

NAME

crypt – password encoding

SYNOPSIS

```
mov    $key,r0
jsr    pc,crypt
char *crypt(key)
char *key;
```

DESCRIPTION

On entry, r0 should point to a string of characters terminated by an ASCII NULL. 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 encrypted password.

Login uses this result as a password.

SEE ALSO

passwd(I), passwd(V), login(I)