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`\obeyspaces`

TₑX normally condenses a sequence of several spaces to a single space. `\obeyspaces` instructs TₑX to produce a space in the output for each space in the input. `\obeyspaces` does not cause spaces at the beginning of a line to show up, however; for that we recommend the `\obeywhite-space` command defined in `eplain.tex` (p. '`ewhitesp`'). `\obeyspaces` is often useful when you're typesetting something, computer input for example, in a monospaced font (one in which each character takes up the same amount of space) and you want to show exactly what each line of input looks like.

You can use the `\obeylines` command (p. '`\obeylines`') to get TₑX to follow the line boundaries of your input. `\obeylines` is often used in combination with `\obeyspaces`.

Example:

```
These     spaces    are    closed   up
{\obeyspaces but    these  are      not   }.
```

produces:

These spaces are closed up but   these are   not   .