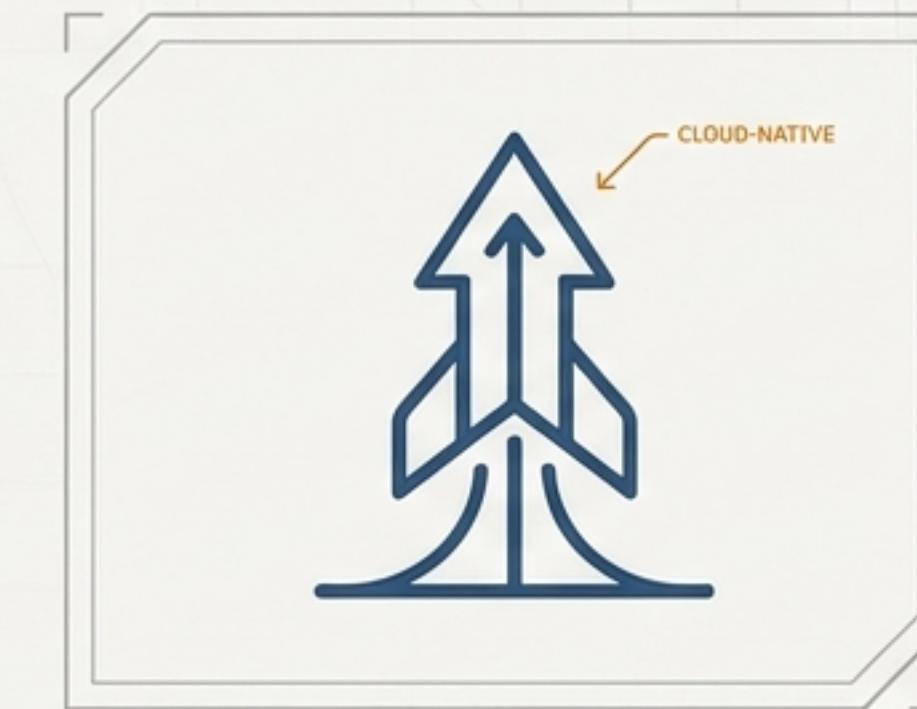
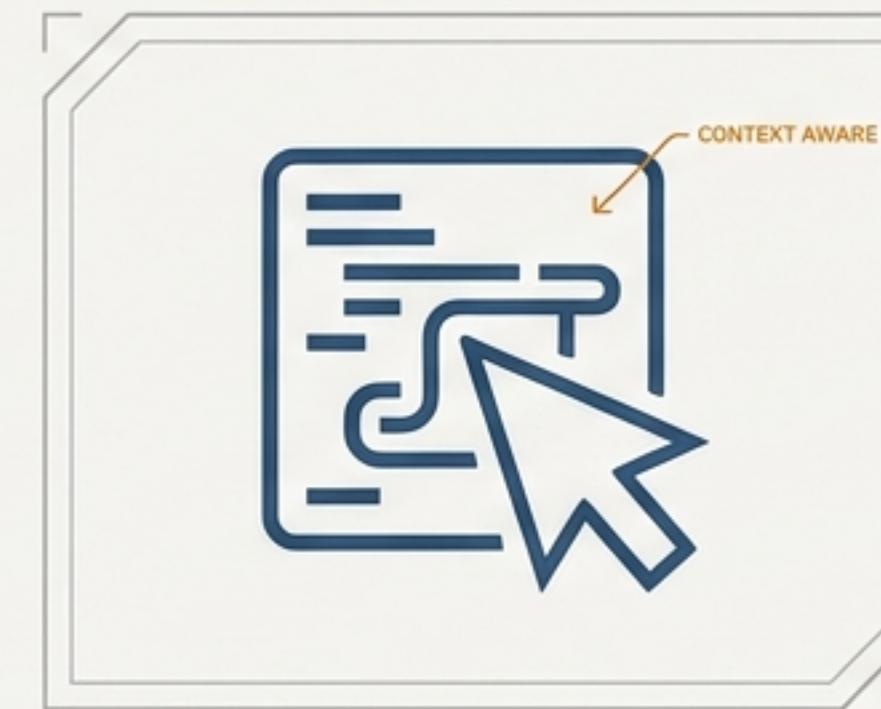
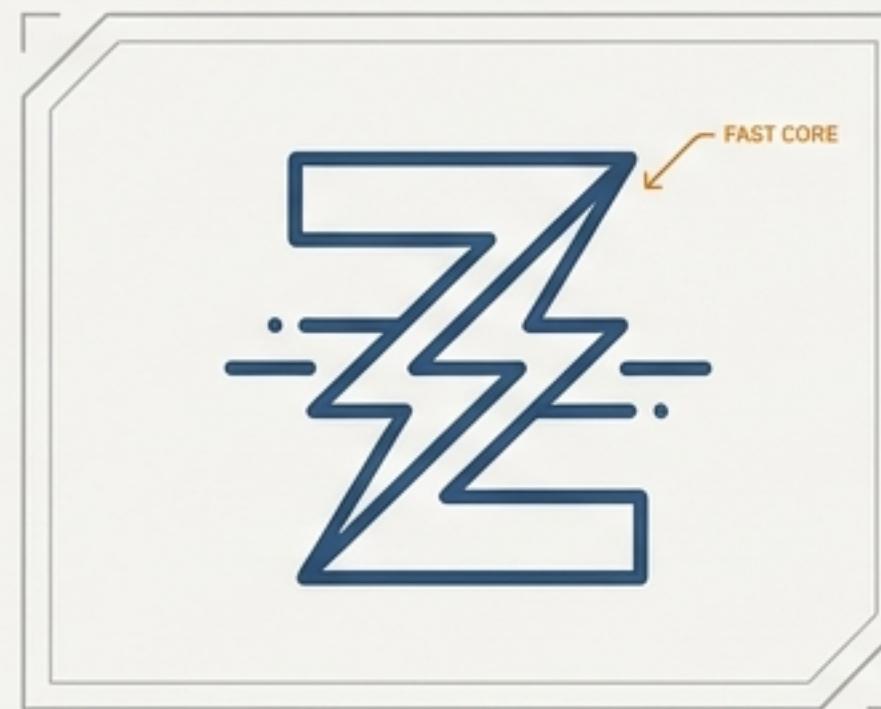


# The New Stack: A Developer's Guide to AI-Native IDEs

Comparing Zed, Cursor, and Antigravity in a Head-to-Head Challenge



# The Paradigm Shift from “AI Features” to “AI-Native”

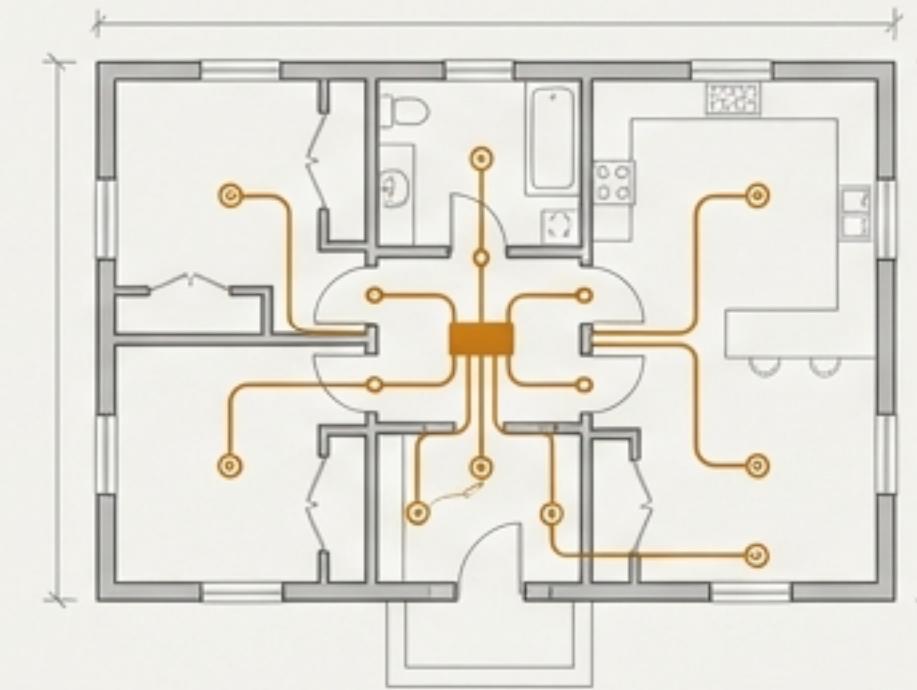
An **AI-native IDE** is a code editor designed from the ground up **with AI collaboration** as a central architectural principle, not an afterthought.

Traditional Editor + AI Plugin



Like adding electricity to an old house.  
The wiring has to work around existing walls.

AI-Native Editor



Like building a modern house. The wiring  
is planned before pouring the foundation.



**Context-Aware AI:**  
Understands your entire  
project, not just a single file.



**Multi-Model Support:** Use  
different AI models for  
different tasks (e.g., Claude for  
quality, GPT-4 Mini for speed).



**Agent Capabilities:** AI can  
work autonomously on tasks  
spanning multiple files.

# Meet the Contenders

## Z Zed



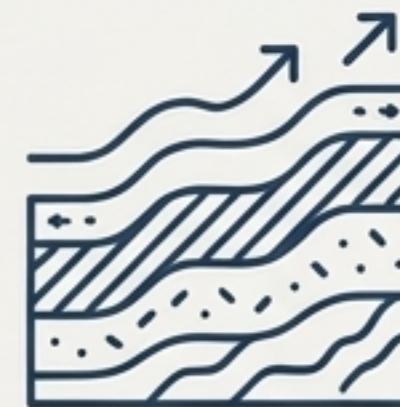
### The Speedster

Built from scratch in Rust for maximum performance. Designed for direct, inline collaboration with instant AI responses and a startup time under 200ms.

- **Best For:**

Solo developers prioritizing speed and a clean, minimalist interface.

## Cursor



### The Evolution

A fork of VS Code, rebuilt with deep AI integration. Combines a familiar interface and extension support with powerful agentic capabilities.

- **Best For:**

VS Code users wanting AI-native features without leaving a mature ecosystem.

## À Antigravity



### The Architect

An agent-first control plane that emphasizes planning, artifacts, and parallel work. You approve the blueprint before the build.

- **Best For:**

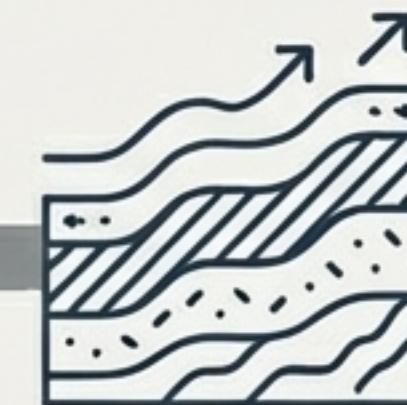
Complex, agent-driven workflows and projects requiring significant architectural planning.

# The Spectrum of Collaboration: From Tool to Teammate



## Direct Control

You are the developer.  
The AI is your hyper-competent  
assistant.



## Delegation & Review

You are the manager.  
The AI is your autonomous  
engineer.



## Strategic Oversight

You are the architect.  
The AI is your engineering team.

# The Arena: A Standardized Challenge

## The Task Manager CLI

```
$ task add "Deploy to production"  
Task #3 added.
```

```
$ task list  
ID | Description      | Status    | Created  
---  
1  | Refactor auth module | Pending   | 2025-11-20  
2  | Write documentation | Completed | 2025-11-19  
3  | Deploy to production | Pending   | 2025-11-21
```

## Core Requirements

- `add <task>`: Add a new task with a unique ID and timestamp.
- `list`: Display all tasks in a formatted table.
- `complete <id>`: Mark a task as completed.
- `delete <id>`: Remove a task from the list.

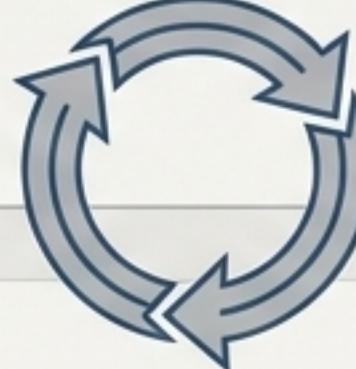
## Data & Persistence

Tasks are stored in a `tasks.json` file. Each task includes: `id`, `description`, `priority`, `completed`, `created\_at`.

## Why This Project is a Good Test

It requires state management and file I/O.  
It involves iterative feature development.  
It tests code generation, context awareness, and refactoring.

# Workflow 1: Zed's Inline Velocity



Describe  
Iterate Generate

```
task_manager.py ×
1 import json
2
3
4 class TaskManager:
5     def __init__(self, filename='tasks.json'):
6         self.filename = filename
7
8         "Create a class to manage tasks, including loading and saving to tasks.json" ⌂ Ctrl+I
9
10    def load_tasks(self):
11        try:
12            with open(self.filename, 'r') as f:
13                return json.load(f)
14        except FileNotFoundError:
15            return []
16
17    def save_tasks(self):
18        with open(self.filename, 'w') as f:
19            json.dump(self.tasks, f, indent=2)
20
21    def add_task(self, description):
22        # Implementation for adding a task
23        pass
```

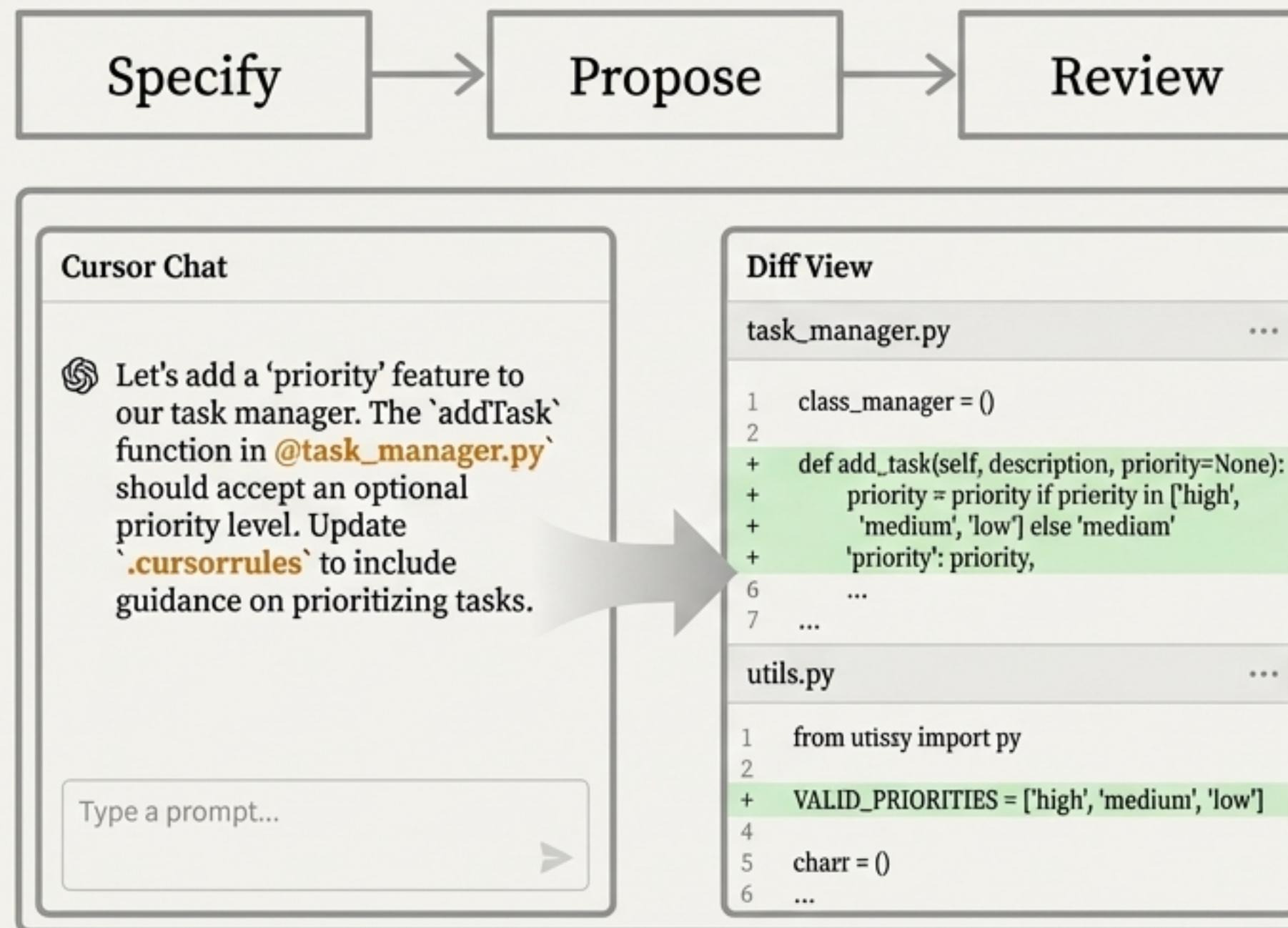


## Key Interaction Pattern

- Describe Intent:** You write a comment or position the cursor and press **Ctrl+I**.
- Generate Code:** The AI generates code instantly, directly in the editor.
- Iterate Rapidly:** You refine the result with another **Ctrl+I** prompt, like “Add error handling for invalid task IDs”.

“Building function by function with rapid feedback. The AI is embedded in your editing environment, not separate from it.”

# Workflow 2: Cursor's Agentic Approach

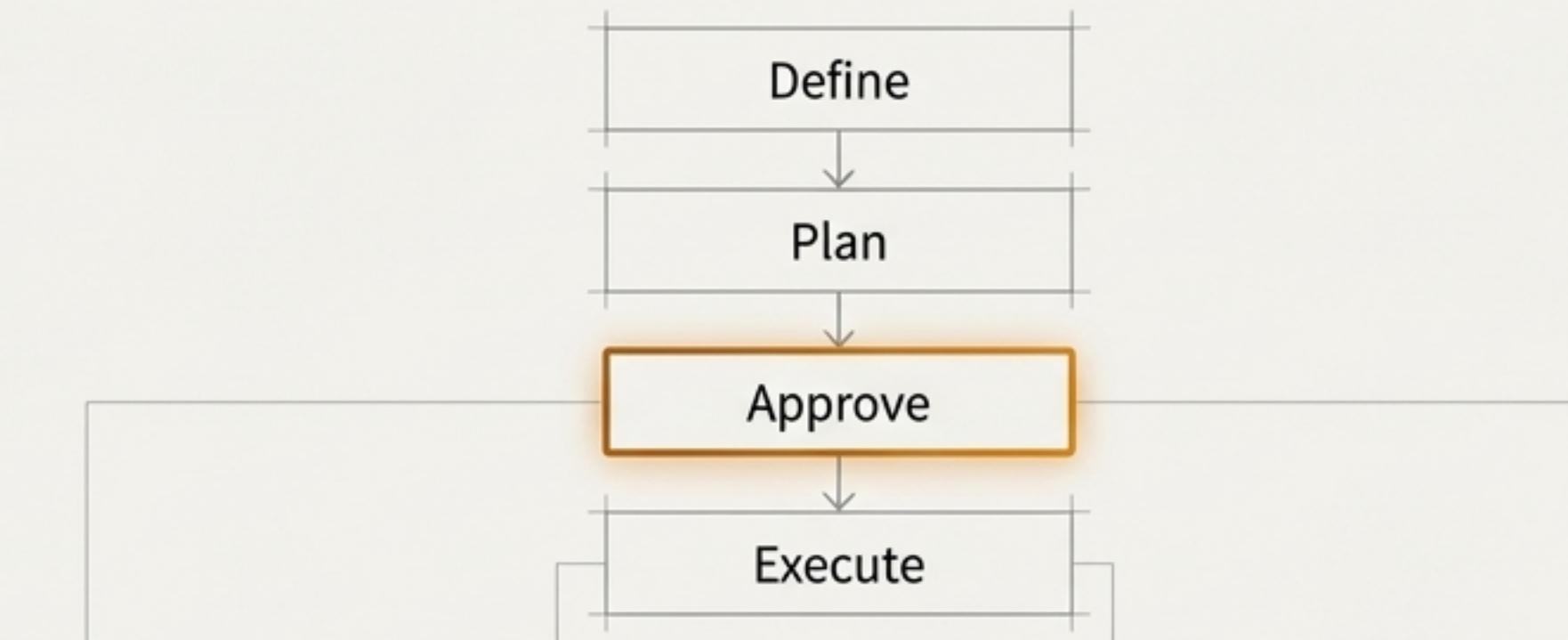


## Key Interaction Pattern

- Specify Upfront:** You provide a detailed specification in the Chat pane, often referencing multiple files (`@file`) and project-wide rules (`.cursorrules`).
- Propose Solution:** The AI agent analyzes the spec and proposes a complete, multi-file implementation.
- Review Diff:** You review the proposed changes in a diff editor, accepting, rejecting, or modifying them before they are applied.

“Planning upfront for a comprehensive first draft. You act as a reviewer, approving changes proposed by your autonomous engineer.”

# Workflow 3: Antigravity's Architectural Workflow



## Task List

The agent breaks down your request into a detailed to-do list for your approval.



## Implementation Plan

The agent outlines its architectural decisions, research findings, and component structure. You approve this plan *"before"* it codes.



## Implementation

The agent writes the code according to the approved plan.



## Walkthrough

The agent provides a final report with test results and screenshots to verify completion.

## Key Interaction Pattern

### 1. Define Task

You give the agent a high-level goal.

### 2. Review & Approve Plan

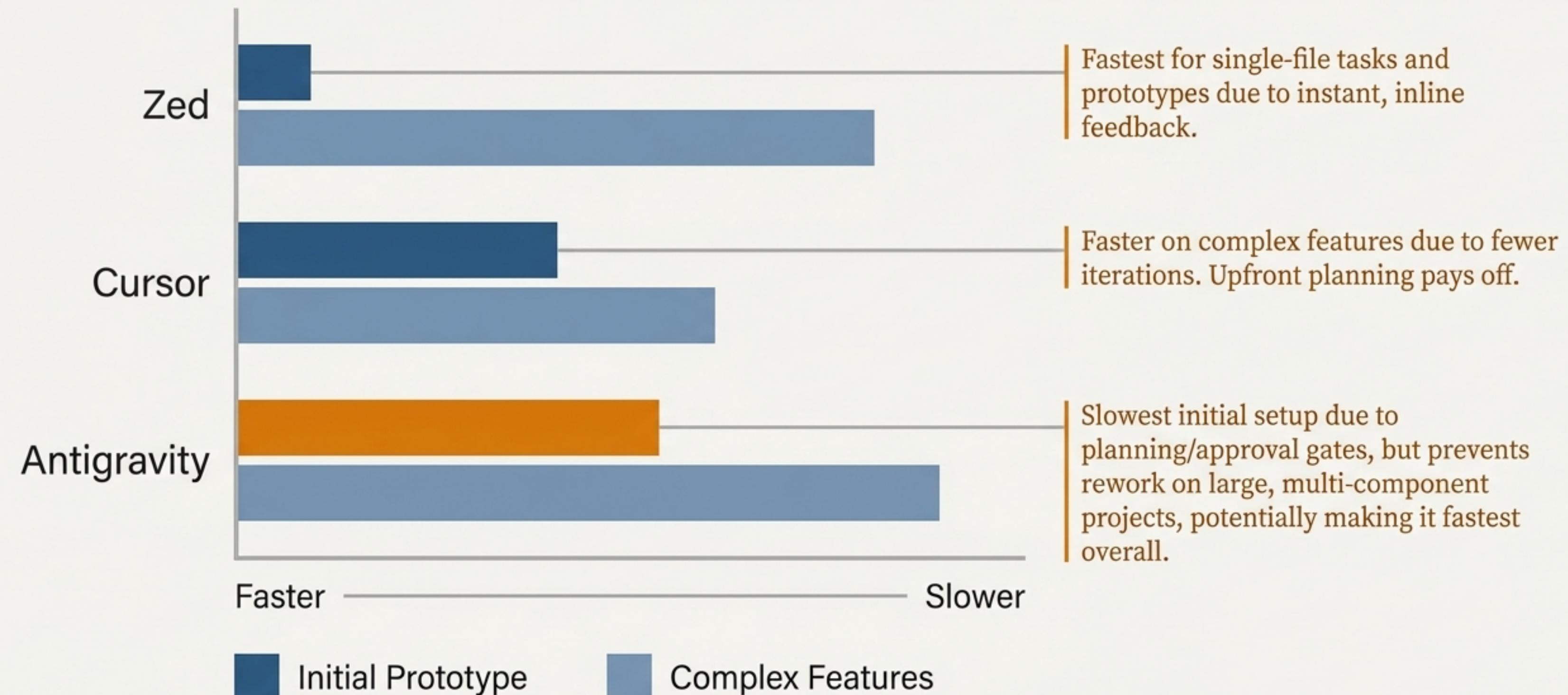
The agent generates artifacts (Task List, Implementation Plan). You review and approve its strategy.

### 3. Monitor Execution

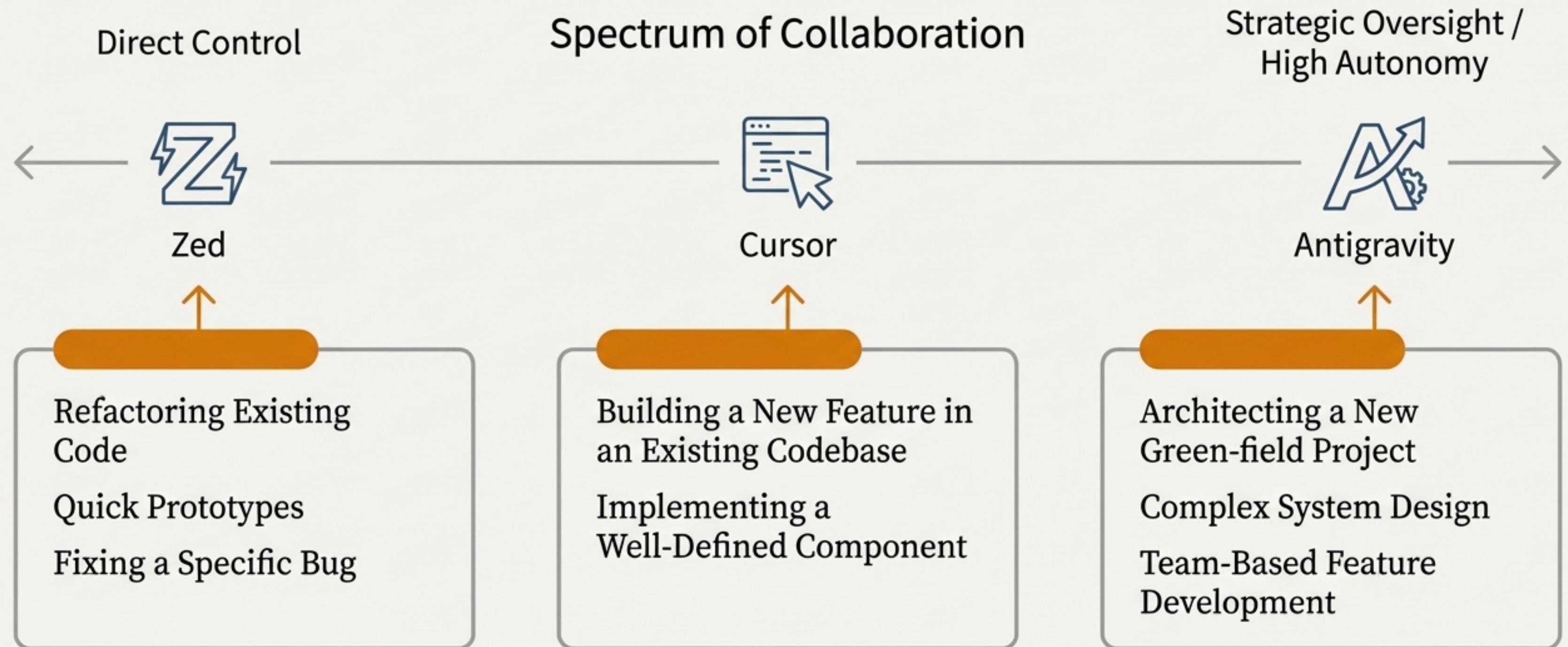
The agent implements the approved plan, providing updates.

*"Reviewing the blueprint before the build. This catches architectural issues early and ensures the final code aligns with a pre-approved plan."*

# Head-to-Head: Development Speed & Velocity



# Head-to-Head: Autonomy vs. Control



# Head-to-Head: Code Quality & Character



Zed

```
def calculate_sum(numbers):
    return sum(numbers)

data = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
result = calculate_sum(data)
print(result)
```



Cursor

```
from typing import List, Optional

def calculate_average(numbers: List[float]) -> Optional[float]:
    """Calculates the average of a list of numbers.
    Args:
        numbers: A list of floating-point numbers.
    Returns:
        The average of the numbers, or None if the list is empty.
    """
    if not numbers:
        return None
    try:
        total = sum(numbers)
        return total / len(numbers)
    except TypeError as e:
        print(f"Error: {e}")
        return None

data = [18.8, 20.0, 38.0]
avg = calculate_average(data)
print(avg)
```

The code is correct, efficient, and directly responsive to the prompt. It's clean and unopinionated, without extra boilerplate.

## Character

Like a skilled pair programmer delivering exactly what you asked for, right now.



Antigravity

```
# As per Plan 2.1, using a class-based approach for modularity.

class DataProcessor:
    def __init__(self, data_source: str):
        self.data_source = data_source
        # Plan 2.2: Initialize logging with context
        self.logger = self._setup_logger()

    def _setup_logger(self):
        # Implementation details for logger setup
        pass

    def process(self):
        # Plan 2.3: Main processing loop
        # 8 Steps aligned with system design doc
        print(f"Processing data from {self.data_source}...")
        # Further modular components here

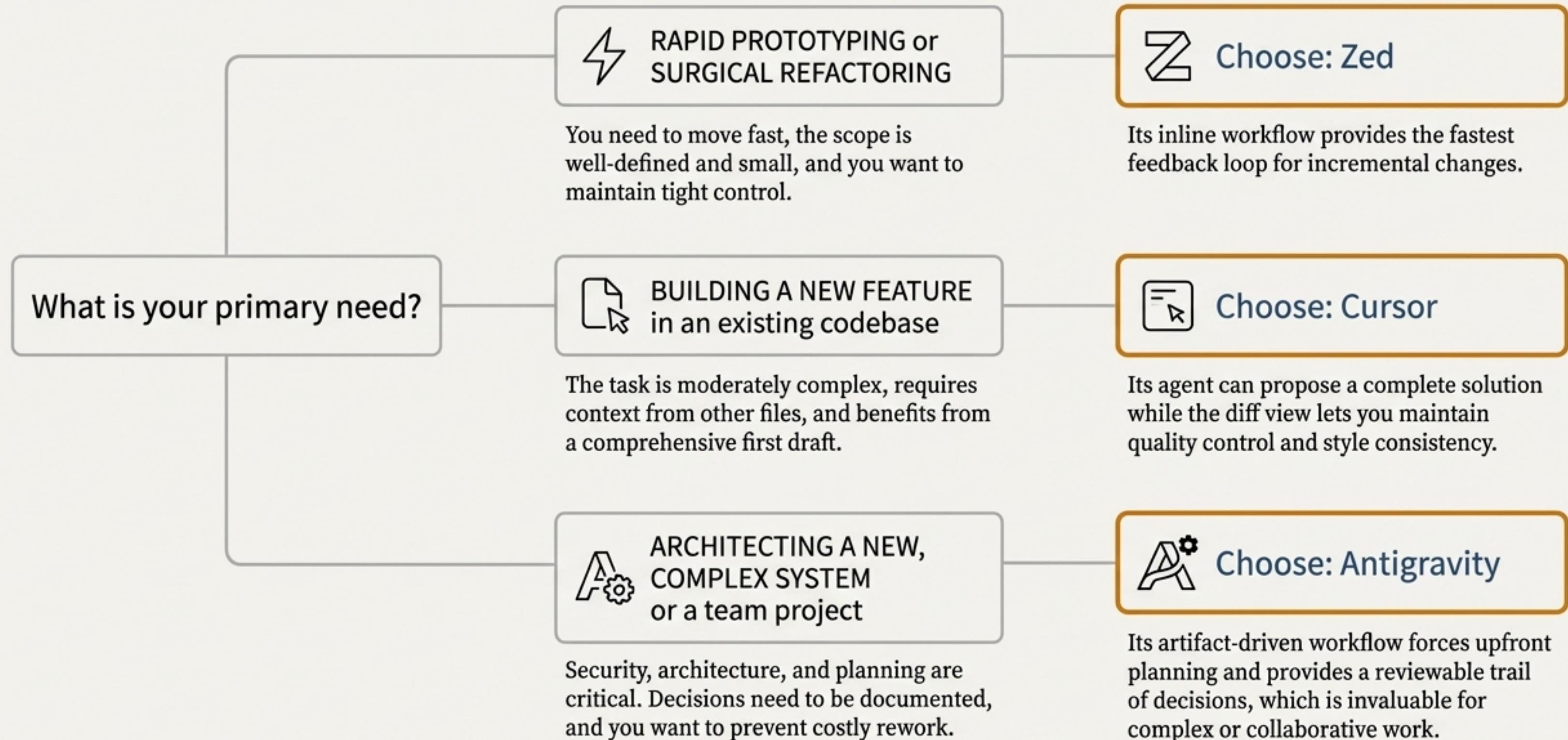
if __name__ == "__main__":
    processor = DataProcessor("input_data.csv")
    processor.process()
```

The code is highly structured and clearly aligned with the pre-approved Implementation Plan. It's often more modular and includes comments explaining \*why\* certain architectural decisions were made.

## Character

Like an engineering team delivering a well-documented component that fits into a larger system.

# The Decision Framework: Choosing the Right Tool for the Task

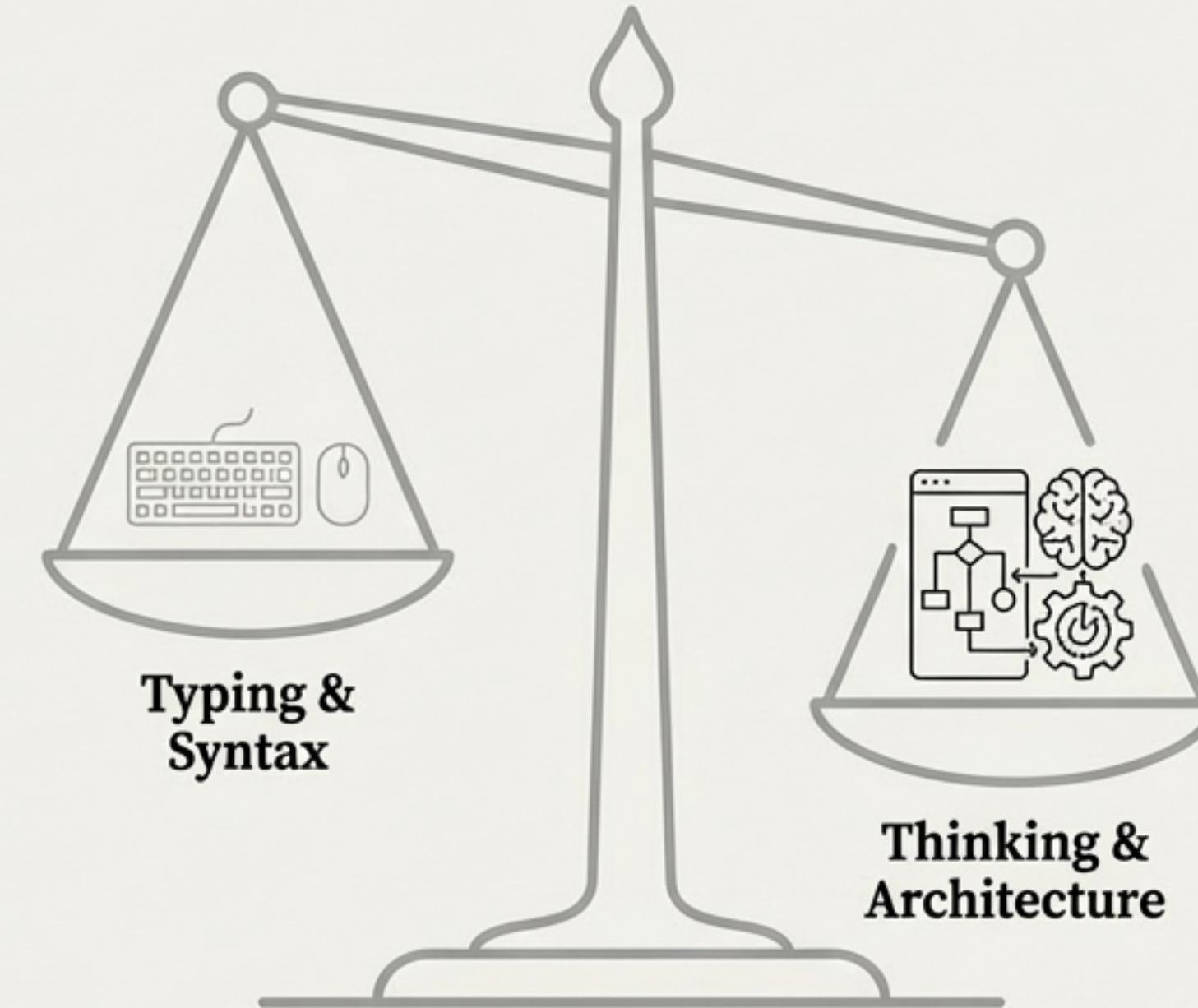


# The Emerging Paradigm: Your Role is Evolving

**The value of a developer is shifting.**

**FROM** ←

Writing code line-by-line, mastering syntax, and manual debugging.



**TO** →

Defining problems with precision, reviewing AI-proposed solutions critically, and making high-level architectural decisions.

**AI-native IDEs don't replace developers; they augment them. Your leverage moves from your typing speed to the quality of your thinking and specification. The most effective developers will be the best collaborators with AI.**

# Your Next Steps to Mastery

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## 1 Pick Your Arena

Based on the decision framework, choose one IDE that best fits a typical project you work on. Don't try to learn all three at once.

## 2 Start a Pilot Project

Spend one week building a small personal project with your chosen IDE. This could be a simple script, a utility, or refactoring an existing tool.



## 3 Master the Workflow

Focus on mastering its unique collaboration pattern. Resist the urge to use it like your old editor. If you chose Cursor, embrace the spec-first chat. If you chose Zed, live in the inline assistant. If Antigravity, trust the artifact process.



# Resources for Your Journey

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- ↗ Official Documentation:  
[zed.dev/docs](https://zed.dev/docs)
- ↗ Community & Discussion:  
[zed.dev/community](https://zed.dev/community)



- ↗ Official Documentation:  
[cursor.com/docs](https://cursor.com/docs)
- ↗ Cursor vs. VS Code:  
[cursor.com/compare](https://cursor.com/compare)



- ↗ Official Documentation:  
[antigravity.google.com/docs](https://antigravity.google.com/docs)
- ↗ DeepMind Blog (for updates):  
[deepmind.google.com/blog](https://deepmind.google.com/blog)

The best tool is the one that best amplifies your thinking.  
Experiment, adapt, and find your ideal AI teammate.