CRYPT(III)   CRYPT(III)

NAME
crypt — password encoding

SYNOPSIS
mov $key,r0
jsr   pc,crypt

char *crypt(key)
char *key;

DESCRIPTION
On entry, r0 points to a string of characters terminated by an ASCII NUL. The routine performs an operation on the key which is difficult to invert (i.e. encrypts it) and leaves the resulting eight bytes of ASCII alphanumerics in a global cell called "word".

From C, the *key* argument is a string and the value returned is a pointer to the eight-character result.

This routine is used to encrypt all passwords.

SEE ALSO
passwd (I), passwd (V), login (I)

BUGS
Short or otherwise simple passwords can be decrypted easily by exhaustive search. Six characters of gibberish is reasonably safe.