List of web browsers
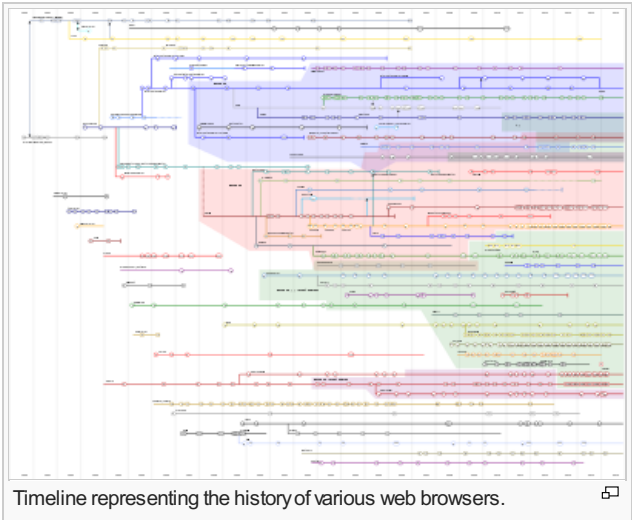
From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The following is a **list of web browsers** that are notable.

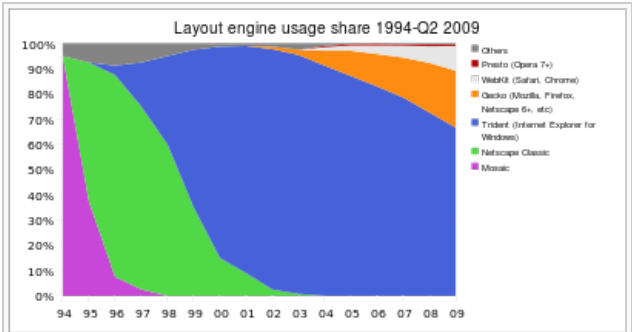Timeline representing the history of various web browsers.

Historical [edit]

See also: Timeline of web browsers

This is a table of personal computer web browsers by year of release of major version, in chronological order, with the approximate number of worldwide Internet users in millions. Note that Internet user data is related to the entire market, not the versions released in that year. The increased growth of the Internet in the 1990s and 2000s means that current browsers with small market shares have more total users than the entire market early on. For example, 90% market share in 1997 would be roughly 60 million users, but by the start of 2007 9% market share would equate to over 90 million users.[1]

A rough estimate of usage share by percent of layout engines of web browsers as of Q2 2009, see usage share of web browsers.

Year	Web browsers	Internet users (in millions)[1][2][3][4]
1991	WorldWideWeb (Nexus)	4
1992	ViolaWWW, Erwise, MidasWWW, MacWWW (*Samba*)	7
1993	Mosaic, Cello,[5] Lynx 2.0, Arena, AMosaic 1.0	10–14
1994	IBM WebExplorer, Netscape Navigator, SlipKnot 1.0, MacWeb, IBrowse, Agora (*Argo*), Minuet	20–25
1995	Internet Explorer 1, Netscape Navigator 2.0, OmniWeb, UdiWWW,[6] Internet Explorer 2, Grail	16–44
1996	Arachne 1.0, Internet Explorer 3.0, Netscape Navigator 3.0, Opera 2.0, PowerBrowser 1.5,[7] Cyberdog, Amaya 0.9,[8] AWeb, Voyager	36–77
1997	Internet Explorer 4.0, Netscape Navigator 4.0, Netscape Communicator 4.0, Opera 3.0,[9] Amaya 1.0[8]	70–120

1998	iCab, Mozilla	147–188
1999	Amaya 2.0,[8] Mozilla M3, Internet Explorer 5.0	248–280
2000	Konqueror, Netscape 6, Opera 4,[10] Opera 5,[11] K-Meleon 0.2, Amaya 3.0,[8] Amaya 4.0[8]	361–413
2001	Internet Explorer 6, Galeon 1.0, Opera 6,[12] Amaya 5.0[8]	499–513
2002	Netscape 7, Mozilla 1.0, Phoenix 0.1, Links 2.0, Amaya 6.0,[8] Amaya 7.0[8]	587–662
2003	Opera 7,[13] Safari 1.0, Epiphany 1.0, Amaya 8.0[8]	719–778
2004	Firefox 1.0, Netscape Browser, OmniWeb 5.0	817–910
2005	Safari 2.0, Netscape Browser 8.0, Opera 8,[14] Epiphany 1.8, Amaya 9.0,[8] AOL Explorer 1.0, Maxthon 1.0, Shiira 1.0	1018–1029
2006	SeaMonkey 1.0, K-Meleon 1.0, Galeon 2.0, Camino 1.0, Firefox 2.0, Avant 11, iCab 3, Opera 9,[15] Internet Explorer 7	1093–1157
2007	Maxthon 2.0, Netscape Navigator 9, NetSurf 1.0, Flock 1.0, Safari 3.0, Conkeror	1319–1373
2008	Konqueror 4, Safari 3.1, Opera 9.5,[16] Firefox 3, Amaya 10.0,[8] Flock 2, Chrome 1, Amaya 11.0[8]	1562–1574
2009	Internet Explorer 8, Chrome 2–3, Safari 4, Opera 10,[17] SeaMonkey 2, Camino 2, Firefox 3.5, surf	1743–1802
2010	K-Meleon 1.5.4, Firefox 3.6, Chrome 4–8, Opera 10.50,[18] Safari 5, xxxterm, Opera 11	1971–2034
2011	Chrome 9–16, Firefox 4–9, Internet Explorer 9, Maxthon 3.0, SeaMonkey 2.1–2.3, Opera 11.50, Safari 5.1	2264–2272
2012	Chrome 17–23, Firefox 10–17, Internet Explorer 10, Opera 12, Safari 6	2497–2511
2013	Chrome 24–31, Firefox 18–26, Internet Explorer 11, Opera 15–18, Safari 7	2712

Notable releases [edit]

In order of release:

- WorldWideWeb, February 25, 1990
- Mosaic, April 22, 1993
- Netscape Navigator and Netscape Communicator, October 13, 1994
- Internet Explorer, August 16, 1995
- Opera, 1996, see History of the Opera web browser
- Mozilla Navigator, June 5, 2002[19]
- Safari, January 7, 2003
- Mozilla Firefox, November 9, 2004
- Google Chrome, September 2, 2008
- Microsoft Edge, March 30, 2015 (preview release)

Layout engines [edit]

- Gecko is developed by the Mozilla Foundation.
- KHTML is developed by the KDE project.
- Presto is developed by Opera Software for use in Opera. Development stopped as Opera transitioned to Blink.
- Tasman was developed by Microsoft for use in Internet Explorer 5 for Macintosh.
- Trident is developed by Microsoft for use in the Windows versions of Internet Explorer 4 to Internet Explorer 11.
- WebKit is a fork of KHTML by Apple Inc. used in Apple Safari, Chromium and Google Chrome.
- Blink is a 2013 fork of WebKit by Google used in Chromium, Google Chrome and Opera.[20]
- Servo is an experimental web browser layout engine being developed cooperatively by Mozilla and Samsung.
- EdgeHTML is the engine developed by Microsoft for Edge. It is a largely rewritten fork of Trident with all legacy code removed.

Graphical [edit]

*Current/maintained projects are in **boldface.***

Trident shells [edit]

Other software publishers have built browsers and other products around Microsoft's Trident engine. The following browsers are all based on that rendering engine:

- 360 Secure Browser
- AOL Explorer (discontinued)
- **Bento Browser** (built into Winamp)
- Deepnet Explorer (discontinued)
- **GreenBrowser**
- **Internet Explorer**
- MediaBrowser (discontinued)

- **MenuBox**
- MSN Explorer
- NeoPlanet (discontinued)
- NetCaptor (discontinued)
- **RealPlayer**
- **SlimBrowser**
- **Tencent Traveler**
- TomeRaider (discontinued)
- UltraBrowser (discontinued)
- **WebbIE**

Gecko-based   [edit]

- Camino for Mac OS X (formerly *Chimera*)[21] (discontinued)
- **Conkeror**, keyboard-driven browser
- Galeon, GNOME's old default browser (discontinued)
- **K-Meleon** for Windows
    - K-MeleonCCF ME for Windows (based on K-Meleon core, mostly written in Lua)
    - K-Ninja for Windows (discontinued; based on K-Meleon)
- **MicroB** (for Maemo)
- Minimo (for mobile, discontinued)
- **Mozilla Firefox** (formerly *Firebird* and *Phoenix*)
    - AT&T Pogo (discontinued; based on Firefox)
    - **Comodo IceDragon** (Firefox-based web browser for Windows)
    - Flock (discontinued; was based on Firefox until version 2.6.1, and based on Chromium thereafter)
    - **Iceweasel**, Debian's Firefox rebrand
    - **GNU IceCat**, GNU's fork of Firefox
    - Netscape Browser 8 to Netscape Navigator 9 (discontinued)
    - **Pale Moon** (A fork of Firefox that maintains the previous UI)
    - **Timberwolf**, AmigaOS' Firefox rebrand
    - **Tor Browser**, patched Firefox ESR for browsing in Tor anonymity network
    - Swiftfox (discontinued; processor-optimised builds based on Firefox)
    - Swiftweasel (discontinued; processor-optimised builds based on Iceweasel)
    - **Waterfox** (Windows 64-bit-only browser based on Firefox)
    - xB Browser (discontinued; formerly XeroBank Browser and Torpark), portable browser for anonymous browsing, originally based on Firefox
- **Firefox for mobile** (codenamed *Fennec*)
- Mozilla Application Suite (discontinued)
    - Beonex Communicator (separate branch, based on Mozilla Application Suite) (discontinued)
    - **Classilla** (an updated fork of the Suite to Mac OS 9)
    - **Gnuzilla** GNU's fork
    - Netscape (discontinued; Netscape 6 to 7, based on *Mozilla*)
    - **SeaMonkey** (successor to Mozilla Application Suite)
        - **Iceape** Debian's Seamonkey rebrand
- **Skyfire** (for mobile)
- Yahoo! Browser (or partnership browsers e.g. "AT&T Yahoo! Browser"; "Verizon Yahoo! Browser"; "BT Yahoo! Browser" etc.)

Gecko- and Trident-based   [edit]

Browsers that use both Trident and Gecko include:

- K-Meleon with the IE Tab extension
- **Mozilla Firefox** with the IE Tab extension
- Netscape Browser 8 (discontinued)

Webkit- and Trident-based   [edit]

- Baidu Browser
- **Maxthon** (formerly known as MyIE2)

Gecko-, Trident- and WebKit-based   [edit]

Browsers that can use Trident, Gecko and WebKit include:

- **Avant Browser**[22]
- **Lunascape**[23]

KHTML-based [edit]

- **Konqueror**
- **Konqueror Embedded**

Presto-based [edit]

- Internet Channel (for Wii console, Opera-based)
- Nintendo DS Browser (Opera-based)
- **Opera** (for releases up until 12.17[24])

WebKit-based [edit]

- **Amazon Kindle** (experimental)
- Arora (discontinued)
- BOLT browser (discontinued)
- **Chromium**
  - Comodo Dragon
  - Eco Browser
  - **Epic**
  - RockMelt (discontinued)
  - SRWare Iron
  - Torch
  - Yandex Browser
- Dolphin Browser (Android and Bada)
- Dooble
- Flock (discontinued) (version 3.0 and above)
- **iCab** (version 4 uses WebKit; earlier versions used its own rendering engine)
- Iris Browser (discontinued)
- **Konqueror** (version 4 can use WebKit as an alternative to its native KHTML[25])
- Maxthon (version 3.0 and above)
- **Midori**
- Nintendo 3DS NetFront Browser NX
- OmniWeb
- OWB
- **QtWeb**
- **QupZilla**
- **Rekonq**
- **Safari**
- PhantomJS (a headless browser)
- Shiira (discontinued)
- **Sleipnir**
- **Slimboat**[26]
- Steel for Android
- Steam ingame browser
- **surf**
- **Uzbl**
- **Web** (previously known as Epiphany)
- Web Browser for S60, used in all Nokia Symbian smartphones.
- webOS, used in the Palm Pre, Palm Pixi, Pre 2, HP Veer, Pre 3 and TouchPad mobile devices
- **WebPositive**, browser in Haiku
- **xombrero**

Blink-based [edit]

- **Chromium**
  - **Google Chrome** (based on Blink since Chrome v. 28)
  - **Opera**[27]
  - **Slimjet**[28]

- **Vivaldi**

EdgeHTML-based [edit]

- Microsoft Edge

For Java platform [edit]

- ThunderHawk
- BOLT Browser
- HotJava
- **Opera Mini**
- Teashark (discontinued)

Specialty browsers [edit]

See also: Augmented browsing, List of augmented browsing software and Site-specific browser

Browsers created for enhancements of specific browsing activities.

Current [edit]

- Gollum browser (Created specially for browsing Wikipedia)
- Image Xplorer (Designed only to view, download, and print images)
- Kirix Strata (Designed for data analytics)
- Miro (A media browser that integrates BitTorrent add-on)
- Nightingale (open source audio player and web browser based on the Songbird (see below) media player source code)
- SpaceTime (Search the web in 3D)
- Wyzo (A media browser that integrates BitTorrent-like add-on)
- Zac Browser (For children with autism, and autism spectrum disorders such as Asperger syndrome, pervasive developmental disorders (PDD), and PDD-NOS)

Discontinued [edit]

- Ghostzilla (Blends into the GUI to hide activity)
- Prodigy Classic (Executable only within the application)
- Flock (To enhance social networking, blogging, photo-sharing, and RSS news-reading)
- RockMelt (Designed to combine web browsing, and social activities such as Facebook and Twitter into a unified one window experience)
- Songbird (browser with advanced audio streaming features and built in media player with library.)

Mosaic based [edit]

Mosaic was the first widely used web browser. The National Center for Supercomputing Applications (NCSA) licensed the technology and many companies built their own web browser on Mosaic. The best known are the first versions of Internet Explorer and Netscape.

- *AMosaic*
- *IBM WebExplorer*
- **Internet Explorer**
- *Internet in a Box*
- Mosaic-CK
- *Netscape*
- *Spyglass Mosaic*
- VMS Mosaic

Others [edit]

- Abaco (for Plan 9 from Bell Labs)
- Amaya
- Arachne (for DOS)
- Arena
- Ariadna (AMSD Ariadna) (first Russian web browser, discontinued)
- AWeb (AmigaOS)
- Baidu Mobile Browser
- Charon (for Inferno)
- Dillo (Small, fast, free, minimalistic, and multi-platform)
- DR-WebSpyder (for DOS, discontinued)
- Embrowser (for DOS, discontinued)

- Gazelle (from Microsoft Research, OS-like)
- IBrowse (for AmigaOS)
- Mothra (for Plan 9 from Bell Labs)
- NetPositive (for BeOS)
- NetSurf (An open source web browser for RISC OS and GTK+ written in C)
- Planetweb browser (discontinued for Dreamcast)
- Qihoo 360 mobile browsers
- Phoenix, a browser based on tkWWW
- tkWWW, based on Tcl
- Voyager (for AmigaOS)

Mobile browsers [edit]

Main article: Mobile browser

The most popular mobile browsers as of June 2014 are:[29]

- Safari
- Android Browser
- Chrome
- UC Browser
- Opera Mini
- Internet Explorer

Text-based [edit]

Main article: Text-based web browser

- Alynx
- ELinks (active version of Links)
- Emacs/W3
- Line Mode Browser
- Links
- Lynx
- Net-Tamer
- w3m
- WebbIE

See also [edit]

- Browser timeline
- Comparison of web browsers
- List of layout engines
- List of search engines
- List of web browsers for Unix and Unix-like operating systems
- Usage share of web browsers

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Categories: Web browsers	Lists of software