

**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 eleven bytes of ASCII alphanumerics in a static location.

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