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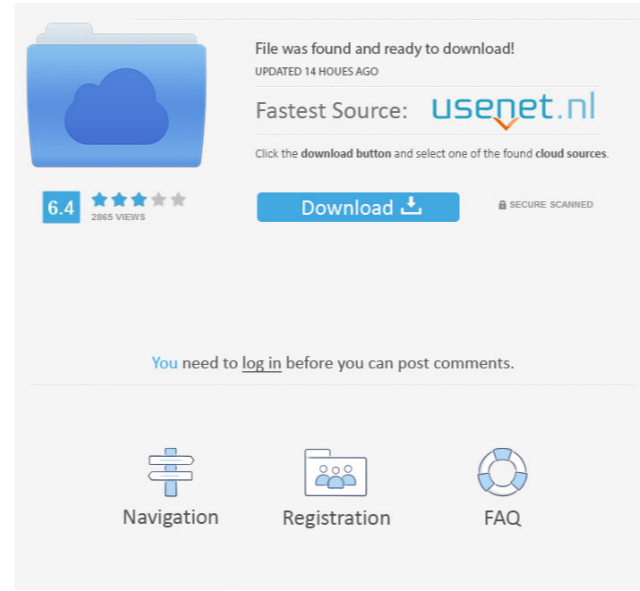
See also Invoicing Invoicing System References External links Category:Payment systems Category:Financial software Category:Online payments Category:Supply chain management software Category:Software distribution Category:Electronic documentsQ: Swift: UITableView refresh data but show only one row at a time I'm trying to implement in my app something like in this tutorial The thing is I have UITableView and I try to load data to it. But I want that when I'm loading data to UITableView only shows last row in a time. Do you have any suggestions? Thanks A: How about if you just reload the table when the load has been completed and iterate through the entries in the data array you have and check the "isLoaded" flag, and if true, append the entry to the existing table. Something like this (assuming your array has an index named "index"): dispatch_async(dispatch_get_main_queue(), { self.tableView.reloadData() for entry in self.array { if self.array[entry.index].isLoaded { self.tableView.insertRowsAtIndexPaths([NSIndexPath(forRow: entry.index, inSection: 0)], withRowAnimation: UITableViewRowAnimation.Automatic) } } }) A: This is not a direct answer, but there is a way to see only the last N rows of the table. It's described here: This is a common scenario for displaying results in a table. You have a table with hundreds of entries, but only want to display the last 10 rows. With the default behavior, if the table is scrolled all the way to the bottom, the next 10 rows will be loaded. However, you can use the numberOfRowsInSection function to return a different number (say 10 instead of the default 10). The row number property will tell you which row is currently displayed, but there is a better way

Invoicencashbook.in link JPG A: Your issue is that you're calling readdir() twice. First, it reads the list of files from the directory and then it reads the list of files from that list and so on. The recursive readdir() reads the list of files from the list of files from the list of files from the list of files from the list of files etc. The problem is that your code is reading the directory and the list of files, but then it's not clearing the list of files once it has finished. You only need to read in the directories first and then read in the files from the directories. Then you don't need to make any changes to the directory once the files have been read. I also made a few other changes, especially to your test function. I used glob() to create an array containing the path to all the directories. Then I use that array to search the content of each directory. I've also added error checking. Here's a revision of your code: #!/usr/bin/env php 2d92ce491b