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# Path Traversal via Skill Name in NagaAgent (/skills/import, /skills/{name}) #311

[Open](#) juruo123 opened 2 weeks ago

## Path Traversal via Skill Name in NagaAgent (/skills/import, /skills/{name})

### 1) CNA / Submission Type

- Submission type: Report a vulnerability (CVE ID request)
- Reporter role: Independent security researcher
- Report date: Apr 17, 2026

### 2) Reporter Contact

- Reporter name: CPT\_Penner
- Reporter email: 2568389294@qq.com
- Permission to share contact with vendor: Yes

### 3) Vendor / Product Identification

- Vendor: Xxiii8322766509
- Product: NagaAgent
- Repository: <https://github.com/Xxiii8322766509/NagaAgent>
- Affected component(s):
  - apiserver/routes/extensions.py

## 4) Vulnerability Type

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- CWE: CWE-22 (Path Traversal), CWE-73 (External Control of File Name or Path)
- Short title: Path traversal in skill import/delete via attacker-controlled skill name

## 5) Affected Versions

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- Confirmed affected commit: `5b22c995e30f5a6bd0b8caff01300adb3e5babcc`
- Suspected affected range: revisions containing the same `name -> base_dir / name -> mkdir/rmtree` flow
- Fixed version: Not available at time of report

## 6) Vulnerability Description

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NagaAgent skill-management routes accept attacker-controlled skill names and directly concatenate them into filesystem paths without canonical path boundary checks. Specifically, user-provided `name` is used to create or delete directories under skill storage roots. Because path separators and traversal sequences are not rejected, crafted names can cause writes/deletes outside intended skill directories when the process has permission.

This behavior is in core API logic (not a helper-only dead path) and is reachable from:

- `POST /skills/import`
- `DELETE /skills/{name}`

## 7) Technical Root Cause

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1. Write path construction and sink:

- Source: `apiserver/routes/extensions.py:1544` ( `POST /skills/import` )
- Dispatch: `apiserver/routes/extensions.py:1558`
- Scope join: `apiserver/routes/extensions.py:1322` , `1325` , `1340`
- Vulnerable join: `apiserver/routes/extensions.py:154`
- Create sink: `apiserver/routes/extensions.py:155`
- Write sink: `apiserver/routes/extensions.py:157`

2. Delete path construction and sink:

- Source: `apiserver/routes/extensions.py:1614` ( `DELETE /skills/{name}` )
- Dispatch: `apiserver/routes/extensions.py:1622`
- Scope join: `apiserver/routes/extensions.py:1348` , `1350` , `1355`
- Recursive delete sink: `apiserver/routes/extensions.py:1361`

3. No global authorization guard is enforced on these routes:

- Router mounted directly: `apiserver/api_server.py:280`
- Middleware only syncs token when provided, no mandatory check:  
`apiserver/api_server.py:140-149`

## 8) Attack Prerequisites

- Attacker can send HTTP requests to NagaAgent API endpoints.
- Deployment exposes API to attacker (commonly local-only setups reduce risk, but non-local exposure is possible through runtime configuration/startup behavior).
- Process has filesystem permissions for target path.
- Windows deployment notably increases exploit reliability for `DELETE /skills/{name}` because `%5C` (`\`) can be decoded into path separators without requiring `/` in the route segment.

## 9) Proof of Concept / Reproduction Guidance

The following PoC has been validated on Windows.

1. Out-of-scope directory creation via `POST /skills/import` :

```
{
  "name": "..\\..\\..\\..\\..\\..\\..\\..\\..\\Temp\\naga_win_poc",
  "content": "poc",
  "scope": "public"
}
```



Observed behavior: API returns success and writes outside the intended skill directory.

2. Out-of-scope arbitrary directory deletion via `DELETE /skills/{name}` :

```
curl -i -sS -X DELETE "http://127.0.0.1:8000/skills/..%5C..%5C..%5C..%5C..%5CTemp?scope=public" |
```



Observed response (HTTP 200):

```
{
  "status": "success",
  "message": "技能已删除: C:\\Users\\Penner\\AppData\\Roaming\\NagaAgent\\skills\\public\\..\\..\\..\\..\\..\\..\\..\\..\\..\\Temp\\naga_win_poc",
  "scope": "public",
  "path": "C:\\Users\\Penner\\AppData\\Roaming\\NagaAgent\\skills\\public\\..\\..\\..\\..\\..\\..\\..\\..\\..\\Temp\\naga_win_poc"
}
```



3. Key evidence:

- Backslash traversal payload is accepted from route parameter.
- Server performs `shutil.rmtree(...)` on a path escaping the skill base directory.
- Result is arbitrary directory deletion within service permissions.

## 10) Security Impact

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- Confidentiality: Low (primarily write/delete primitive; not direct arbitrary read in this flow).
- Integrity: High (attacker can create/overwrite files/directories outside intended skill scope).
- Availability: Medium to High (recursive delete may remove writable application/runtime data).
- Scope: Unchanged.

## 11) CVSS v3.1 Suggestion

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- Suggested vector (exposed API scenario): `CVSS:3.1/AV:N/AC:L/PR:N/UI:N/S:U/C:L/I:H/A:H`
- Suggested base score: 9.1 (Critical)
- Alternative vector (local-only trusted-user scenario): reduce `AV / PR` accordingly.

## 12) Workarounds / Mitigations

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- Restrict API binding and network exposure to trusted local interfaces.
- Enforce authentication/authorization for skill management endpoints.
- Run service with least-privilege filesystem permissions.
- Monitor and alert on anomalous skill names containing separators or traversal markers.

## 13) Recommended Fix

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- Treat skill name as an identifier, not a path.
- Reject names containing `/`, `\`, `..`, drive prefixes, or absolute path forms.
- Canonicalize target path with `resolve()` and enforce containment:
  - `resolved_target.is_relative_to(resolved_base)` (or equivalent portable check).
- Apply the same containment checks to both write (`mkdir`, `write_text`) and delete (`rmtree`) flows.
- Add regression tests for traversal payloads across all scopes (`cache`, `public`, `private`, `openclaw-local`).

## 14) References

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- Repository: <https://github.com/Xxiii8322766509/NagaAgent>
- Reviewed file: `apiserver/routes/extensions.py`
- Reviewed file: `apiserver/api_server.py`
- CWE-22: <https://cwe.mitre.org/data/definitions/22.html>

- CWE-73: <https://cwe.mitre.org/data/definitions/73.html>

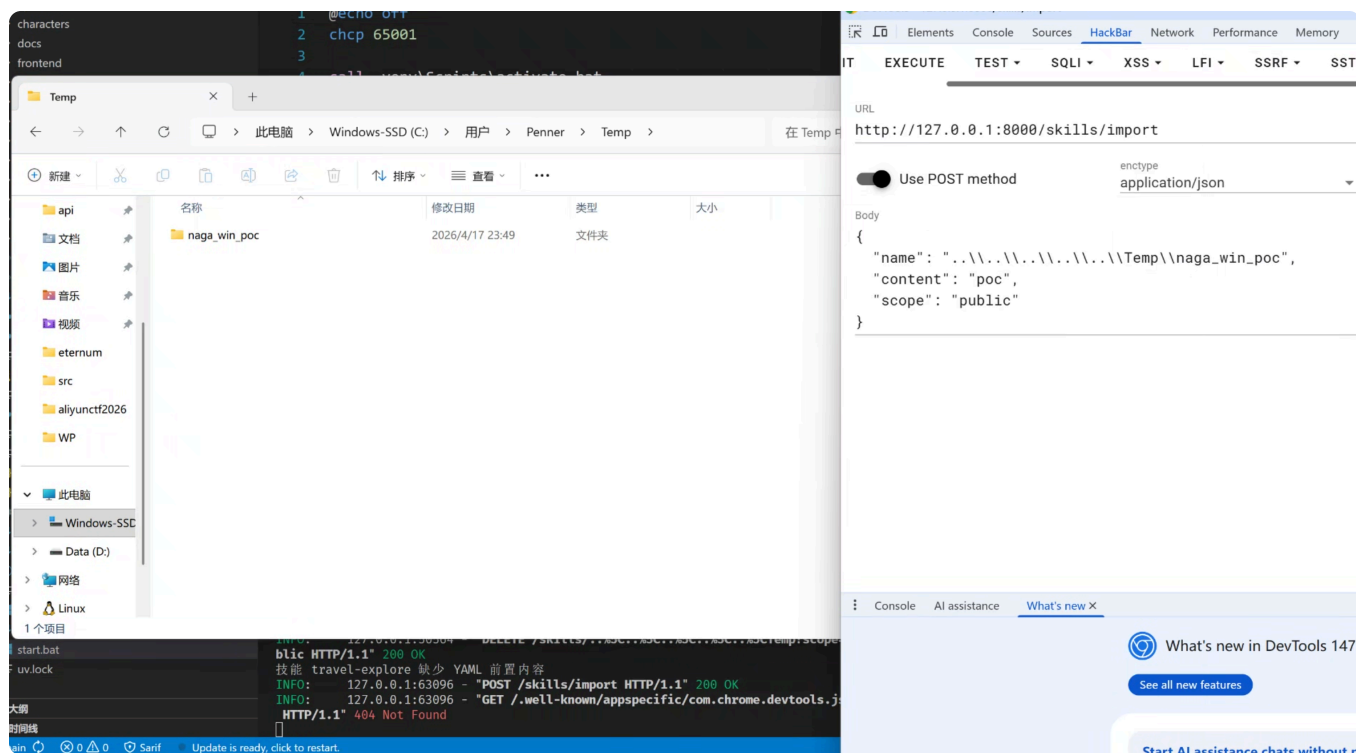
## 15) Credits

- Discoverer: CPT\_Penner
- Discovery method: static analysis (CodeQL), manual source-code audit

## 16) Additional Notes for Form Mapping

- Audit verdict: Exploitable path traversal for write/delete primitives (confirmed on Windows).
- Dynamic exploit replay status: Completed successfully on Windows for both out-of-scope create and delete.
- Primary vulnerable endpoints: POST /skills/import , DELETE /skills/{name}
- Maintainer should confirm affected release mapping before coordinated disclosure.

 juruo123 2 weeks ago Author ...



The image shows two terminal windows side-by-side. The left window shows a web application running on localhost:8000. It displays several HTTP requests and responses, including a successful DELETE request for a skill and a 404 Not Found response for a well-known app-specific file. The right window shows a curl command being executed to delete a skill via an API endpoint. The response is a JSON object indicating success and providing a message in Chinese: "技能已删除: C:\\Users\\Penner\\AppData\\Roaming\\NagaAgent\\skills\\public\\...\\Temp".

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### Metadata

#### Assignees

No one assigned

#### Labels

No labels

#### Projects

No projects

#### Milestone

No milestone

#### Relationships

None yet

#### Development

No branches or pull requests

#### Participants



