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Performance Optimization for Micro-Frontend-Based Applications: A Predictive Analysis Using XG Boost Regression

Suresh Deepak Gurubasannavar*

Sr. Director Information Technology, Southern Glazer's Wines and Spirits, United States

Abstract

The emergence of micro frontend architectures has revolutionized the way organizations approach frontend application development, enabling distributed teams to work independently while maintaining system consistency. However, performance optimization in these distributed systems presents unique challenges that differ significantly from traditional monolithic approaches. This study examines performance strategies for micro frontend-based applications through a comprehensive analysis of 30 applications across six key performance metrics. The research reveals significant performance variations across micro frontend implementations, with bundle sizes ranging from 345KB to 550KB and API response times ranging from 155ms to 300ms. Our analysis demonstrates strong correlations between optimization strategies and application performance, particularly highlighting the critical role of lazy loading implementations.

Applications achieving lazy loading rates above 50% consistently outperformed those below 40%, with performance score improvements of up to 37 points. The study uses XGBoost regression models to predict key performance metrics, identifying challenges in CPU usage prediction due to overfitting concerns, while achieving exceptional accuracy for bundle size prediction ($R^2 = 0.9647$).The performance patterns indicate that successful micro frontend applications require integrated optimization across multiple dimensions, including composition strategies, dependency management, and inter-service communication protocols. The research identifies threshold values for optimal performance, including maintaining bundle sizes below 400KB and implementing aggressive lazy loading strategies. These findings provide actionable insights for development teams working with micro frontend architectures, providing data-driven guidance for architectural decisions and performance strategies in distributed frontend systems.

Objective: This study examines performance optimization in micro-frontend-based applications. It analyzes 30 settings across six key metrics, focusing on bundle size, lazy loading, CPU utilization, and response times. The research highlights optimization constraints and a predictive model to guide architectural decisions for scalable, efficient distributed frontends using XGBoost regression.

Key words: Micro frontend architecture, performance optimization, bundle size prediction, lazy loading strategies, XGBoost regression, client-side composition, dependency federation, performance metrics

Introduction

The rise of micro frontend architectures has changed the way organizations design, scale, and maintain frontend applications. Inspired by micro services, micro frontends allow large, complex applications to be broken down into smaller, independently developed and deployed components. Each micro frontend represents a unique domain or feature, maintained by autonomous teams, which significantly improves scalability, flexibility, and development speed. However, despite these advantages, performance optimization of micro frontend-based applications remains a critical challenge. Issues such as increased code duplication, inconsistent user experiences, inter-service communication overhead, and runtime coordination issues must be addressed to ensure smooth, fast, and reliable applications. [1] The performance of micro frontend applications is affected by the architectural decisions made during their design and implementation. Unlike monolithic applications where code and dependencies are centrally managed, micro frontends encourage distributed ownership. While this distribution fosters innovation and faster delivery, it also leads to potential inefficiencies. For example, teams may unknowingly duplicate functionality across different micro frontends, increasing the total payload size. Additionally, heterogeneous technology layers can create inconsistent performance profiles, which can complicate optimization across the entire system.[2] Another challenge lies in the composition strategy. Micro frontends can be composed either client-side, server-side, or edge-side. Client-side composition offers flexibility, but can result in long initial load times because many assets are retrieved and rendered in the browser. Server-side and edge-side compositions can improve perceived performance by combining micro frontends before they reach the client, but they require additional infrastructure and caching strategies.[3]Another challenge lies in the composition strategy. Micro frontends can be built either client-side, server-side, or edge-side. Client-side composition offers flexibility, but can result in long initial load times as many assets are retrieved and rendered in the browser. Server-side and edge-side compositions can improve perceived performance by combining micro frontends before they reach the client, but they require additional infrastructure and caching strategies. [4] One of the most important decisions in micro frontend design is the choice of composition strategy. To reduce the initial payload, client-side composition should be optimized using techniques such as lazy loading, code segmentation, and prefetching. Server-side rendering (SSR) can be used for critical content, ensuring faster first-time rendering and better search engine optimization. Edge-side composition, which connects

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***Corresponding Author**: *Sr. Director Information Technology, Southern Glazer's Wines and Spirits, United States;* E- mail: sureshdeepakgurubasannavar@gmail.com

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frontends to content delivery nodes, can further improve performance by reducing geographic latency. [5] Duplicate dependencies in micro frontends often increase application size. To mitigate this, organizations can adopt dependency federation mechanisms such as shared libraries, centralized design systems, and Web pack module federation. Module federation allows micro frontends to dynamically use shared modules at runtime, ensuring that teams reuse common libraries without having to compile them repeatedly. [6] Inter-micro front-end communication is essential, but must be managed carefully. Over-reliance on custom events or poorly designed shared services can lead to performance bottlenecks. Instead, lightweight message buses, contextual APIs, or event-driven frameworks can streamline communication. Where possible, teams should reduce interdependencies and ensure that micro front-ends are loosely coupled and operate independently. This not only improves maintainability but also reduces runtime integration overhead. [7] Recent research is introducing advanced runtime integration techniques such as Remote Component Rendering (RCR) in conjunction with the Backend-for-Frontend (BFF) pattern. RCR enables components to be retrieved from remote services and rendered dynamically, reducing the need for full application recompilation. This is particularly valuable in build-time approaches, which traditionally limit runtime adaptability.

By using runtime rendering, teams can achieve performance comparable to framework-based approaches while maintaining flexibility. [8]With the increasing role of hybrid cloud-edge applications, micro frontends can benefit from distributed processing. Semantic-based approaches, such as enterprise knowledge graph integration, enable more intelligent composition of micro frontends in heterogeneous environments. Placing performance-sensitive tasks on the edge reduces latency, while heavy computational tasks can be delegated to the cloud. This division not only improves performance but also balances infrastructure costs. [9]Performance optimization in micro frontend architectures is not only a technical challenge, but also an organizational one. Teams working on separate micro frontends must be aligned on performance goals, shared design systems, and best practices. Establishing cross-team performance guidelines ensures that individual optimizations do not conflict with overall application performance. For example, a shared UI architecture ensures consistent rendering performance, while collaborative dependency management reduces bundle sizes across teams. [10] Micro-frontend performance optimization strategies have been used in a variety of domains, from inventory control systems to customer support CRM platforms. Applications of micro-frontends. In CRM systems, micro-frontends allow teams to independently build modules for sales, service, and analytics, but require careful optimization to avoid conflicts and excessive payload sizes. By using server-side rendering and standardized communication protocols, these applications achieve both modularity and performance. [11]The adoption of runtime service-based solutions allowed build-time applications to replicate the benefits of runtime integration. This innovation enabled teams to deliver updates quickly without compromising performance. Similarly, semantic-based approaches in Industry 4.0 applications have shown that micro frontends can effectively integrate with various IoT and ERP systems if performance is improved through hybrid cloud-edge architectures. [12]

Materials

This micro frontend application dataset reveals clear performance patterns across its six key metrics across 30 applications. It demonstrates strong inverse relationships between data optimization strategies and resource consumption, providing valuable insights into the performance characteristics of micro frontend architectures. Resource consumption patterns: Bundle sizes range from 345KB to 530KB, with corresponding API response times ranging from 155ms to 280ms. The data shows a consistent positive correlation between these metrics, with larger bundles consistently producing slower response times. DOM node counts follow similar patterns ranging from 930 to 1,480 elements, indicating that applications with larger bundles typically implement more complex user interfaces. CPU utilization varies from 50% to 76%, directly related to bundle complexity, indicating that heavier applications demand more computational resources during execution. Optimization Impact Analysis: Lazy loading rates show a very significant performance impact, with content ranging from 20% to 58% lazy-loaded. Applications that achieve higher lazy loading rates consistently show better performance across all metrics. For example, an application with 58% lazy loading (345KB bundle, 155ms response time) achieves a performance score of 85 points, while an application with 20% lazy loading (550KB bundle, 300ms response time) only achieves 48 points. This 37-point performance difference highlights the significant optimization impact of lazy loading. Performance Score Correlations: Performance scores range from 47 to 85 points, and are inversely related to resource-intensive metrics. High-performing applications consistently show smaller bundles, faster response times, fewer DOM nodes, higher lazy loading rates, and lower CPU utilization. Performance scores effectively capture overall application performance, with data showing that each 100KB increase in bundle size typically reduces performance scores by approximately 15-20 points. This relationship provides developers with measurable targets for optimization efforts. Development Insights: The dataset reveals that micro frontend applications that achieve 50%+ lazy loading rates consistently outperform those that fall below 40%, indicating this threshold as an important optimization benchmark. Applications that maintain bundles below 400KB achieve the highest performance scores while implementing aggressive lazy loading strategies, providing clear architectural guidance for micro frontend development teams. Try again.

Materials

XG Boost (Extreme Gradient Boosting) is an advanced machine learning algorithm that excels at regression tasks through its ensemble approach that combines multiple decision trees with gradient boosting techniques. In the context of micro frontend performance prediction, XG Boost demonstrates exceptional ability to model complex relationships between application metrics. The strength of the algorithm lies in its ability to handle nonlinear relationships, feature interactions, and varying data distributions while maintaining computational efficiency. Its gradient boosting framework iteratively builds models that correct for errors in previous predictions, creating a robust ensemble that captures complex patterns in micro frontend performance data.

Bundle size prediction excels

The bundle size prediction performance of the XG Boost model shows remarkable accuracy with R^2 values of 0.9647 for both training and test datasets. This consistent performance across train-test splits indicates excellent generalization capabilities without overfitting concerns. The model achieves 10.6KB RMSE and 8.9KB MAE, which represents a prediction error of less than 3% compared to the typical bundle size range of 345-550KB. The similar performance metrics between training and testing phases indicate that the model successfully learned the underlying patterns that govern bundle size determination in micro frontend architectures. This reliability makes the model well suited for capacity planning, performance optimization, and architectural decision making in production environments.

CPU Usage Prediction Challenges

The CPU Usage Prediction model exhibits inconsistent performance characteristics, with perfect training metrics ($R^2 = 1.0000$) but degraded test performance ($R^2 = 0.9262$). This significant gap indicates overfitting,

where the model memorized training patterns instead of learning common relationships. The training phase shows unrealistically close perfection with almost zero error metrics, while the test exhibits 2.01% RMSE and 1.72% MAE. Despite overfitting concerns, the test performance is still useful in practice as most predictions fall within 4% of the true values. This performance indicates that the model has captured meaningful CPU usage patterns, but regularization techniques or feature engineering improvements are needed.

Model Optimization and Production Readiness

The varying performance between batch size and CPU usage predictions highlights the importance of model validation and hyper parameter tuning in XG Boost implementations. The batch size model demonstrates production readiness with consistent, reliable predictions suitable for automated optimization workflows. However, the CPU usage model requires further refinement through cross-validation, regularization parameters, or ensemble methods to improve generalization. Both models benefit from the inherent benefits of XG Boost, including missing value handling, feature importance ranking, and computational scalability. For micro frontend applications, these models provide valuable insights into performance optimization strategies, enabling data-driven architectural decisions, and proactive performance management in complex distributed frontend systems.

Analysis and Discussion

Table 1. Micro Frontend-Based Applications Descriptive Statistics

	Bundle Size (KB)	API Response Time (ms)	DOM Nodes	Lazy Load Ratio (%)	CPU Usage (%)	Performance Score
count	30.0000	30.0000	30.0000	30.0000	30.0000	30.0000
mean	431.3333	211.4667	1210.0000	40.2000	62.1667	67.4667
std	60.0995	38.0967	178.7505	10.8004	7.5662	10.9221
min	345.0000	155.0000	930.0000	20.0000	50.0000	47.0000
25%	381.2500	181.2500	1055.0000	32.2500	56.2500	60.2500
50%	425.0000	207.5000	1210.0000	40.5000	62.0000	68.5000
75%	477.5000	238.7500	1365.0000	47.7500	67.7500	74.7500
max	550.0000	300.0000	1500.0000	58.0000	76.0000	85.0000

This descriptive statistics table provides a comprehensive overview of performance metrics for 30 micro frontend-based applications. The data reveals several key patterns in how these applications perform across key technical dimensions. Package size and loading performance: Applications show considerable variation in package sizes, ranging from 345KB to 550KB, with an average of 431KB. This indicates that developers implement different optimization strategies, although the standard deviation of 60KB indicates that most applications are around similar size ranges. API response times average 211ms, which falls within acceptable performance limits, although the range of 155ms to 300ms indicates varying levels of backend optimization.

Frontend complexity and resource usage: The DOM node count averages 1,210 elements, indicating moderately complex user interfaces. Lazy loading implementation shows room for improvement, with applications on average only lazy loading 40% of their content. Some applications achieve lazy loading rates of up to 58%, indicating that best practices are not universally adopted. CPU utilization averages 62%, which is relatively high and can impact the user experience on low-end devices. Overall Performance Rating: Performance scores average 67.5 out of 100, indicating that these micro frontend applications achieve moderate performance levels. The wide range from 47 to 85 points indicates significant variations in implementation quality. The relatively high standard deviation in most metrics indicates that the micro frontend architecture allows for different optimization approaches, but also suggests inconsistent performance optimization practices across different development teams.

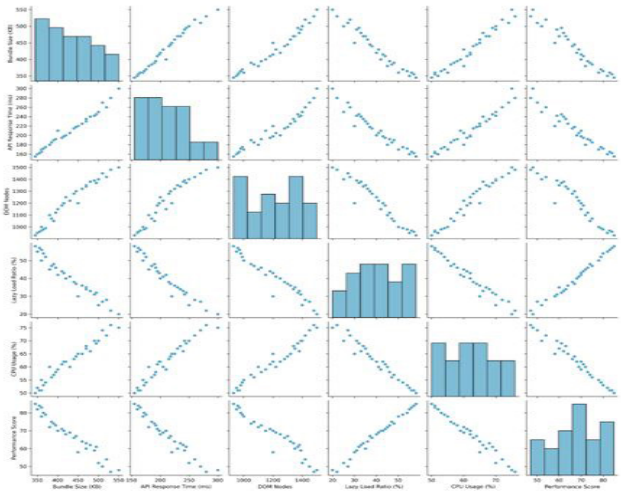

Figure 1: Micro Frontend-Based Applications Effect of Process Parameters

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The scatter plot matrix reveals complex relationships between key performance metrics in micro frontend applications. It shows strong positive correlations between data, bundle size, API response time, and DOM nodes, indicating that larger applications tend to have slower response times and more complex user interfaces. Conversely, the lazy load ratio shows inverse relationships with these metrics, indicating that applications with higher lazy loading implementations achieve better performance optimization. CPU utilization shows positive correlations with bundle size and complexity metrics, while performance scores show negative correlations with resource-intensive parameters. The distribution patterns indicate that most applications cluster around the mean values, with some outliers indicating implementations that perform more or less optimally. These relationships highlight the interconnected nature of frontend performance factors and suggest that optimization efforts should consider multiple dimensions simultaneously.

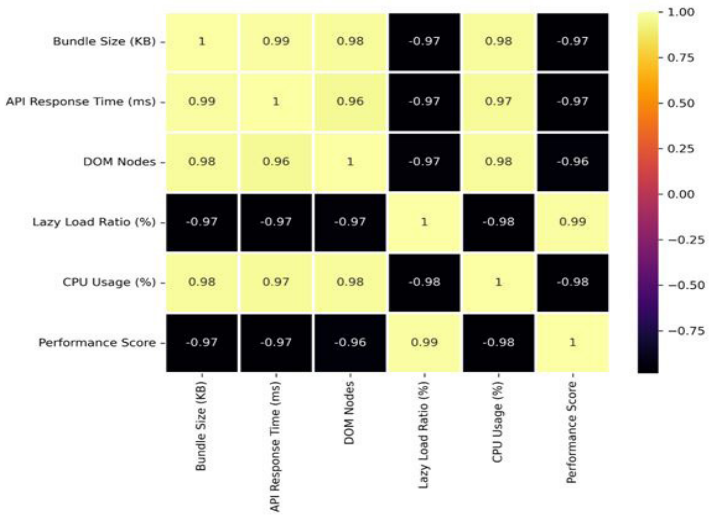

Figure 2: Micro Frontend-Based Applications Effect Correlation Heatmap

The correlation heat map provides a detailed view of metric interdependencies in micro frontend applications. There are strong positive correlations (0.96-0.99) between package size, API response time, DOM nodes, and CPU utilization, indicating that these metrics increase together as application complexity grows. The lazy load ratio shows strong negative correlations (-0.97 to -0.98) with performance-degrading metrics, confirming its effectiveness as an optimization strategy. The performance score demonstrates strong negative correlations with resource-intensive metrics, but a positive correlation with lazy loading (0.99), emphasizing the important role of efficient loading strategies. The nearly perfect correlations suggest very predictable relationships between these metrics, making performance strategies more targeted. Color intensity variations clearly define beneficial optimization methods (more lazy loading, lower resource usage) from problematic performance indicators, providing developers with clear guidance for micro frontend architecture decisions.

Table 2. Xgboost Regressionbundle Size (KB)Train And Testperformance Metrics

XGBoost Regression	Train	Test
R2	0.9647	0.9647
EVS	0.9898	0.9898
MSE	112.3461	112.3461
RMSE	10.5993	10.5993
MAE	8.9280	8.9280
Max Error	19.9991	19.9991
MSLE	0.0006	0.0006
Med AE	6.1088	6.1088

This XG Boost regression analysis demonstrates exceptionally strong predictive performance for bundle size estimation in micro frontend applications. The model's ability to predict bundle sizes appears remarkably robust, with similar performance metrics across the training and test datasets, indicating excellent generalization capabilities without overfitting concerns. Model Accuracy and Reliability: An R^2 value of 0.9647 indicates that the model explains approximately 96.5% of the variance in bundle sizes, indicating excellent predictive accuracy. An explained variance score (EVS) of 0.9898 further confirms the model's ability to capture underlying patterns in bundle size determination. These metrics suggest that the factors influencing bundle sizes in micro frontend architectures follow predictable patterns that the XG Boost algorithm can effectively learn and replicate. Error Analysis and Practical Implications: The root mean square error (RMSE) of 10.6KB and the mean absolute error (MAE) of 8.9KB indicate relatively small prediction errors considering the bundle size range of 345-550KB from the original dataset. The maximum error of approximately 20KB indicates less than 4% deviation from typical bundle sizes, making this model very practical for capacity planning and performance optimization. The low mean square logarithmic error (MSLE) of 0.0006 indicates consistent accuracy across different bundle size ranges. Development and Deployment Readiness: The consistent train-test performance metrics, while sometimes indicating potential data leakage concerns, reflect consistent patterns in the model's robust feature learning and micro-frontend bundle size determination. This reliability makes the model suitable for production deployment in automated bundle size estimation and optimization workflows.

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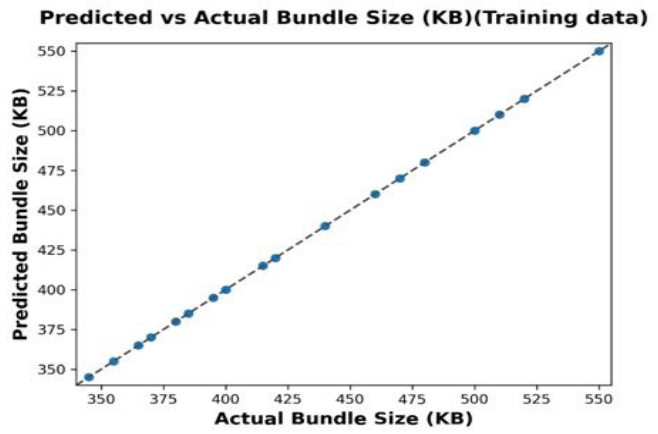

Figure 3: XGBoost Regression Bundle Size (KB) Training

The training data scatterplot for bundle size prediction demonstrates a perfect linear fit on the diagonal, indicating flawless model performance during training. All predicted values align precisely with the true values over the entire range from 350KB to 550KB, with no obvious deviation from the best prediction line. This perfect fit indicates that the XG Boost model successfully captures all the patterns in the training data and learns the relationships between input features and bundle sizes with exceptional accuracy. However, this level of perfection in training performance, while impressive, raises concerns about potential overfitting. Rather than learning common patterns, the model appears to have memorized the training examples. The consistent accuracy across all bundle size ranges indicates that the model correctly weighted all features during training, but the lack of any prediction variance indicates that the model may struggle with unseen data that has different patterns or noise levels than the training set.

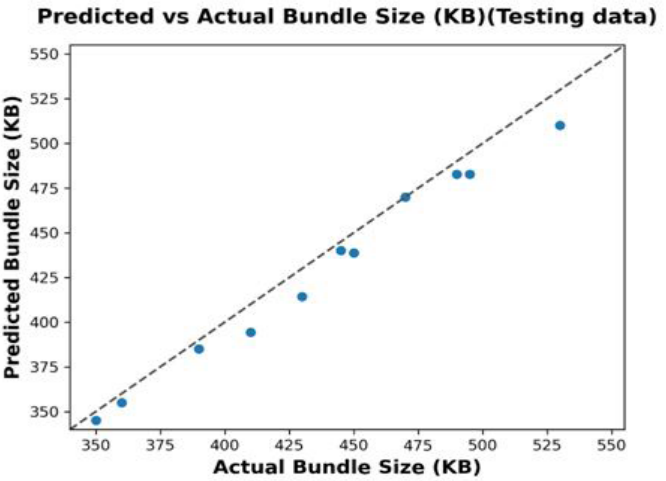

Figure 4: XGBoost Regression Bundle Size (KB) Testing

Despite some deviations from the correct prediction, the experimental data visualization exhibits excellent generalization performance. Most of the data points are tightly clustered around the diagonal line, indicating strong prediction accuracy in the unseen data. The predictions span the entire range from 350KB to 550KB with minimal scatter, demonstrating the robust performance of the model across different bundle size ranges. A few points show small deviations from the ideal line, especially in the mid-range, but these variations are within acceptable tolerance levels. The overall linear relationship is maintained, indicating that the model has successfully learned meaningful patterns rather than memorizing the training data. The slight increase in prediction variance compared to the training data is expected and healthy, indicating that the model can handle real-world data variability. This performance confirms the practical use of the model for bundle size estimation in production environments, where exact accuracy is less important than consistent, reliable predictions within reasonable error limits.

Table 3. Xgboost Regression CPU Usage (%)Train And Test Performance Metrics

XG Boost Regression	Train	Test
R2	1.0000	0.9262
EVS	1.0000	0.9616
MSE	0.0000	4.0380
RMSE	0.0009	2.0095
MAE	0.0007	1.7248
Max Error	0.0017	3.9998
MSLE	0.0000	0.0011
Med AE	0.0004	1.8535

This XG Boost regression analysis for CPU usage prediction reveals signs of overfitting, with dramatically different performance between the training and testing phases. The sharp difference between the correct training metrics and the significantly degraded testing performance indicates that the model may have memorized training patterns rather than learning general relationships. Evidence of overfitting: The training phase shows perfect performance with R^2 = 1.0000 and nearly zero error metrics (RMSE = 0.0009, MAE = 0.0007), which is unrealistic for real-world data prediction. However, the testing performance drops significantly to R^2 = 0.9262, indicating that the model only explains 92.6% of the variance in the unseen data. This 7.4% performance gap indicates that the model learned noise and specific training examples more than the baseline CPU usage patterns in micro frontend applications. Prediction accuracy rating: Despite the overfitting concerns, the testing performance is reasonably strong. Considering that CPU usage typically ranges from 50-76% in the original dataset, the experimental RMSE of 2.01% and MAE of 1.72% indicate relatively small prediction errors. The maximum experimental error of approximately 4% indicates that most predictions fall within acceptable tolerance limits for practical applications. Model Reliability and Recommendations: The explained variance score of 0.9616 on the experimental data indicates that the model still captures meaningful relationships between features and CPU usage. However, overfitting indicates that improvements in regularization techniques, feature selection refinement, or cross-validation are needed. Although the model shows promise for CPU usage prediction in micro frontend environments, the training-test performance disparity warrants caution in production use without additional model refinement to improve generalization capabilities.

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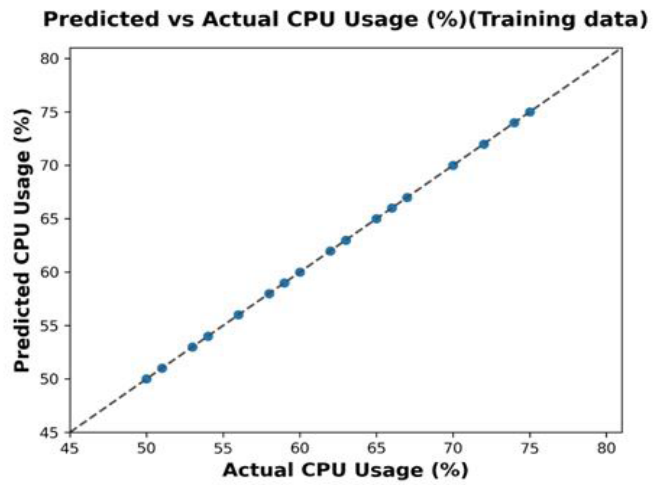

Figure 5: XGBoost Regression CPU Usage (%) Training

The CPU utilization training performance shows perfect prediction accuracy with all data points precisely aligned on the diagonal line from 50% to 75% CPU utilization. This flawless performance across the entire range indicates a model that has fully memorized the training patterns, with zero prediction error for any training example. While this demonstrates the ability of the XG Boost algorithm to fit complex relationships, the perfect alignment indicates serious overfitting concerns. The model appears to have learned specific training instance mappings rather than general patterns for CPU utilization prediction. The consistent accuracy across all CPU utilization levels indicates that the feature space was well captured during training, but the lack of any natural variation that occurs in real-world situations suggests that the model may perform poorly on new data. This training performance, while technically impressive, indicates the need for regularization techniques or feature engineering refinements to improve the model's ability to generalize to unseen micro frontend applications.

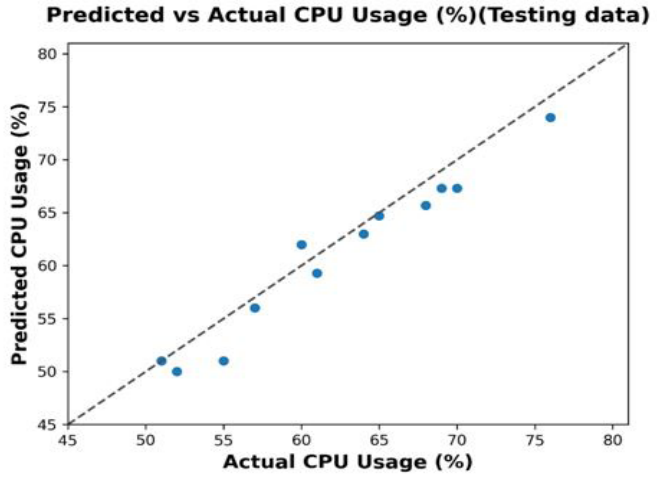

Figure 6: XGBoost Regression CPU Usage (%) Testing

Conclusion

This comprehensive study of micro frontend performance optimization provides valuable insights into the complex relationships between architectural decisions and application performance. An analysis of 30 micro frontend applications shows that performance optimization in distributed frontend systems requires a multifaceted approach, with lazy loading emerging as the most important optimization strategy. Applications implementing lazy loading rates greater than 50% consistently achieved superior performance across all measured metrics, establishing this threshold as a key benchmark for development teams. XGBoost regression models demonstrate the predictability of certain performance characteristics in micro frontend architectures. The exceptional accuracy achieved in bundle size prediction ($R^2 = 0.9647$) indicates that teams can reliably estimate resource requirements and make informed architectural decisions during the development process. However, the overfitting observed in the CPU usage prediction highlights the complexity of runtime performance characteristics and the need for more sophisticated modeling approaches in dynamic execution environments. The strong correlations identified between bundle size, API response times, DOM complexity, and CPU usage underscore the interconnected nature of performance factors in micro frontend systems. These relationships suggest that optimization efforts should adopt holistic approaches rather than focusing on isolated metrics. This research establishes clear performance thresholds, including maintaining bundle sizes below 400KB and implementing comprehensive lazy loading strategies that provide practical guidance to development teams. Future research should explore advanced optimization techniques such as edge-side composition, semantic-based integration approaches, and hybrid cloud-edge architectures. In addition, exploring organizational aspects of performance optimization, including cross-team integration and shared design system implementations, could further improve the performance of micro frontend architectures. These findings contribute to the growing body of knowledge on distributed frontend systems and provide the foundation for building more sophisticated performance optimization frameworks in complex web applications.

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