```
{\fontfamily{phv}\selectfont Helvetica looks like this}
and {\fontencoding{OT1}\fontfamily{ppl} Palatino looks
like this}.
```

Helvetica looks like this and Palatino looks like this.

In these examples, the **\fontencoding** command has been used to ensure that the typeface will work even if the sentence is used in the middle of something typeset in a different encoding (like this document).

Grouping

Notice the use of curly braces in a slightly different way from their use to delimit the argument to a command. This is called 'grouping' and it restricts the effect of changes made *inside* the group so that they do not interfere with the text following. Any font changes made within the curly braces cease when the closing curly brace is processed.

In a normal document, of course, random typeface changes like this are very uncommon. You select your faces once at the start of the document, and stick with them. Most cases where people want to do unusual typeface changes involve things like special symbols on a repetitive basis, and LaTeX provides much easier programmable ways to make these changes into shorthand commands (called macros: see Session 9). You could, for example, make a macro called **\product** which would let you type product names in a distinct typeface:

```
\product{Splosh}
```

This is one of LaTeX's most powerful features. It means that if you needed to change your **\product** command at some later stage to use a different font, you only have to change three characters in the macro (the font family abbreviation), and you don't need to edit your document text at all!

8.2.3 Changing font style

Within each typeface or font family there are usually several different styles of type. LaTeX distinguishes between font ***family***, font ***shape***, and font ***series***:

Type style	Command	Example (using Computer Modern)
Upright (default)	**\upshape***	The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog
Italic	**\itshape**	*The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog*
Slanted	**\slshape***	*The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog*
Small Capitals	**\scshape***	THE QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPS OVER THE LAZY DOG
Bold	**\bfseries**†	**The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog**
Bold Extended	**\bfseries***	**The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog**
Sans-serif	**\sffamily**	The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog
Monospace	**\ttfamily**	`The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog`

* Not all typefaces have all variants! Some only have bold and italics.
† Some typefaces do not have both bold and bold extended: by default LaTeX uses **\bfseries** for bold extended.

These 'shape', 'series', and 'family' commands are ***commutative***, so you can combine a shape with a series and/or a family, as in: