

How would you protect an API from **unauthorised** access and overuse?

(asked in 8-15 LPA Roles in companies like)



CANDIDATE: “I’ll just add an API key so only authorised people can access it.” ❌

OR

“I’ll use JWT tokens for authentication.” ❌

SWIPE RIGHT FOR THE CORRECT APPROACH ➡

[SWIPE RIGHT]



AUTH GATEWAY

GOAL: Verify only valid users get access

TECH: Spring Boot, Spring Security, JWT, OAuth2

EXAMPLE: In a banking app, users log in and get a JWT token.

Every API call checks if the token is still valid before allowing access.

02

[SWIPE RIGHT]



RATE LIMITER

GOAL: Prevent too many requests in short time

TECH: Bucket4j, Redis, Spring Cloud Gateway

EXAMPLE: A stock API allows 60 requests/minute.

If someone crosses that, their requests are throttled.

03

[SWIPE RIGHT]



API KEY VALIDATOR

Goal: Identify and manage external clients

Tech: Spring Interceptor, Database, Swagger (API key header)

Example: A weather API requires a valid API key from each client before responding.

If someone crosses that, their requests are throttled.

04

[SWIPE RIGHT]



AUDIT LOGGER

Goal: Track every API call for accountability

Tech: ELK Stack, Spring AOP, OpenTelemetry

Example: An e-commerce platform logs which user accessed which order and when.

If someone crosses that, their requests are throttled.

05

[SWIPE RIGHT]



RBAC & SCOPES

Goal: Ensure fine-grained access control

Tech: Spring Security, OAuth2 scopes, Keycloak

Example: In an HR system, employees can only view their own data, while admins can view all.

06

[SWIPE RIGHT]



CANDIDATE: So, protecting an API is more than about one tool — it's about combining layers of security:

- Authentication
- Rate Limiting
- API Keys
- Logging
- Role-based Access

Together, these prevent unauthorised access, overuse, and data misuse.

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