} = (1 + r(1 - t))^n$

Annual effective after-tax interest rates, dividends, and realized gains rates:

$$r^* = (1 + r_{\text{def}} + d_{\text{def}} + g_{\text{def}})^{-1} - 1 + (1 - T_{\text{def}})$$

effective capital gains tax rate:

$$T^* = \frac{r^* - r_{\text{def}}}{1 + r_{\text{def}}} = \frac{1}{1 + r_{\text{def}}}$$

$PV_{\text{def}} = (1 + r^*(1 - T^*))^n \times T^* = (1 - R_{\text{def}})$

Annual Equivalent After-Tax Return (Rates that produce the same terminal value at the taxable juncture):

$$R_{\text{def}} = (FV_{\text{def}} / \text{initial investment})^{1/n} - 1 + (1 - T_{\text{def}})$$

Accrued Equivalent Tax Rate:

$$T_{\text{def}} = 1 - \frac{R_{\text{def}}}{FV_{\text{def}}} \quad (\text{An overall effective tax})$$

* As the holding period, T , T_{def} :
1. Long term: $T \geq 1$ year
2. Intermediate holding: $1 < T \leq 1$ year
3. Investment return: $T < 1$ day
↳ Tax-deferred Accounts: Interest and benefits, contributions, dividends, and realized gains are tax-free in future.

$(TDA) \quad FV_{\text{def}} = (1 + r(1 - t))^n$

Tax-exempt accounts: Backdoor benefits. Contributions after-tax, savings tax-free in future.

$$TDA = (1 - t)^n$$

$TDA = T_{\text{def}} \Rightarrow FV_{\text{def}} = FV_{\text{TDA}}$

Estate Planning

Calculating net capital

Prob. joint survival = $(1 - Prob(\text{husband dies})) \times (1 - Prob(\text{wife dies}))$

Logic, Meaning, and Conversation

Semantical Underdeterminacy,
Implicature, and Their Interface

JAY DAVID ATLAS

