

# Microfrontends Implementation Patterns

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## About me

- Alexandros Tsichouridis
- Senior Software engineer
- Full Stack (Java, Spring, Angular, React ... )
- University of Macedonia, BSc & MSc
  - Clean code and design,
  - CS Education

# Agenda

**01**

Why Micro frontends

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**02**

Main approaches

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**03**

Micro frontends in action!

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**04**

Comparison and Beyond the basics

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**05**

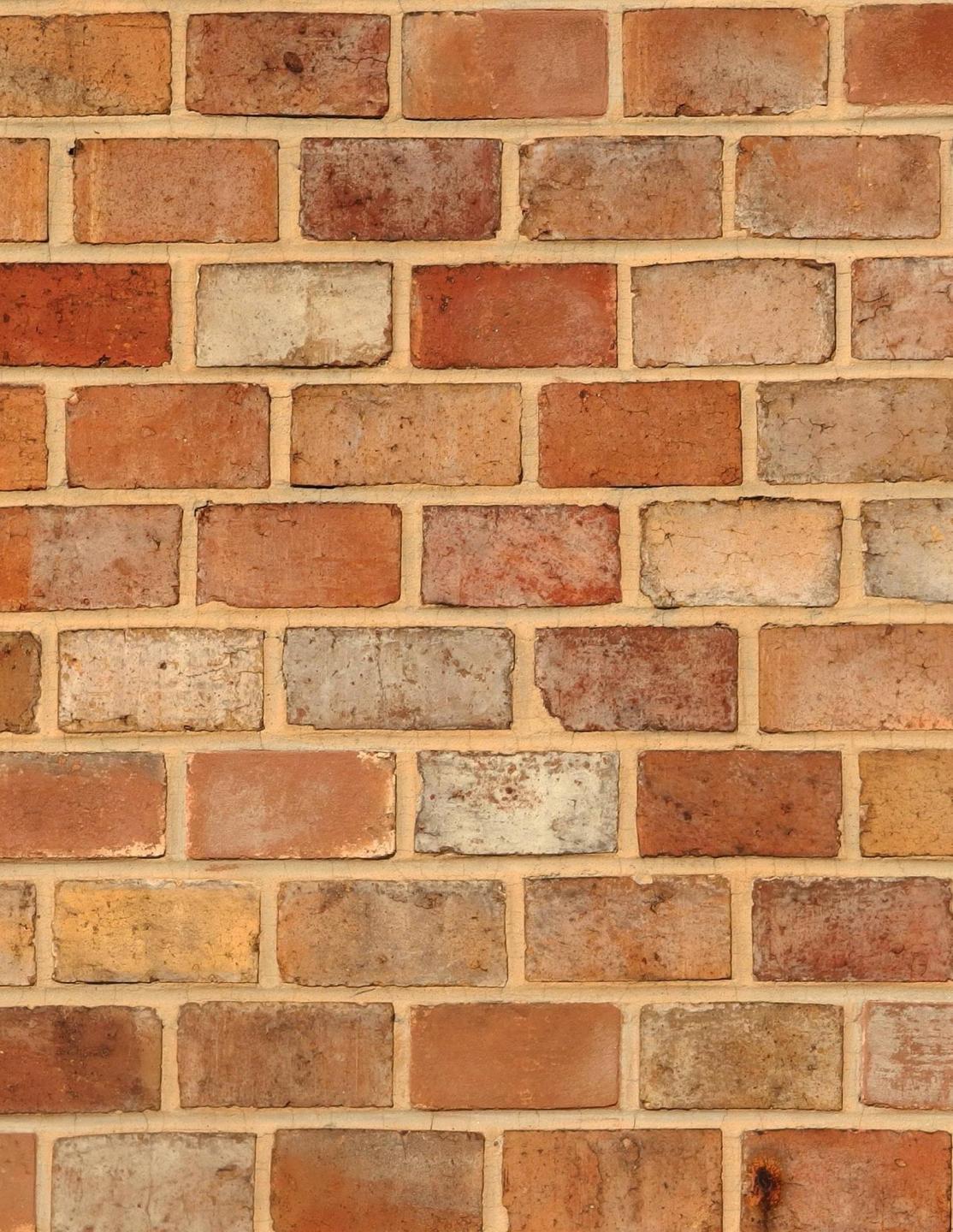
Conclusions

01

# Why Microftontends

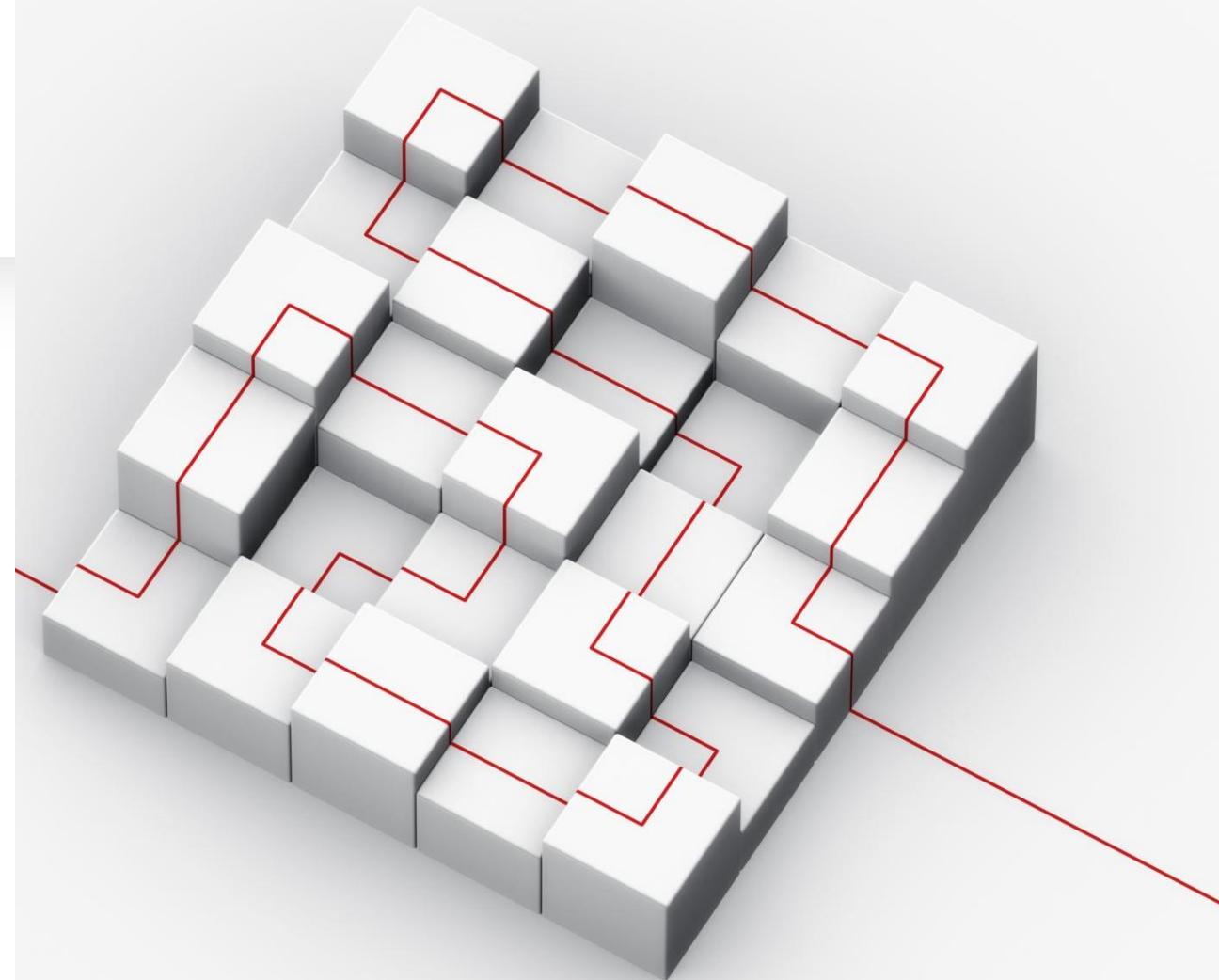
# Typical Frontend application - Monolithic Approach challenges

- Very large codebase
- Multiple teams
- Time consuming deployment
- Tightly coupling
- Technology stack restriction



# What are microfrontends ?

- Architectural approach for building modern web applications
- Splits a frontend app into smaller, semi-independent modules
- All modules are integrated to form a single user experience
- Inspired by microservices in backend development



# Micro frontends - Benefits

Smaller codebase and loose coupling

Team independent

Development flexibility

Improved maintainability

Independent deployments

Technology diversity

# Challenges



Cross application  
communication



Complex deployment



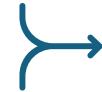
Performance and  
latency



Shared packages,  
library dependencies



Versioning  
management



Routing and  
application module  
mounting

02

# Main Approaches

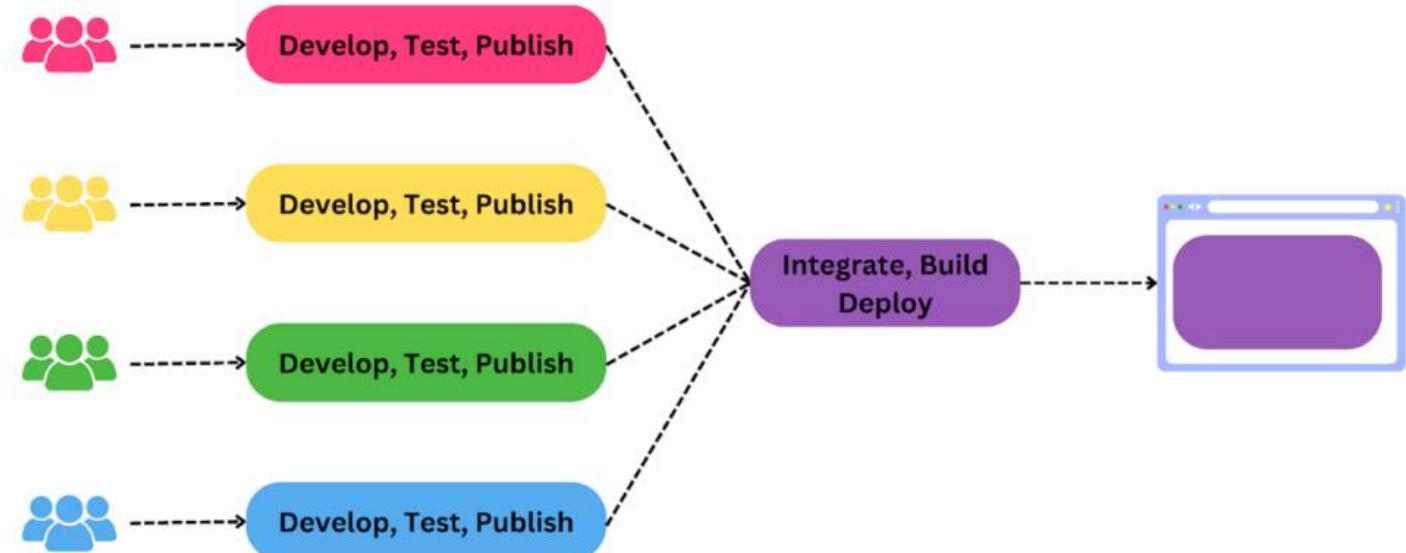
# Architecture Approaches

- Build-time Integration
- Server-side Composition
- Runtime (Client-side) Integration
  - Edge-side includes



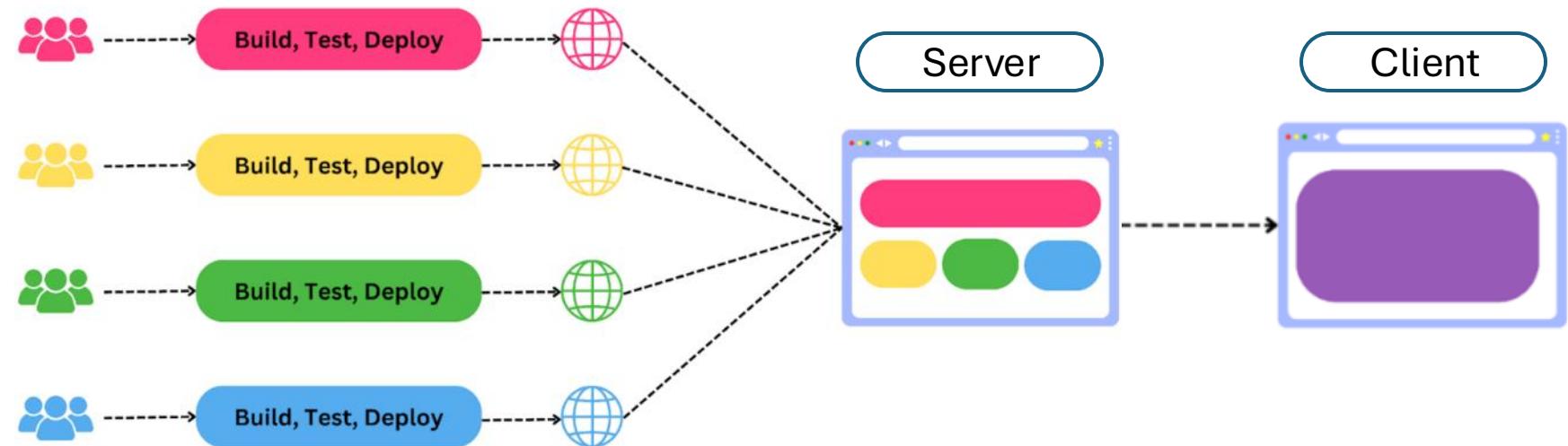
# Build Time Integration

- Single bundle
- Monorepo or different artifacts
- Release Strategy



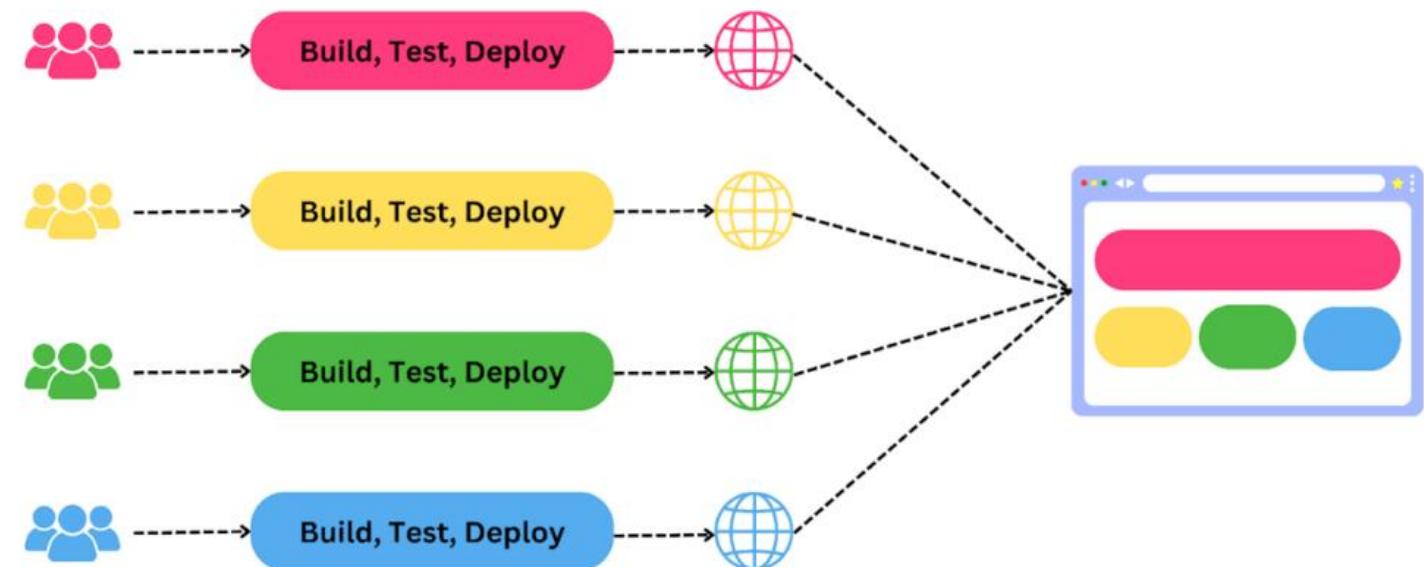
# Server-side Integration

- Multiple bundles into one
- Server effort
- SEO



# Client-side Integration

- Independently deployed bundles
- Monorepo or Multirepo
- Edge side includes
- Client-side logic



03

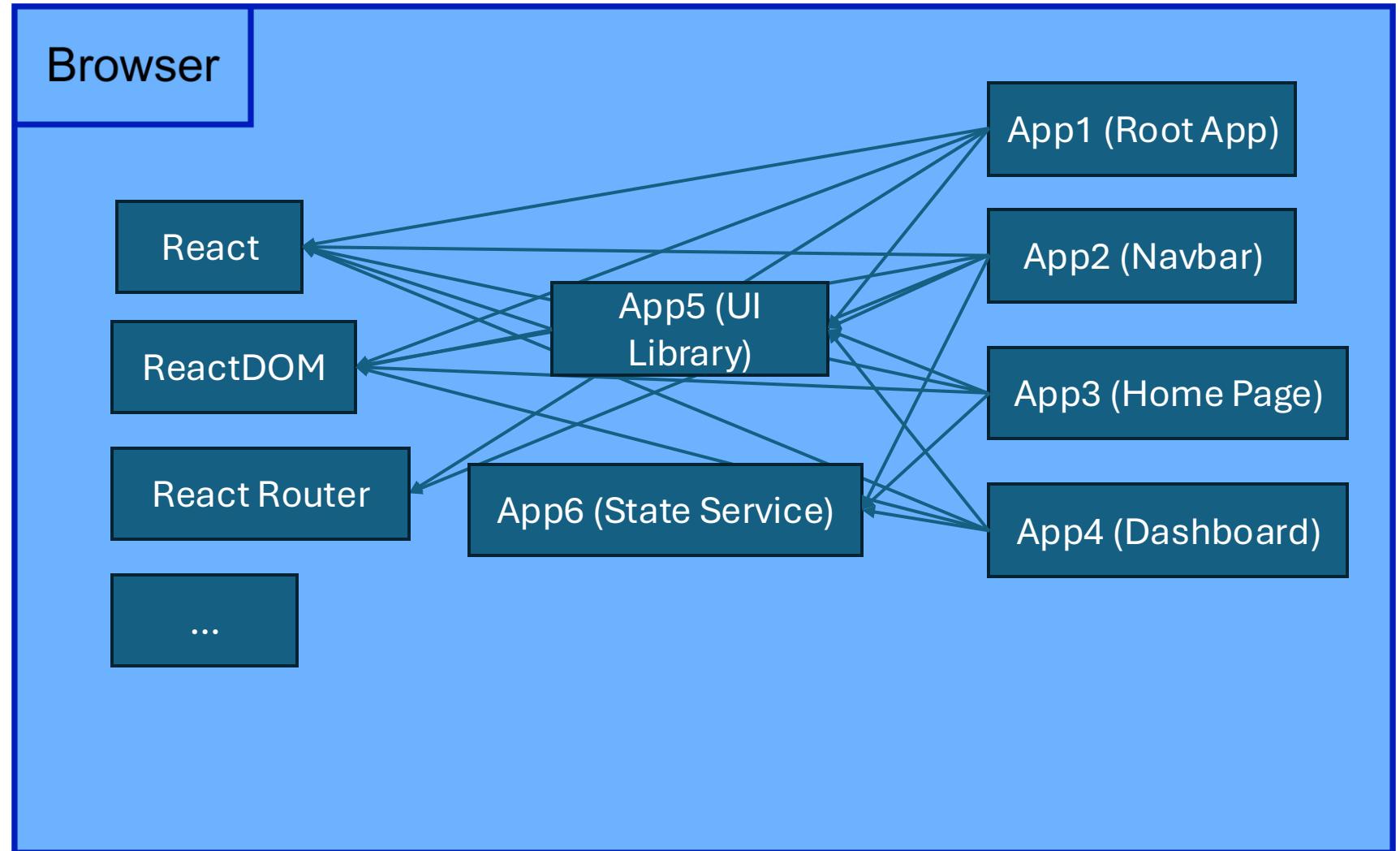
# Microfrontends in Action

# Micro frontends – Client-side integration in action!

- Webpack Module Federation
- Single-spa
- Web Components

# How external / common dependencies work

- Packages are loaded once, used by many
- We have to define which dependencies are external or common
- When sharing dependencies, we can share their state too
- Some packages must be shared across applications to work properly (ReactDOM)
- Plugins do this automatically in many cases

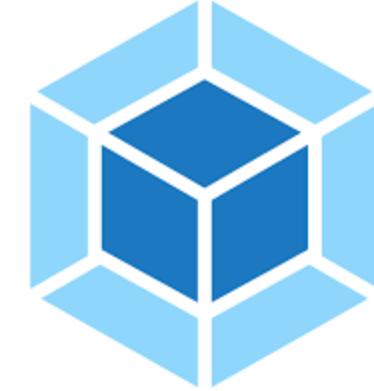


# Hands on!



[Αυτή η φωτογραφία](#) από Άγνωστος συντάκτης με άδεια χρήσης [CC BY-SA-NC](#)

# Webpack Module Federation



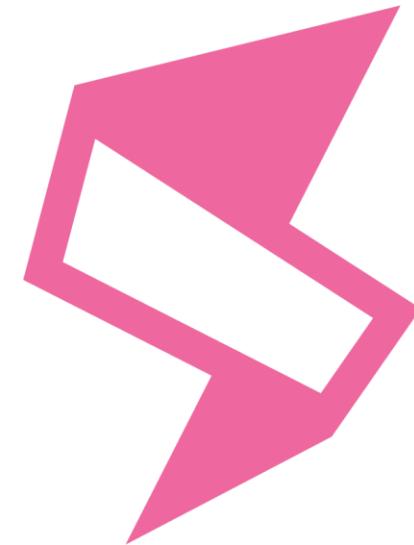
- Industry Standard
- Included in Webpack 5
- Strong community
- Used by other tools
  - module-federation.io
  - NX

# Example Scenario

- E-Commerce application (React)
- Different parts must be developed by different teams
- Consists of 5 parts
  - Navbar
  - Product
  - Product page
  - Checkout page
  - Order history

# Single-Spa

- Framework agnostic
  - Angular, React, Vue, Vanilla JS, AngularJS and many others
- Supports legacy technologies before Webpack 5
- Leverages importmaps
- Single-SPA applications or Parcels



# Single-Spa Example scenario

- Old Angular 9 company CRM app developed in 2020
- Modernized incrementally
- Different teams work using different technologies
- Modern frameworks
  - Angular 19
  - React 19
- Follow microfrontends approach using single-spa

# Web Components



**WEB COMPONENTS**

- APIs for creating custom elements
- Follows Web Specifications
- Reusable elements / components
  - Design systems and component libraries
- React, Angular, Vue support creating web components
- Lit, Stencil
- Can be combined with Single-Spa or Module Federation or just SPAs

# Microfrontend approaches comparison

- Module Federation
  - Strong community
  - For webpack, available to other bundlers through community plugins
  - Good for same framework
- Single spa
  - Less active community
  - Framework Agnostic
  - Good support for Legacy systems
- Web Components
  - Specification for web applications, Browser native feature
  - Framework Agnostic

# Beyond the Basics



Dynamic module discovery



Module metadata – manifest



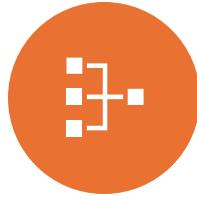
Assets management



Styles mounting/unmounting and isolation



Routing



Version management – multiple package versioning



Framework agnostic



Legacy system modernization

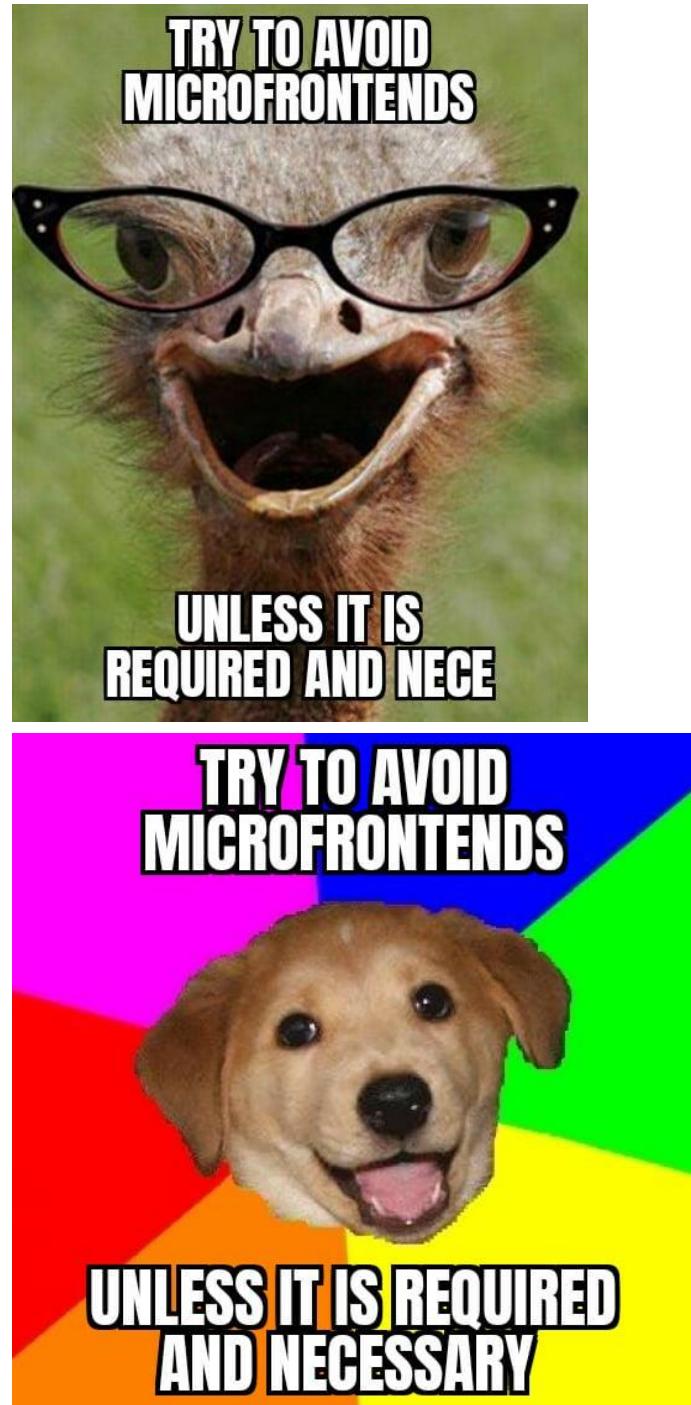
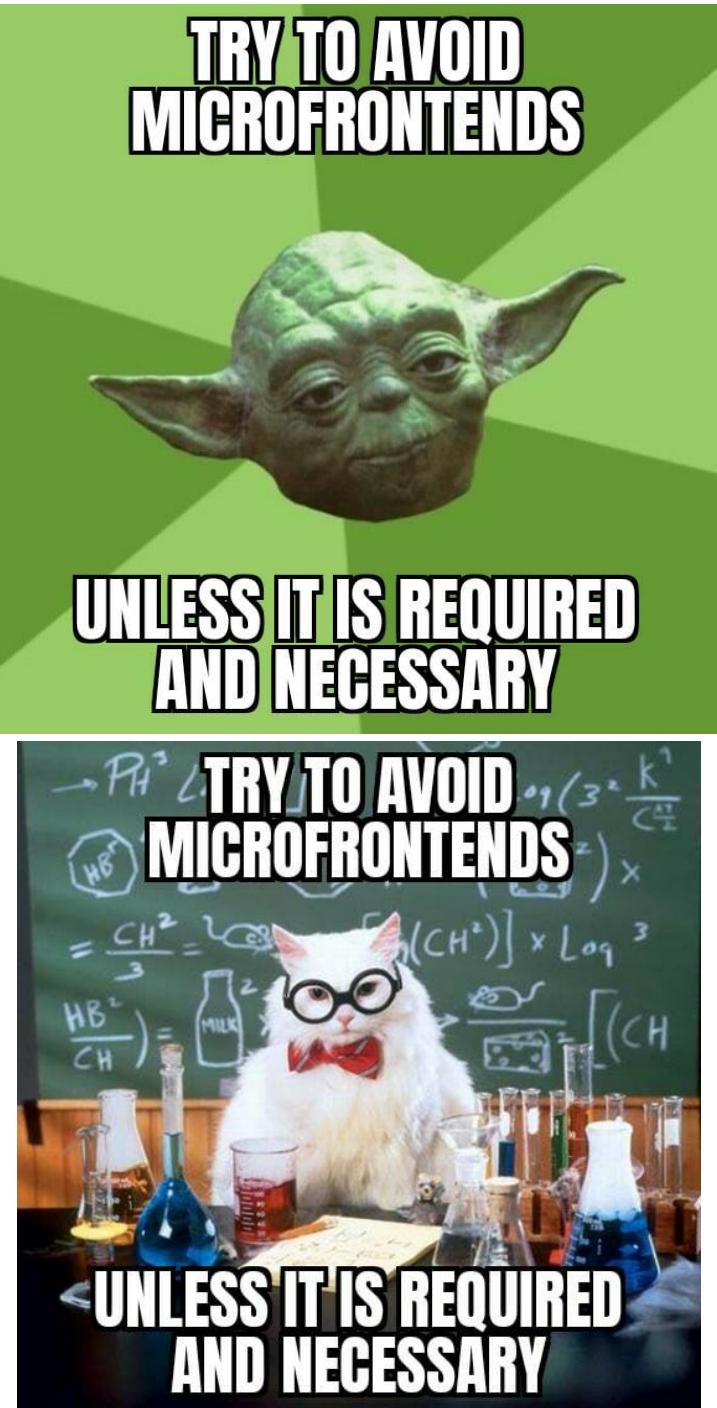
# Conclusion

- Examine the actual needs and requirements
- Not ideal for small projects
  - Unnecessary complexity
- Steep learning curve

A blackboard with handwritten mathematical notes. At the top left, there is a graph with a curve labeled  $y = g(x)$  and two straight lines labeled "Tangent Lines". To the right of the graph, the function  $f(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$  is written. Below it, the function  $f(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+h)^2 - x^2}{h}$  is expanded to  $= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + 2xh + h^2 - x^2}{h}$ . This is further simplified to  $= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2xh + h^2}{h}$ , and finally to  $= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} h(2x + h)$ .

$$y = g(x)$$
$$f(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$
$$f(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+h)^2 - x^2}{h}$$
$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + 2xh + h^2 - x^2}{h}$$
$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2xh + h^2}{h}$$
$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} h(2x + h)$$

\$ Try to avoid microfrontends, unless it is required and necessary



**THE END**

**THANK YOU FOR  
YOUR ATTENTION**

**GitHub Repo**



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