

`\obeyspaces`

T_EX normally condenses a sequence of several spaces to a single space. `\obeyspaces` instructs T_EX 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 T_EX 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 .
```