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Notice that the third line begins with three slashes. Those three slashes indicate that the rest of the string should be discarded. To add this feature in Google, we need to use a regular expression. To do this, we need to quote the regular expression so that the shell doesn't interpret it and tries to execute the regular expression. To add this quote, we need to make sure that we're in single quotes. To tell the shell that it's a single quote, we need to escape the quote with a backslash. As a result, the shell expects one of the following two options: The regular expression looks for this kind of string, called a line end. It should only occur once, on the last line of the input. To indicate that the regular expression needs to look for this kind of text, it should be preceded by a caret (^). We can put a string of regex expressions in a single line by using a backslash before the caret. These two pieces of the line are combined to make the line that the Shell will recognize as a single regular expression. When we're done, the three slashes are replaced with a single slash, and the string is what's left. The line looks like this: `'^.*line end.*$'` One of the biggest problems with regular expressions is that they are hard to read. They tend to be hard to follow because there are usually more of them than there are matches to them. Fortunately, regular expressions have an alternative syntax that helps with this problem. This alternative syntax is called a lookahead. A lookahead means that a regular expression will look ahead of the current position. In the line above, it means that we're looking ahead for the first slash. If it finds one, it matches that character and skips the rest of the regular expression, which would include the next two slashes. To use this lookahead, we need to use a pipe (|) between the regular expression and the part that will look ahead. Notice that the regular expression starts by looking ahead at the beginning of the line. The second pipe is also a lookahead that is followed by the regular expression. The regular expression matches the character immediately to the right of the pipe, and skips the remainder of the line. The regular expression then looks for a line end and stops. The original regexp pattern was simple. It was a literal line end. Now we

