

1 With Xe_{La}T_EX it's easy to typeset Velthuis encoded Devanagari like the following example, without using a preprocessor: sugataan sasutaan sadharmakaayaan pra.nipatyaadarato 'khilaa.m"sca vandyaanl sugataatmajasa.mvraaavataara.m kathayi.syaami yathaagama.m samaasaatlI Bodhicaryāvatāra 1,1. NB: automatic hyphenation.

2 A different Devanāgarī font: sugataan sasutaan sadharmakaayaan pra.nipatyaadarato 'khilaa.m"sca vandyaanl sugataatmajasa.mvraaavataara.m kathayi.syaami yathaagama.m

samaasaatlI Bodhicaryāvatāra 1,1.

3 Another sentence: ratnojvalastambhamanor muktaamayodbhaasivitaanake.sul svacchojjvalasphaa.tikaku.t.time.su sungandhi.su snaanag.rhe.su te.sull 2,10.

4 Now, thanks to Stender's iast.map, we can input in Unicode, using standard scholarly transliteration, and get Devanāgarī generated for us automatically: āsīdrājā nalo nāma vīrsenasuto balīl

5 Plain Unicode input, no transliteration: āsīdrājā nalo nāma vīrsenasuto balīl

English and Devanāgarī are both doing okay. The only thing that isn't hyphenating well yet is Sanskrit in roman transliteration.

Other nice stuff becomes easy. E.g., define a command `\example` that prints a romanised word in Nāgarī, and then repeats it in romanisation, in parentheses:

```
\newcommand\example[1]{\sahauni{#1}~(\emph{#1})}
```

```
Input: \example{ekadhā}
```

```
Output: ekadhā (ekadhā)
```