Package: bcrypt (via r-universe)

October 27, 2026

Type Package

Title 'Blowfish' Key Derivation and Password Hashing

Version 1.2.1

Description Bindings to the 'blowfish' password hashing algorithm <https://www.openbsd.org/papers/bcrypt-paper.pdf> derived from the 'OpenBSD' implementation.

URL https://jeroen.r-universe.dev/bcrypt

BugReports https://github.com/jeroen/bcrypt/issues

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Imports openssl (>= 2.3.5)

RoxygenNote 6.1.1

Suggests spelling

Language en-US

Encoding UTF-8

Config/pak/sysreqs libssl-dev

Repository https://jeroen.r-universe.dev

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bcrypt *Bcrypt password hashing*

Description

Bcrypt is used for secure password hashing. The main difference with regular digest algorithms such as MD5 or SHA256 is that the bcrypt algorithm is specifically designed to be CPU intensive in order to protect against brute force attacks. The exact complexity of the algorithm is configurable via the `log_rounds` parameter. The interface is fully compatible with the Python one.

Usage

```
gensalt(log_rounds = 12, iv = openssl::rand_bytes(16))

hashpw(password, salt = gensalt())

checkpw(password, hash)
```

Arguments

`log_rounds`	integer between 4 and 31 that defines the complexity of the hashing, increasing the cost as `2^log_rounds`.
`iv`	init vector to randomize the salt
`password`	the message (password) to encrypt
`salt`	a salt generated with `gensalt`.
`hash`	the previously generated bcrypt hash to verify

Details

The `hashpw` function calculates a hash from a password using a random salt. Validating the hash is done by rehashing the password using the hash as a salt. The `checkpw` function is a simple wrapper that does exactly this.

`gensalt` generates a random text salt for use with `hashpw`. The first few characters in the salt string hold the bcrypt version number and value for `log_rounds`. The remainder stores 16 bytes of base64 encoded randomness for seeding the hashing algorithm.

Examples

```
# Secret message as a string
passwd <- "supersecret"

# Create the hash
hash <- hashpw(passwd)
hash

# To validate the hash
```

```
identical(hash, hashpw(passwd, hash))

# Or use the wrapper
checkpw(passwd, hash)

# Use varying complexity:
hash11 <- hashpw(passwd, gensalt(11))
hash12 <- hashpw(passwd, gensalt(12))
hash13 <- hashpw(passwd, gensalt(13))

# Takes longer to verify (or crack)
system.time(checkpw(passwd, hash11))
system.time(checkpw(passwd, hash12))
system.time(checkpw(passwd, hash13))
```

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pbkdf *Bcrypt PWKDF*

Description

Password based key derivation function with bcrypt.

Usage

```
pbkdf(password, salt, rounds = 16L, size = 32L)
```

Arguments

password	string or raw vector with password
salt	raw vector with (usually 16) bytes
rounds	number of hashing rounds
size	desired length of the output key

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