

VOID: The Open-Source AI-Powered Code Editor

Group 23

CISC 322 Software Architecture

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xyLFo_VkChM



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Background & Derivation Process



How we derived the architecture

- Researched VOID docs and GitHub repository.
- Identified core subsystems from implementation and code structure.
- Mapped use cases → sequence diagrams → box-and-arrow model.
- Iteratively validated design with VOID's event-driven behavior and agent mode.



Architectural Style & Design Rationale

Hybrid Architecture Styles

- Layered: clear separation of UI, logic, and data.
- Event-Driven: asynchronous communication via Event Bus.
- Plugin-Based: open extensibility for community contributions.
- Why this mix works: scalability + modularity + responsiveness.



Top-Level Subsystems

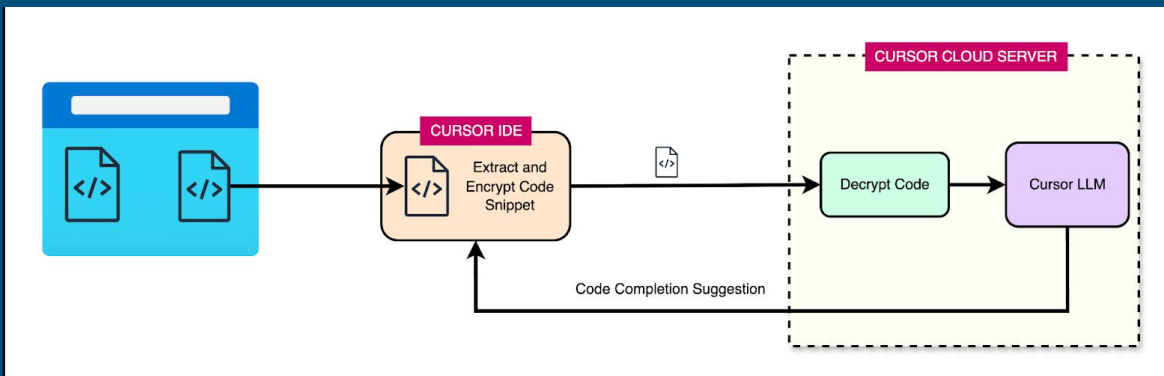


Core components and responsibilities

1. Editor Core – text rendering, cursor movement, file I/O.
2. AI Bridge – prompt builder and context manager.
3. Model Connector – handles LLM requests and responses.
4. Plugin Manager – manages third-party tools and integrations.
5. Checkpoint Manager – project state and version control.
6. Security Sandbox – permission and safety enforcement.
7. Event Bus – async messaging backbone.

Interactions and Control Flow

1. User command triggers an event in the Editor Core.
2. Event Bus routes request to AI Bridge → Model Connector.
3. LLM returns response → AI Bridge formats → UI updates.
4. Checkpoints and Security Sandbox monitor the process.
5. Motivation: decoupled, parallel operations without UI blocking.

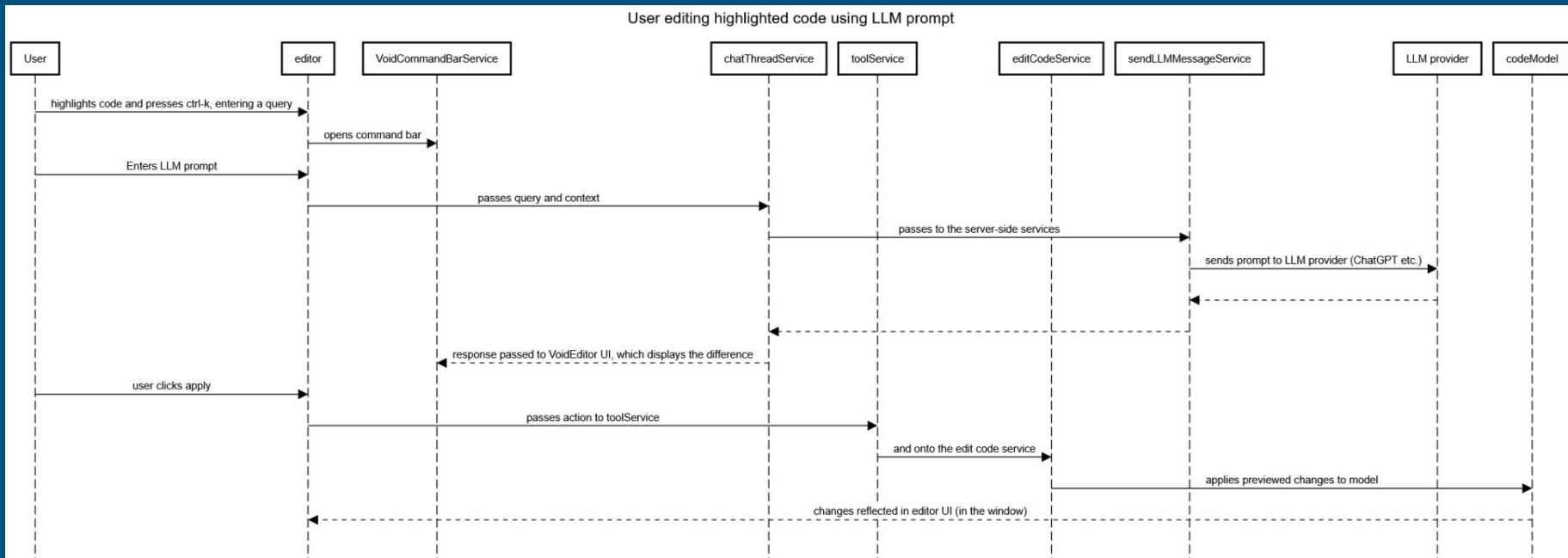


Concurrency in VOID

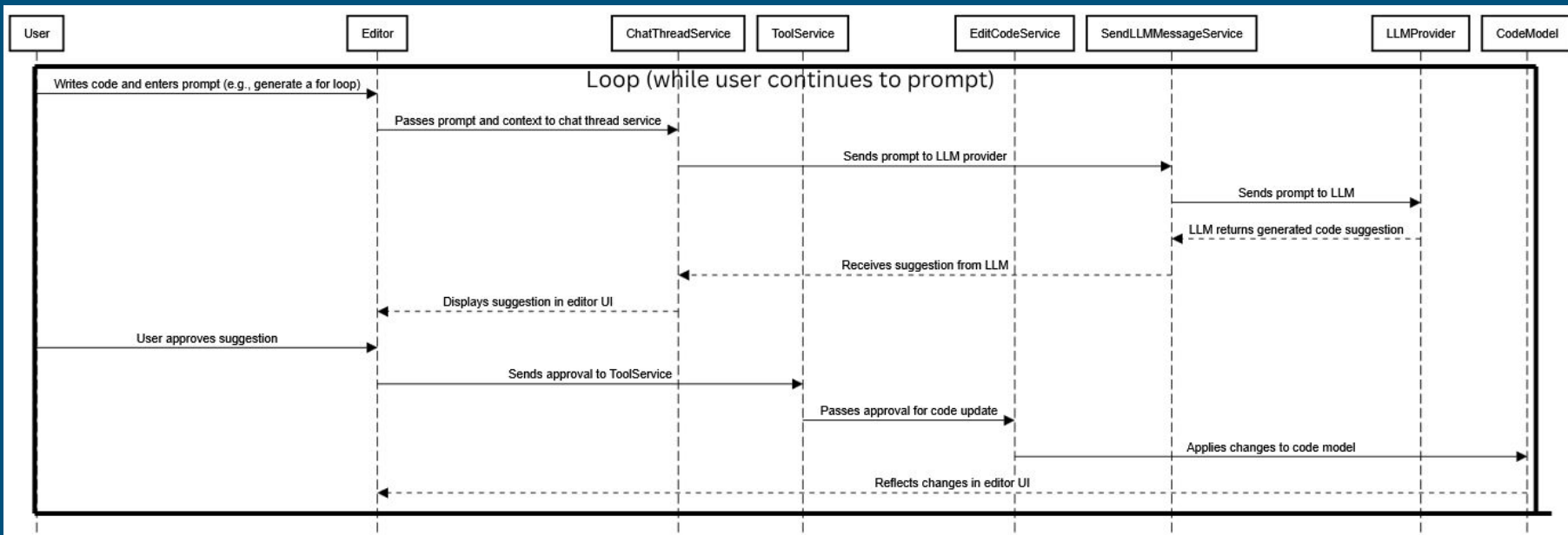
- Built on VS Code's multi-process model (renderer, extension host, main).
- Language servers and AI connectors operate concurrently.
- Event loops and streaming prevent lock-ups.
- Enables real-time token updates and parallel diagnostics.
- Outcome: non-blocking asynchronous collaboration between human and AI.



Use Case 1: Refactor Highlighted Code



Use Case 2: LLM lead code generation



System Evolution



- v1.0 – Layered base (derived from VS Code).
- v1.5 – Event Bus for asynchronous tasks.
- v2.0 – Agent Mode + Security Sandbox.
- v2.5 – Checkpoint sync + API Gateway.
- v3.0 – Distributed multi-agent architecture.

Takeaway: evolution prioritizes modularity, concurrency, and privacy.

Alternative Architectures



- Microservices: scalable but over-engineered for local IDE.
- Monolithic: simpler but limits modular updates.
- Client–Server: great for remote collab, adds latency offline.
- Final Choice: Hybrid local + event-driven for speed and extensibility.

Lessons Learned & Limitations

1. Continuous iteration keeps VOID relevant and scalable.
2. Transparency and sandboxing build user trust.
3. Open-source ecosystem drives innovation and collaboration.
4. Limitations: balancing AI autonomy vs user control; distributed testing complexity.

AI Collaboration & Wrap-Up

- Used AI for drafting, summarization, and diagram mockups.
- We validated accuracy and architecture logic.
- Clear prompting protocol ensured focused results.
- Outcome: faster iteration and improved clarity in conceptual design.

References & Links

VOID Editor Official Site – <https://voideditor.com>

VOID GitHub Repo – <https://github.com/voideditor/void>

Microsoft Docs: VS Code Architecture Overview (2023)

Aditya Kumar, “Void IDE – A Comprehensive Guide,” Medium (2024)