MICRO FRONTEND

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WHAT IS MICRO FRONTEND?

• It is an architectural style where independent deliverable front end applications are composed into a great whole.

• Key benefits :

- > Smaller, more cohesive and maintainable codebases
- ➤ More scalable organizations with decoupled, autonomous team
- The ability to upgrade, update or even rewrite the parts of the frontend in a more incremental fashion that was previously possible

OBJECTIVE

• Able to take all of the little micro apps you have created, bring them together in the same webpage and give a great user experience to the users.

• Introduce a stitching layer

it takes all of your micro apps and bundle them together before serving them to user.

TECHNIQUES USED

☐ HYPERLINK

- Configure some settings on server
- Then define each template to render on a separate path
- So each micro app comes on a separate path

• Pros:

- Browser / server is tour stitching layer
- No js/css conflits. Each app is separate

- Cons:
 - Complete page load when switching between micro apps
 - Each app loads a complete bundle every time

☐ IFRAMES

- Loads each micro app in an frame.
- Stitching layer shows the iframe according to route being opened.
- Instead of loading two apps on click, we can simply load the separate URLs on different iframes

• Pros:

- Seamless stitching between micro apps
- No js / css conflits. Each app in its own iframe

• Cons:

- Routes need to be configured in the container
- Each iframe creates an extra browser process
- Each app loads a complete bundle every time

☐ Single SPA

- It do the same thing as in iframe, but remove the iframe
- Loads the multiple single page applications into a single DOM
- Takes root element ,place in the body and initialize then as it required
- Create separate container that essentially links all of these and then render every thing into the container

• Pros:

- Micro apps load a single DOM
- Easy set up, most complexity handled by library

• Cons:

- All application share the same global namespace
- Each app loads a complete bundle every time
- Deployment need custom tooling

□ WEBCOMPONENTS

- All frameworks compile to web components
- Pros:
 - Multiple micro apps share the same view
 - Everything compiles to web components

• **Cons**:

- CSS styling conflict
- A lot of tooling
- Sharing router / state is difficult

☐ OPEN COMPONENTS

- Open-source Micro Frontend framework
- Allows fast-moving teams to easily build and deploy front-end components.

Components

- Small, immutable, units of universal code mainly consisting of HTML, javascript, and CSS.
- They can optionally contain some logic, allowing a server-side node.js application to compose a model that is used to render the view.

• After rendering they are pieces of pure HTML to be injected into any HTML page.

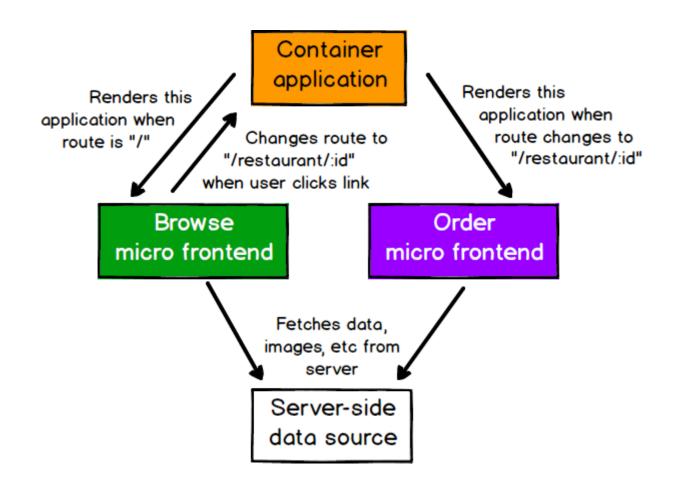
• Template System

• Allows for the support of any client-side technology, hiding away all the configuration complexity while avoiding a specific UI framework.

Registry

• The registry provides a rest API to consume, retrieve and publish components to a library

MICRO FRONTENDS INTERACTION



CONCLUSION

- We can share the data from one application to another
- We can create a custom element and can use it any js application
- We can create separate components/projects based on features

THANK YOU...