

Secure API Design and Implementation

Kamran Khalid
Senior Backend Developer

Why API Security Matters



- APIs = Front Door to modern apps
- FinTech = Money, Identity, Trust
- Weak security → breaches, GDPR fines, reputation loss

Common API Attacks



- BOLA: change `/user/123` → `/user/124`
- Broken Authentication: weak JWTs
- Token Theft & Replay
- Business Logic Abuse

AuthN vs AuthZ



- Authentication (AuthN): Who are you?
- Authorization (AuthZ): What can you do?
- Example: Login vs Role-based Access

OAuth 2.0 & OIDC



- OAuth 2.0: Delegated access
- OIDC: Authentication layer
- Flows: Authorization Code, Client Credentials

JWT — Pros & Pitfalls



- Pros: Stateless, scalable, holds claims
- Pitfalls: Hard to revoke
- Best: Verify signature & expiry

Token Storage & Rotation



- Web → HttpOnly cookies
- Mobile → Secure storage
- Rotation: Use refresh tokens & invalidate old ones

Transport & Network



- TLS 1.2/1.3 only
- HSTS, mTLS
- API Gateway & WAF for rate limiting & filtering

Request-Level Security




- Validate input & Content-Type
- Parameterized Queries
- Sanitize responses to avoid leaks

Rate Limiting & Throttling

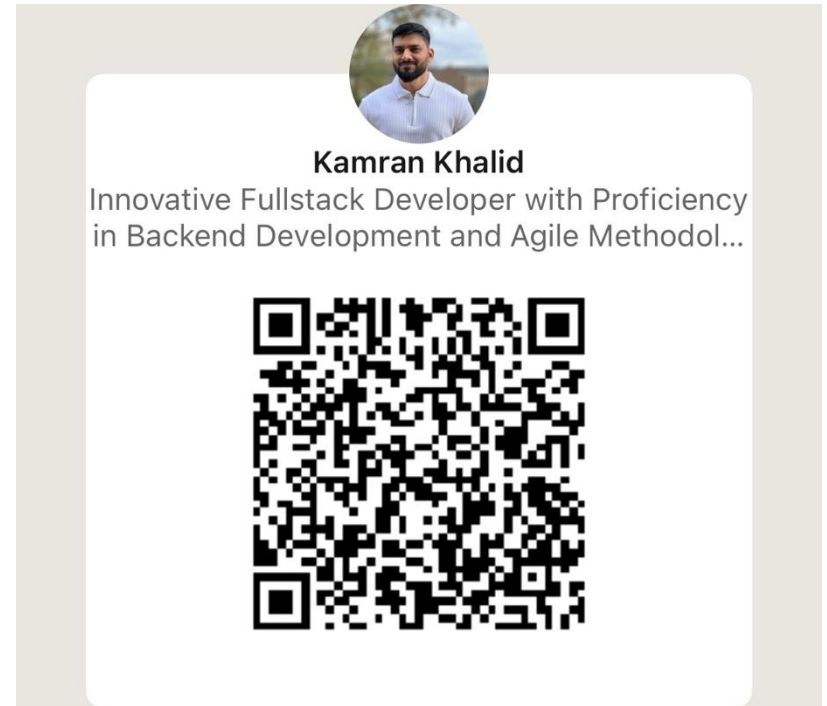
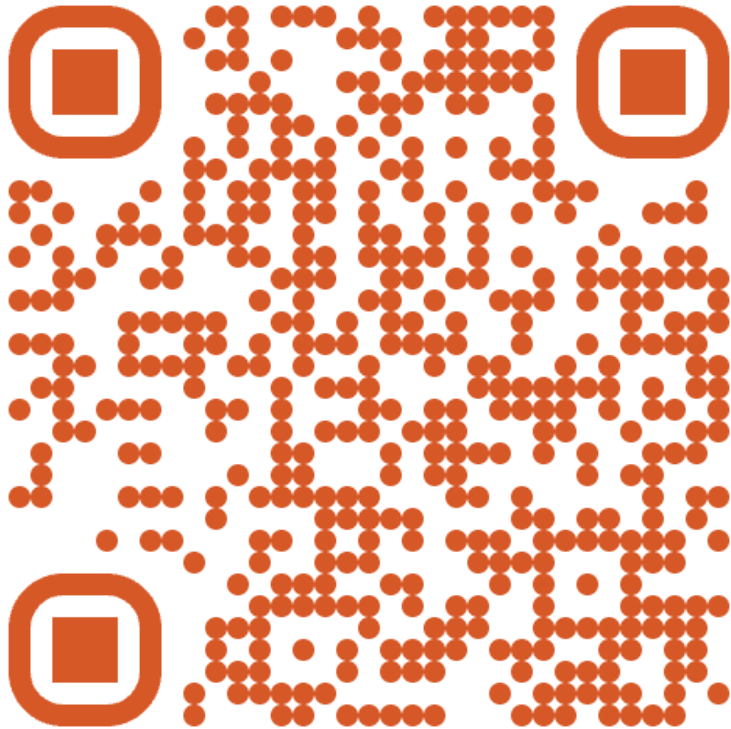


- Prevents brute-force & abuse
- Use token bucket or sliding window
- Example: 5 logins / 15 min per IP

Secrets & CI/CD Security



- Never hardcode secrets
- Use AWS Secrets Manager or Vault



Thank You!