



How do you handle API security in your application ? How can you make your API secure ?

What are possible ways to do it in Springboot?

Assume you are using Spring security 6.x+, then how will you do it ?

To secure APIs in a modern Spring Boot 3 + Spring Security 6.x environment, the standard approach is using **OAuth2 Resource Server** with **JWT** (stateless), combined with **Method Security** (`@PreAuthorize`) for fine-grained control.^[1] ^[2]

Here is how I handle it, structured as a clear interview answer:

1. Core Security Strategy

"I handle API security by implementing a **stateless, token-based architecture** using **OAuth2 and JWT**. I use Spring Security 6.x as the framework, configuring it as a **Resource Server**. My strategy includes:

- **Authentication:** Verifying identity via JWT tokens issued by an Identity Provider (like Keycloak, Okta, or a custom Auth Service).
- **Authorization:** Enforcing access control at two levels:
 - **URL Level:** Using `SecurityFilterChain` to protect endpoints globally.
 - **Method Level:** Using `@EnableMethodSecurity` and `@PreAuthorize` for fine-grained business logic access."^[3] ^[1]

2. How I implement it in Spring Boot 3 (Spring Security 6.x)

Step A: Dependency

"I add `spring-boot-starter-oauth2-resource-server`. This single starter handles JWT validation, parsing, and context setup automatically."^[1]

Step B: Configuration (`SecurityFilterChain`)

"In Spring Security 6, we no longer extend `WebSecurityConfigurerAdapter`. Instead, we define a bean."^[4]

```
@Configuration  
@EnableWebSecurity  
@EnableMethodSecurity // Replaces @EnableGlobalMethodSecurity in v6  
public class SecurityConfig {
```

```

    @Bean
    public SecurityFilterChain filterChain(HttpSecurity http) throws Exception {
        return http
            .csrf(csrf -> csrf.disable()) // Disable CSRF for stateless APIs
            .sessionManagement(session -> session.sessionCreationPolicy(SessionCreationPolicy.IF_REQUIRED))
            .authorizeHttpRequests(auth -> auth
                .requestMatchers("/public/**").permitAll() // Public endpoints
                .anyRequest().authenticated() // Everything else requires a token
            )
            .oauth2ResourceServer(oauth2 -> oauth2.jwt()) // Enable JWT validation
            .build();
    }
}

```

Step C: Handling Roles (The "Tricky" Part)

"By default, Spring Security 6 maps JWT scopes to authorities (e.g., SCOPE_read). To use roles like ROLE_ADMIN, I configure a **JwtAuthenticationConverter**."^{[2] [1]}

```

    @Bean
    public JwtAuthenticationConverter jwtAuthenticationConverter() {
        JwtGrantedAuthoritiesConverter grantedAuthoritiesConverter = new JwtGrantedAuthoritiesConverter();
        grantedAuthoritiesConverter.setAuthorityPrefix("ROLE_"); // Prefixes roles
        grantedAuthoritiesConverter.setAuthoritiesClaimName("roles"); // Reads "roles" claim

        JwtAuthenticationConverter jwtConverter = new JwtAuthenticationConverter();
        jwtConverter.setJwtGrantedAuthoritiesConverter(grantedAuthoritiesConverter);
        return jwtConverter;
    }
}

```

3. Making APIs Secure (Best Practices I Follow)

Beyond just "login," I enforce:

- **HTTPS Only:** I enforce TLS (SSL) so tokens aren't intercepted.^{[5] [6]}
- **Fine-Grained Access:** I use `@PreAuthorize` on service methods.
 - Example: `@PreAuthorize("hasRole('ADMIN') or #username == authentication.name")` to ensure users can only edit their own profile.^{[7] [3]}
- **Input Validation:** I use `@Valid` and JSR-380 annotations on DTOs to prevent injection attacks before data even reaches business logic.^[6]
- **Rate Limiting:** I implement rate limiting (using libraries like Bucket4j or via API Gateway) to prevent DDoS.
- **CORS Configuration:** I strictly configure CORS to allow only trusted frontend domains, preventing unauthorized cross-origin calls.^[6]

4. Interview Follow-Up: "What if you need Custom Auth?"

"If I can't use an external IDP and need custom auth, I implement a custom `JwtAuthenticationFilter` that intercepts the request, parses the Bearer token, validates it (signature + expiry), and manually populates the `SecurityContextHolder`. But in Spring 6, standard OAuth2 Resource Server is preferred for standard JWTs." [8] [2]

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