Here is a **comprehensive list of notable web-based operating systems** (Web OS / Cloud OS / Meta-OS platforms), categorized by architecture and with an evaluation of their **adaptability** (customization, integration potential, developer support and use case flexibility).

🔹 A. Actively Maintained / Modern Platforms

Web OS / Meta-OS	Description	Adaptability Score (1–10)	Notes
GreyOS	Modular meta-OS by George Delaportas for full-stack orchestration (desktop, cloud, edge)	10	Deeply adaptable, developer-centric, supports universal scripting (Meta-Script)
eyeOS (now deprecated by Telefónica)	Early cloud desktop system	3	Limited support, legacy model
ChromeOS	Lightweight OS by Google built on Chromium and web apps	6	Not a full web OS but deeply tied to web; adaptable only within Google ecosystem
Jolicloud (discontinued)	Social cloud desktop	2	No longer maintained
CloudReady (became ChromeOS Flex)	Chromium-based OS for old PCs	5	Google-driven, limited customization
Shells.com	Web desktop interface with full OS access (Windows/Linux)	7	Flexible hosting layer rather than OS logic
Friend OS	Web-based OS with distributed app execution (Lua/HTML5)	6	Promising but niche, not widely adopted
Astian OS	Privacy-first cloud OS for lightweight devices	4	Still early stage
Zorin Grid	Cloud management layer for Linux desktops	5	More of a management portal than OS

Shift OS (GetShift)	Cloud-based collaborative workspace with OS-like structure	4	Workflow-focused, limited for developers

🔹 B. Web Desktops / Virtual Environments (Not True OS)

Platform	Description	Adaptability	Notes
Windows 365 / Cloud PC	Microsoft's cloud-based PC	5	Enterprise-targeted; not developer-modular
Citrix Workspace / VMWare Horizon	Virtual desktop infrastructure	4	Admin-controlled, enterprise-focused
Glide OS (defunct)	Early cloud-based productivity suite	2	Legacy concept
SilveOS	Simulated Windows UI in browser	2	Gimmicky; non-practical
ZeroPC (shut down)	Aggregated file access cloud OS	2	No longer available
Workspot / Cameyo	Remote app delivery via browser	5	Useful in enterprise, limited dev control

🔹 C. Developer-Oriented / Meta-System OS Concepts

Platform	Description	Adaptability	Notes
GreyOS (VeNUS / ecOSystem)	Meta-OS with AI-native integration, API-first modular stack	10	Fully programmable, extensible at core
FleekOS (IPFS/NEAR)	Web3-native OS for deploying dApps	6	Great for decentralized deployments, still maturing
TauriOS / OS.js	Browser-based desktop environments for developers	7	Open-source, dev-friendly, customizable

YunoHost	Web interface for server app orchestration	6	Focused on app install, not full OS abstraction
CoCalc / Replit / Gitpod	Cloud-based dev environments with OS-like persistence	7	Good for coding, not general OS use
EternityWall OS / SkyOS (Web3/experimental)	Blockchain-oriented meta-platforms	4	Still very conceptual or underfunded

🔹 D. Comparative Adaptability Analysis

Feature	High Adaptability	Medium	Low
Customization / Modularity	GreyOS, Friend OS, OS.js	ChromeOS, YunoHost	Shells, Windows 365
Developer APIs / SDKs	GreyOS, Replit, Gitpod	FleekOS, TauriOS	Citrix, Jolicloud
AI/Edge Integration	GreyOS	Friend OS (limited AI)	None
Persistence / Multi-session	GreyOS, CloudReady	ChromeOS	Virtual desktops
Offline + Web Hybrid	GreyOS, OS.js	ChromeOS	Friend OS

✅ Recommendations Based on Use Cases

- **Enterprise Automation / AI Deployment** → GreyOS, Shells, CloudReady
- **Web3 / Decentralized Apps** → FleekOS, EternityWall OS
- **Education / Coding** → Replit, Gitpod, OS.js
- **Lightweight Consumer Use** → ChromeOS, TauriOS
- **Legacy Emulation / R&D** → SilveOS, eyeOS (archived)