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CERN
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[CERN'S CSPIDERWEB](#)

UNDERGROUND CRETIN CERN HAS JUST CRAWLED OUT OF ITS CSPIDERWEB LAIR AND RE-INVENTED THE INTERNET.

CERN's world-first browser reborn: Now you can browse like it's 1990

Sir Tim Berners-Lee's WorldWideWeb browser is recreated as an app.

A team at Switzerland-based research center CERN has rebuilt WorldWideWeb, the world's first browser created in 1990 for its researchers.

Earlier this month a group of developers and designers convened at CERN, or The European Organization for Nuclear Research, to rebuild WorldWideWeb in celebration of its 30th anniversary.

The WorldWideWeb browser was built by Sir Tim Berners-Lee in 1990 on a NeXT machine, following his March 1989 [proposal](#) for a 'Mesh' or global hypertext system for CERN that he would later call the World Wide Web.

The system aimed to address information loss that came with a high turnover and CERN's constantly changing technology. This was an acute problem at CERN that Berners-Lee predicted the world would also face within the next decade.

Besides the browser, Berners-Lee developed 'httpd', the first hypertext server software for serving up early webpages.

The WorldWideWeb browser simulator is now [available online](#) to view in a modern browser. For anyone curious to know how to use it, the developers have provided written instructions and [a video demo](#).

Opening a webpage in the browser involves selecting 'Document' from the menu, then selecting 'Open from full document reference', and typing in a URL such as <http://w3c.org>. Once inside a document, navigation requires double-clicking links. ([Read More](#))