

Battle tested strategy for Angular Micro Frontends using web components

Learnings from 2 years of micro frontends at LeanIX

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xkons.de

Blogs

traveling-coderman.net/code/microfrontends/why/

xkons.de/posts/ng-micro-frontends/

Code

github.com/fboeller/microfrontends-with-angular/

Demo App

ng.traveling-coderman.net/

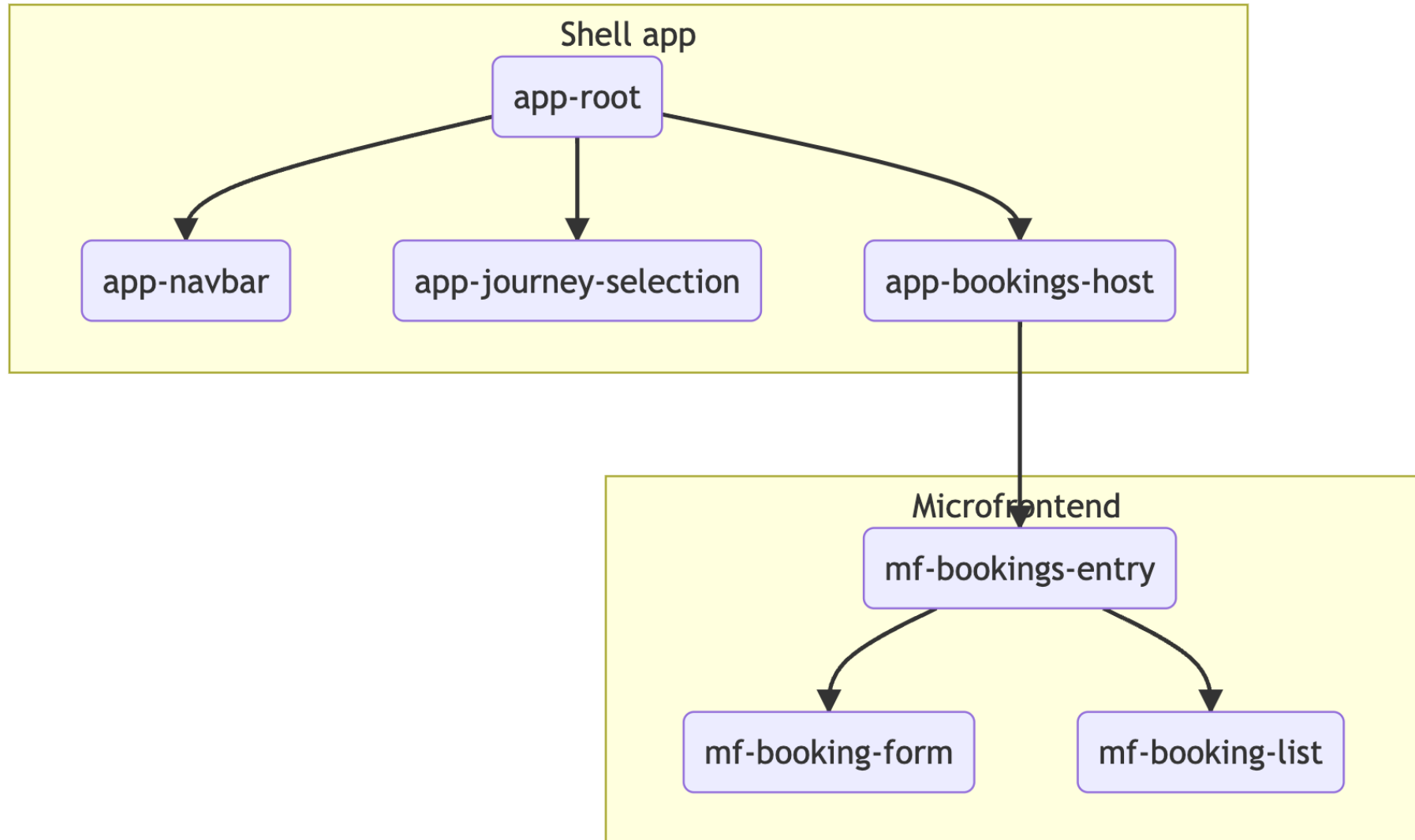
Video Tutorial

youtube.com/watch?v=ee17YczpCpU

Demo

ng.traveling-coderman.net/

Component Hierarchy



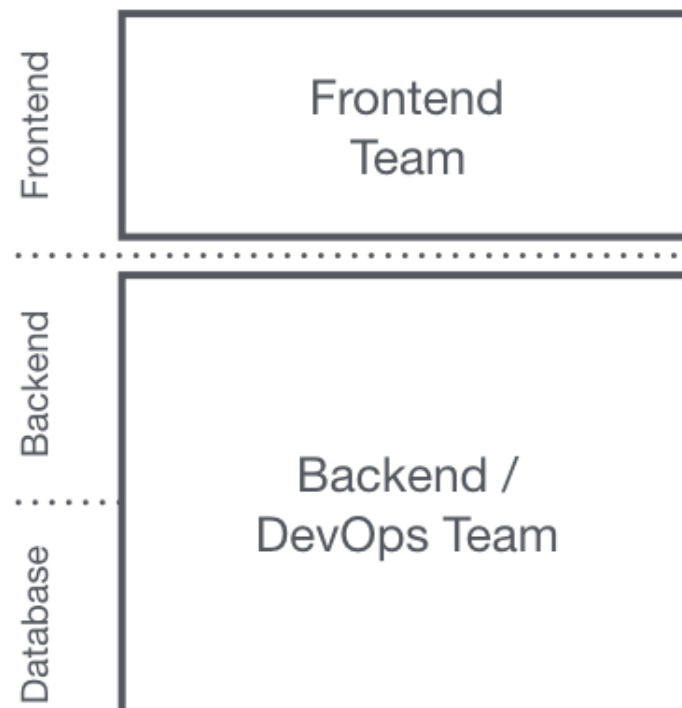
What is a frontend Monolith?

Monolithic Frontends

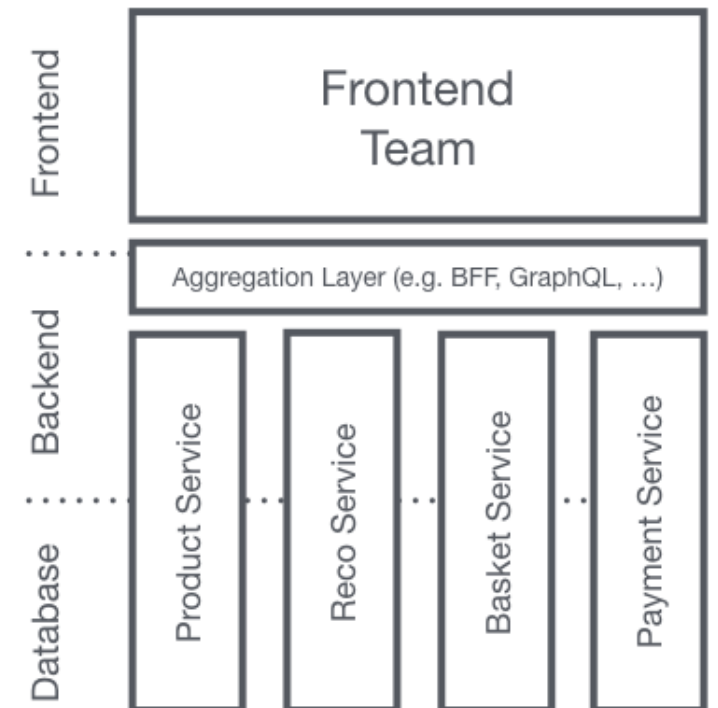
The Monolith



Front & Back

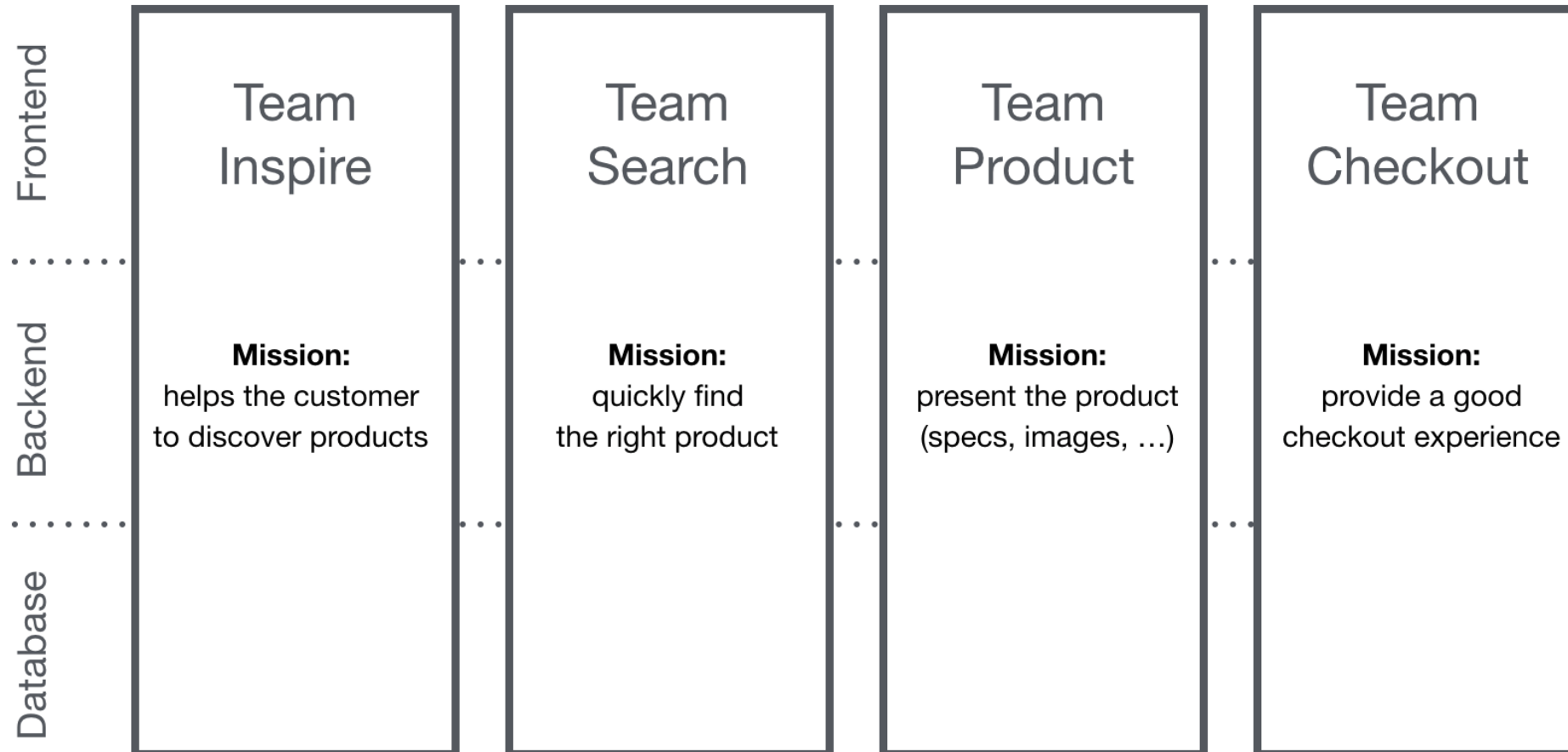


Microservices



Why Micro Frontends?

Micro Services throughout the whole stack

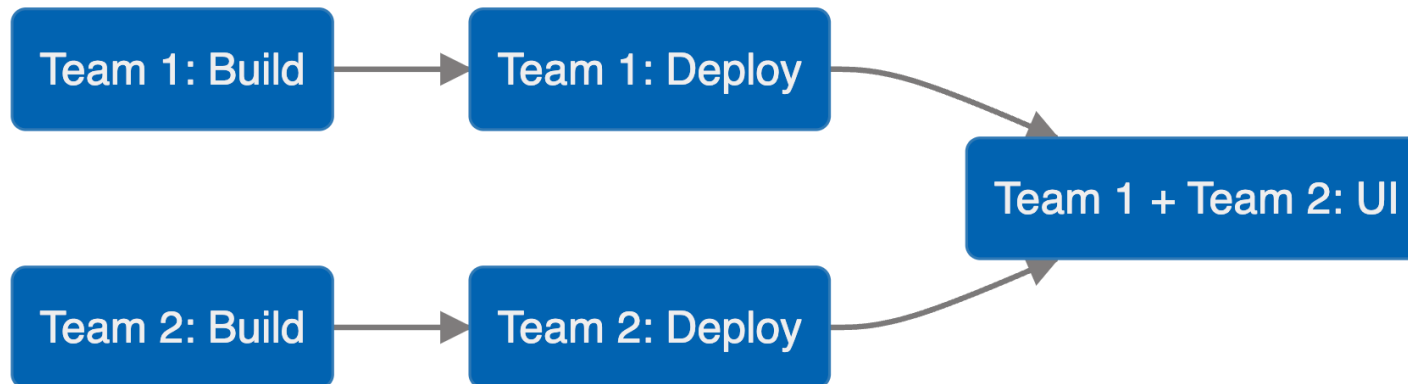


Team Autonomy

Delivery pipeline with frontend monolith:



Delivery pipeline with micro frontends:



You can start using micro frontends for new routes today

- Keep serving existing routes from your monolith, build new routes and gradually migrate existing routes as micro frontends.

How does it work?

Bundling your micro frontend into a single main.js LeanIX

```
angular.json
```

102	"bookings": {	102	"bookings": {
103	"projectType": "application",	103	"projectType": "application",
135	"root": "projects/bookings",	135	"root": "projects/bookings",
136	"sourceRoot": "projects/bookings/src",	136	"sourceRoot": "projects/bookings/src",
137	"prefix": "mf",	137	"prefix": "mf",
138	"architect": {	138	"architect": {
139	"build": {	139	"build": {
140	- "builder": "@angular-devkit/build-angular:browser",	140	+ "builder": "ngx-build-plus:build",
141	"options": {	141	"options": {
		142	+ "singleBundle": true,
		143	+ "outputHashing": "none",
142	"outputPath": "projects/bookings/dist",	144	"outputPath": "projects/bookings/dist",
143	"index": "projects/bookings/src/index.html",	145	"index": "projects/bookings/src/index.html",
144	"main": "projects/bookings/src/main.ts",	146	"main": "projects/bookings/src/main.ts",
@@ -187,8 +189,7 @@			
189	}	191	}
190	-],	192	+]
191	- "outputHashing": "all"		
192	}	193	}
193	}	194	}
194	},	195	},

Loading via Angular Router

Router Modules

app-routing.module.ts

```
const routes: Routes = [
  {
    path: '',
    pathMatch: 'full',
    component: JourneySelectionComponent,
    data: { title: 'Journeys' },
  },
  {
    path: 'bookings',
    loadChildren: () =>
      import('../micro-frontends/bookings-host.module').then(
        (m) => m.BookingsHostModule
      ),
  },
];

@NgModule({
  imports: [RouterModule.forRoot(routes), JourneyModule],
  exports: [RouterModule],
})
export class AppRoutingModule {}
```

bookings-host.module.ts

```
const getMicrofrontendBundleUrl = (frontendName: 'bookings')
=>`/frontends/${frontendName}/main.js`;

@NgModule({
  declarations: [
    BookingsHostComponent,
    MicroFrontendRoutingDirective,
    MicroFrontendLanguageDirective,
  ],
  imports: [
    RouterModule.forChild([
      {
        path: '**',
        canActivate: [LoadMicroFrontendGuard],
        component: BookingsHostComponent,
        data: {
          bundleUrl: environment.production
            ? getMicrofrontendBundleUrl('bookings')
            : 'http://localhost:4201/main.js',
        },
      },
    ]),
  ],
  schemas: [CUSTOM_ELEMENTS_SCHEMA],
})
export class BookingsHostModule {}
```

LoadMicroFrontendGuard

load-micro-frontend.guard.ts

```
@Injectable({ providedIn: 'root' })
export class LoadMicroFrontendGuard implements CanActivate {
  constructor(
    private microFrontendRegistryService: MicroFrontendRegistryService
  ) {}

  canActivate(route: ActivatedRouteSnapshot): Promise<boolean> {
    const bundleUrl = route.data.bundleUrl;
    /* ... */
    return this.microFrontendRegistryService.loadBundle(bundleUrl);
  }
}
```

micro-frontend-registry.service.ts

```
@Injectable({ providedIn: 'root' })
export class MicroFrontendRegistryService {
  private loadingStates: Record<string, LoadingState> = {};

  async loadBundle(bundleUrl: string): Promise<boolean> {
    if (['LOADING', 'LOADED'].includes(this.getLoadingState(bundleUrl))) {
      return true;
    }
    this.loadingStates[bundleUrl] = 'LOADING';
    const isSuccess = await load(bundleUrl)
      .then(() => true)
      .catch(() => false);
    this.loadingStates[bundleUrl] = isSuccess ? 'LOADED' : 'FAILED';
    return isSuccess;
  }
}
```

Rendering your web component Micro Frontend



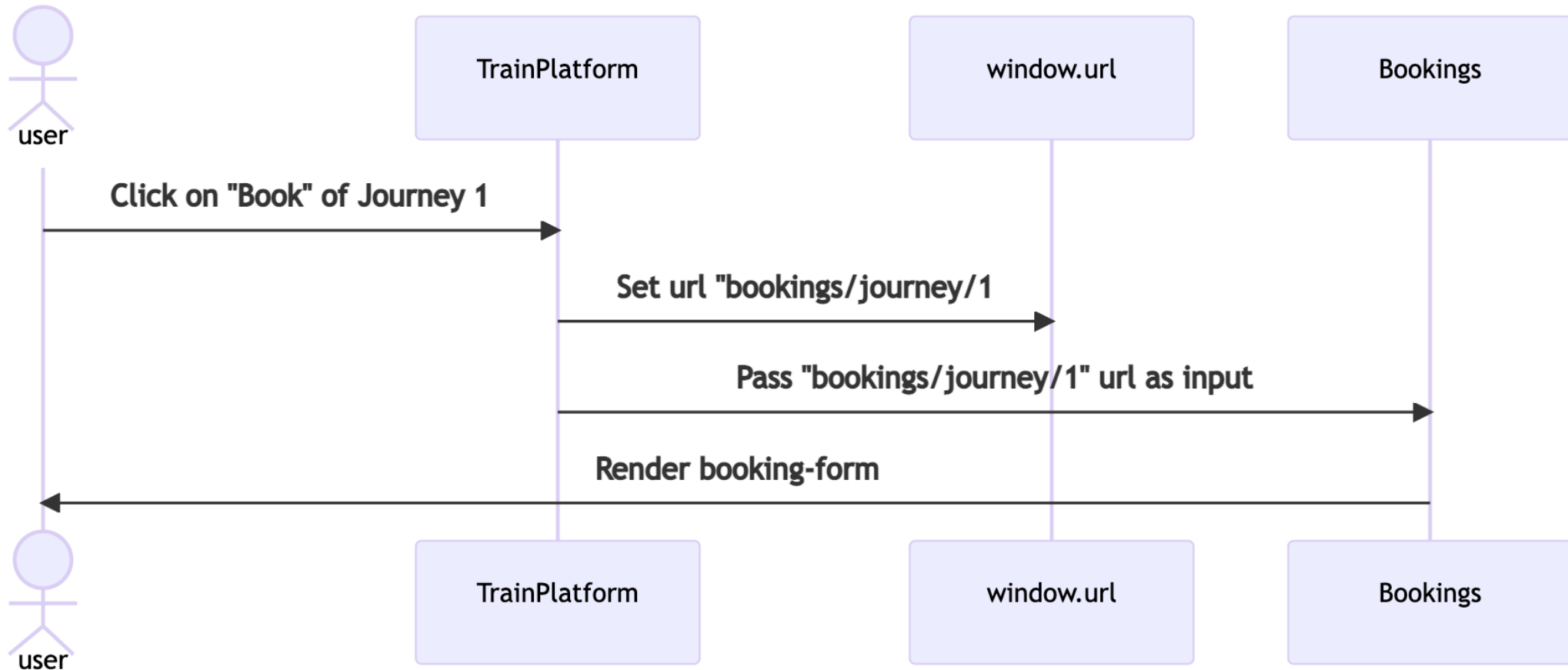
```
/frontends/bookings/main.js  
-> bootstrapModule(MicroFrontendModule)
```

Host component in shell application

```
bookings/micro-frontend.module.ts  
  
@NgModule({  
  declarations: [EntryComponent],  
  imports: [BookingModule],  
})  
export class MicroFrontendModule implements DoBootstrap {  
  constructor(private injector: Injector) {}  
  
  ngDoBootstrap(): void {  
    const customElement = createCustomElement(EntryComponent, {  
      injector: this.injector,  
    });  
    window.customElements.define('mf-bookings-entry', customElement);  
    console.log('Registered custom element mf-bookings-entry');  
  }  
}
```

```
bookings-host.component.ts  
  
@Component({  
  selector: 'app-bookings-host',  
  template: `  
    <mf-bookings-entry  
      microFrontendRouting  
      microFrontendLanguage  
    ></mf-bookings-entry>  
  `,  
})  
export class BookingsHostComponent {}
```


microFrontendRoutingDirective



```
micro-frontend-routing.directive.ts

@Directive({
  selector: '[microFrontendRouting]',
})
export class MicroFrontendRoutingDirective implements OnInit, OnDestroy {
  private destroyed$ = new Subject<void>();

  constructor(
    private el: ElementRef, private router: Router, private route: ActivatedRoute
  ) {}

  @HostListener('routeChange', ['$event'])
  handleRouteChange(event: { detail?: RouterEvent }) {
    this.navigateToUrl(event.detail);
  }

  navigateToUrl(event: RouterEvent | undefined): void {
    if (event?.url && event.url.startsWith('/')) {
      this.router.navigateByUrl(event.url, {
        replaceUrl: event.replaceUrl || false,
      });
    }
  }

  ngOnInit(): void {
    this.route.url
      .pipe(
        map(() => this.router.url),
        takeUntil(this.destroyed$)
      )
      .subscribe((url) => (this.el.nativeElement.route = url));
  }
}
```

Your microfrontend can have multiple child routes LeanIX

```
booking.module.ts

@NgModule({
  declarations: [BookingComponent, BookingListComponent,
BookingFormComponent],
  imports: [
    /* ... */
    RouterModule.forRoot([
      {
        path: 'bookings/journey/:journeyId',
        component: BookingFormComponent,
        data: { title: 'Book journey' },
      },
      {
        path: 'bookings',
        component: BookingListComponent,
        data: { title: 'My bookings' },
      },
    ]),
    /* ... */
  ],
  exports: [BookingComponent],
})
export class BookingModule {}
```

Why not iframes?

Disadvantages of iframes

Overlays

Modals and toast messages are only displayed within the element of the iframe itself and cannot "escape" it. This is why with iframes you would need to use some mechanisms like [Window.postMessage](#) to let the outer application know that it should display a modal or toast message with some specific content that is passed along.

Theming

The DOM of the iframe is separate from the DOM of the embedding application. This makes it harder to use CSS variables for example.

What about Module Federation?

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