

Configure the Command Line for Data Science Development

Setting up Zsh shell, terminal and productivity tools for efficient data science workflows

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2025-07-24

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Figure 1: UCSD Geisel Library - A hub for research and academic discovery

The Geisel Library at UC San Diego, where research and innovation converge - a perfect setting for learning advanced terminal configuration techniques that enhance data science productivity

1 Introduction

The command line is a fundamental tool for data science development, offering powerful capabilities that graphical interfaces cannot match. A well-configured terminal environment can

dramatically improve your productivity, workflow efficiency, and development experience.

This guide focuses on setting up Kitty terminal and Zsh shell with productivity-enhancing plugins, custom aliases, and optimized configurations for data science work on both macOS and Linux systems.

By the end of this post, you'll be able to:

- Install and configure Kitty terminal with optimal settings for data science
- Set up Zsh with productivity plugins and custom aliases
- Implement efficient navigation and file management workflows
- Configure environment variables and exports for development tools
- Create custom functions for common data science tasks

2 Prerequisites and Setup

Before we begin, ensure you have the following:

Required Tools: - macOS: Homebrew package manager - Linux: Package manager (apt, yum, etc.) - Administrative privileges for software installation

Installation Steps:

On both macOS and Linux, we will be using Kitty as our terminal emulator and Zsh as our shell.

macOS Installation:

```
brew install kitty
```

Linux Installation:

```
# Ubuntu/Debian
sudo apt-get install kitty

# Fedora/RHEL
sudo dnf install kitty

# Arch Linux
sudo pacman -S kitty
```

There are a huge number of configuration options for kitty. Here are the few that recommended to change for usability purposes.

3 ~/.config/kitty/kitty.conf

```
# Kitty Configuration

# Font settings
font_family      JetBrains Mono
font_size        14.0
# bold_font      auto
# italic_font    auto
# bold_italic_font auto

# Cursor
# cursor_shape block
cursor_blink_interval 0

# Scrollback
scrollback_lines 10000

# Mouse
# mouse_hide_wait 3.0

# Performance
repaint_delay 10
input_delay 3
sync_to_monitor yes

# Terminal bell
enable_audio_bell no
# visual_bell_duration 0.0

# Window layout
# remember_window_size yes
initial_window_width 1024
initial_window_height 768
window_padding_width 4

# Tab bar
tab_bar_edge bottom
tab_bar_style powerline
tab_powerline_style slanted
```

```
# Color scheme (Dracula theme)
foreground      #f8f8f2
background      #282a36
selection_foreground #ffffff
selection_background #44475a

# Black
color0 #21222c
color8 #6272a4

# Red
color1 #ff5555
color9 #ff6e6e

# Green
color2 #50fa7b
color10 #69ff94

# Yellow
color3 #f1fa8c
color11 #ffffa5

# Blue
color4 #bd93f9
color12 #d6acff

# Magenta
color5 #ff79c6
color13 #ff92df

# Cyan
color6 #8be9fd
color14 #a4ffff

# White
color7 #f8f8f2
color15 #ffffff

# Cursor colors
cursor      #f8f8f2
cursor_text_color #282a36
```

```

# Selection colors
selection_foreground #ffffff
selection_background #44475a

# Tab colors
active_tab_foreground    #282a36
active_tab_background    #f8f8f2
inactive_tab_foreground  #282a36
inactive_tab_background  #6272a4

# Key bindings (preserving your existing ones)
map cmd+d launch --location=vsplit --cwd=current
map shift+ctrl+f toggle_fullscreen
map shift+ctrl+r set_window_position right
map shift+ctrl+l set_window_position left

# Additional useful key bindings
map cmd+shift+d launch --location=hsplit --cwd=current
map shift+ctrl+d launch --location=hsplit --cwd=current
map cmd+w close_window
map cmd+shift+w close_tab
map cmd+t new_tab
map cmd+shift+] next_tab
map cmd+shift+[ previous_tab

# Tab shortcuts
map cmd+1 goto_tab 1
map cmd+2 goto_tab 2
map cmd+3 goto_tab 3
map cmd+4 goto_tab 4
map cmd+5 goto_tab 5

# Zoom
map cmd+plus change_font_size all +2.0
map cmd+minus change_font_size all -2.0
map cmd+0 change_font_size all 0
map ctrl+shift+z toggle_layout stack

# Clipboard
map cmd+c copy_to_clipboard
map cmd+v paste_from_clipboard
map cmd+o copy_on_select clipboard

```

```

# Miscellaneous
allow_remote_control yes
# shell_integration enabled

# =====
# DATA SCIENCE SPECIFIC CONFIGURATIONS
# =====
# Optimized settings for data scientists working with large datasets,
# visualizations, remote servers, and Jupyter notebooks
# References: https://sw.kovidgoyal.net/kitty/conf/

# SCROLLBACK CONFIGURATION FOR LARGE DATASETS
# -----
# Data scientists often work with outputs from large dataset processing,
# model training logs, and lengthy computational results that require
# extensive scrollback history for analysis and debugging.
#
# Default scrollback_lines is 2000, but data science workflows benefit from
# much larger buffers to review:
# - Training logs from ML models (epochs, loss values, metrics)
# - Database query results and data exploration output
# - Error traces from complex data processing pipelines
# - Statistical analysis results and summary statistics
#
# Example usage: After running a pandas DataFrame.describe() on a large dataset,
# you can scroll back to compare statistics across different data subsets
# Reference: https://sw.kovidgoyal.net/kitty/conf/#scrollback-lines
scrollback_lines 50000

# SCROLLBACK PAGER FOR DATA EXPLORATION
# -----
# The scrollback pager allows opening terminal history in a full-featured
# text editor/pager for advanced search, navigation, and analysis.
# Critical for data scientists who need to:
# - Search through large model training outputs for specific metrics
# - Copy/extract specific results from lengthy computational outputs
# - Navigate complex error traces in data processing pipelines
# - Review and compare results across multiple experimental runs
#
# Press Ctrl+Shift+H to open scrollback in your pager
# Example: After running a hyperparameter search, use the pager to search

```

```

# for "best_score" or "validation_accuracy" across all output
# Reference: https://sw.kovidgoyal.net/kitty/conf/#scrollback-pager
scrollback_pager less --chop-long-lines --RAW-CONTROL-CHARS +INPUT_LINE_NUMBER

# PERFORMANCE OPTIMIZATION FOR DATA PROCESSING
# -----
# Data science workflows often involve high-throughput operations:
# - Streaming large datasets through command-line tools
# - Real-time monitoring of training processes
# - Processing CSV/JSON files with command-line utilities
# - Running intensive computational tasks
#
# These settings minimize latency and maximize throughput for such operations:
# Reference: https://sw.kovidgoyal.net/kitty/performance/

# Reduce input delay for responsive interaction during long-running processes
# Example: When monitoring training progress, you want immediate response
# when pausing/stopping processes or adjusting parameters
input_delay 0

# Minimize repaint delay for smooth data streaming visualization
# Example: When using tools like 'tail -f' to monitor log files or
# streaming data processing output in real-time
repaint_delay 2

# Disable vsync for maximum performance during data processing
# Trade-off: May cause slight screen tearing but improves performance
# for high-throughput data operations
# sync_to_monitor no

# REMOTE WORK CAPABILITIES FOR CLOUD/HPC ENVIRONMENTS
# -----
# Data scientists frequently work on remote servers, cloud instances,
# and HPC clusters where computational resources are available.
#
# Enable remote control for programmatic terminal management:
# - Automate window/tab creation for different experiments
# - Programmatically set titles for different model runs
# - Control terminal from Jupyter notebooks or Python scripts
# Example: Set window titles to track different model experiments:
# $ kitty @ set-window-title "Model-XGBoost-Experiment-1"
# Reference: https://sw.kovidgoyal.net/kitty/remote-control/

```



```

allow_remote_control yes

# Shell integration provides enhanced features for data science workflows:
# - Jump to previous command outputs (useful for reviewing model results)
# - Enhanced command history navigation
# - Better integration with shell-based data tools
# Example: Quickly jump back to the output of a previous pandas operation
# or statistical analysis
# Reference: https://sw.kovidgoyal.net/kitty/shell-integration/
# shell_integration enabled

# FONT CONFIGURATION FOR CODE AND DATA READABILITY
# -----
# Data scientists work extensively with:
# - Python/R code with mathematical symbols
# - CSV/JSON data that requires clear column alignment
# - Statistical output with precise numeric formatting
# - Documentation and markdown files
#
# FiraCode Nerd Font provides:
# - Programming ligatures for better code readability (==, !=, >=, etc.)
# - Mathematical symbols used in data science contexts
# - Clear distinction between similar characters (0 vs O, 1 vs l vs I)
# - Excellent rendering of data tables and aligned output
# Reference: https://github.com/ryanoasis/nerd-fonts
font_family FiraCode Nerd Font Mono
font_size 14.0

# VISUALIZATION AND GRAPHICS SUPPORT
# -----
# Kitty's graphics protocol enables displaying images, plots, and charts
# directly in the terminal - crucial for data science workflows:
# - Matplotlib plots via matplotlib-backend-kitty
# - Jupyter notebook cell outputs via euporie
# - Quick data visualizations without switching applications
# - Histograms and scatter plots generated by command-line tools
#
# Example integrations:
# 1. Install matplotlib-backend-kitty:
#     pip install matplotlib-backend-kitty
#     Then use: MPLBACKEND=module://matplotlib-backend-kitty python plot.py
#

```

```

# 2. Use euporie for terminal-based Jupyter notebooks:
#   pip install euporie-console
#   euporie-console notebook.ipynb
#
# 3. Display images with kitten icat:
#   kitten icat plot.png
# Reference: https://sw.kovidgoyal.net/kitty/graphics-protocol/

# KEY BINDINGS FOR DATA SCIENCE WORKFLOWS
# -----

# Quick access to scrollback for reviewing computational results
# Essential when analyzing long outputs from data processing or model training
map ctrl+shift+h show_scrollback

# Image viewing for quick plot inspection
# Example: After generating a matplotlib plot, quickly view it without
# leaving the terminal environment
map ctrl+shift+i kitten icat

# Window management for parallel data science tasks:
# - Monitor training in one pane while developing in another
# - Compare outputs from different model runs side-by-side
# - Keep documentation open while coding
map cmd+shift+d launch --location=hsplit --cwd=current

# Tab management for organizing different experiments/projects
# Example: Separate tabs for data preprocessing, model training, evaluation
map cmd+shift+] next_tab
map cmd+shift+[ previous_tab

# Zoom controls for detailed inspection of data/code
# Useful when examining detailed numerical outputs or debugging code
map cmd+plus change_font_size all +2.0
map cmd+minus change_font_size all -2.0
map cmd+0 change_font_size all 0

# CLIPBOARD INTEGRATION FOR DATA SHARING
# -----

# Data scientists frequently need to copy/paste:
# - Code snippets between terminal and notebooks
# - Data samples and statistical results

```

```

# - Error messages for debugging
# - URLs to datasets and documentation
copy_on_select clipboard

# LAYOUT AND WINDOW MANAGEMENT
# -----
# Data science work benefits from multiple terminal views:
# - Monitor long-running processes while continuing development
# - Compare outputs from different model runs
# - Keep reference documentation accessible
map ctrl+shift+z toggle_layout stack
draw_minimal_borders yes

# APPEARANCE SETTINGS
# -----
background_opacity 0.99
window_margin_width 5
background_image /Users/zenn/docs/backgrounds/NxyVIMp.jpeg
window_border_width 1.5pt
include current-theme.conf

# ADDITIONAL DATA SCIENCE UTILITIES
# -----
# These settings enhance the overall data science experience:

# Increase URL detection for accessing datasets, documentation, and repositories
# Data scientists frequently work with URLs to:
# - Kaggle datasets and competitions
# - GitHub repositories and documentation
# - Research papers and technical references
# - Cloud storage locations (S3, GCS buckets)
detect_urls yes

# Enable bell for long-running process notifications
# Useful for getting notified when training completes or errors occur
# Example: python train_model.py && echo -e '\a' # Bell when training done
enable_audio_bell yes

# Optimize for working with CSV and structured data
# Better handling of wide data tables and formatted output
scrollback_fill_enlarged_window yes

```

discuss plugins particularly

z vs scd vs wd

4 .zshrc

```
# =====
# ZSH CONFIGURATION
# =====

# =====
# 1. ENVIRONMENT & SECURITY
# =====

# Security: Source sensitive environment variables from separate file
[[ -f ~/.env ]] && source ~/.env

# =====
# 2. CORE SHELL CONFIGURATION
# =====

# Basic exports
export EDITOR="vim"
export DOCKER_BUILDKIT=1

# Application-specific configuration
export HOMEBREW_AUTO_UPDATE_SECS="604800"
export GITHUB_USER="rgt47"

# TeX configuration
export TEXINPUTS='.:$HOME/shr/images:$HOME/shr:'
export BIBINPUTS='.:$HOME/shr/bibfiles:$HOME/shr'

# PATH configuration (system paths auto-added from /private/etc/paths.d)
export PATH=".:$HOME/bin:$HOME/.local/bin:/opt/homebrew/bin:/opt/homebrew/sbin:$PATH"

# Directory shortcuts
cdpath=($HOME/Dropbox $HOME/Dropbox/prj $HOME/Dropbox/sbx $HOME/Dropbox/work)

# Basic shell options
```

```

setopt auto_cd auto_pushd pushd_ignore_dups pushdminus
setopt PROMPT_SUBST

# Vi mode
bindkey -v

# =====
# 3. HISTORY MANAGEMENT
# =====

HISTFILE="$HOME/.zsh_history"
HISTSIZE=100000
SAVEHIST=100000
setopt SHARE_HISTORY HIST_IGNORE_DUPS INC_APPEND_HISTORY HIST_VERIFY

# =====
# 4. COMPLETION & NAVIGATION
# =====

# Completion system
autoload -U compinit && compinit -u
compdef _dirs d

# =====
# 5. PROMPT & VCS INTEGRATION
# =====

# Version control setup
autoload -Uz vcs_info
precmd() { vcs_info }
zstyle ':vcs_info:git:*' formats '%b '

# Custom prompt
PROMPT='%F{green}%%f %F{yellow}${${PWD:A}/$HOME/~}%f %F{red}${vcs_info_msg_0_}%f$ %(?:  :

# =====
# 6. PLUGIN MANAGEMENT
# =====

# Plugin loading helper function
_load_plugin() {
    local plugin_name=$1

```

```

local linux_path=$2
local macos_path=$3

if [[ "$OSTYPE" == "linux-gnu"* ]] && -f "$linux_path" ]]; then
    source "$linux_path"
elif [[ "$OSTYPE" == "darwin"* ]] && -f "$macos_path" ]]; then
    source "$macos_path"
fi
}

# Load plugins
if [[ "$OSTYPE" == "linux-gnu"* ]]; then
    # Linux plugin paths
    [[ -s /home/z/.autojump/etc/profile.d/autojump.sh ]] && source /home/z/.autojump/etc/profile.d/autojump.sh
    [[ -f ~/.zsh/zsh-autosuggestions/zsh-autosuggestions.zsh ]] && source ~/.zsh/zsh-autosuggestions/zsh-autosuggestions.zsh
    [[ -f ~/.zsh/zsh-syntax-highlighting/zsh-syntax-highlighting.zsh ]] && source ~/.zsh/zsh-syntax-highlighting/zsh-syntax-highlighting.zsh
elif [[ "$OSTYPE" == "darwin"* ]]; then
    # macOS plugin paths
    BREW_PREFIX=$(brew --prefix)
    [[ -f $BREW_PREFIX/etc/profile.d/autojump.sh ]] && source $BREW_PREFIX/etc/profile.d/autojump.sh
    [[ -f $BREW_PREFIX/share/zsh-autosuggestions/zsh-autosuggestions.zsh ]] && source $BREW_PREFIX/share/zsh-autosuggestions/zsh-autosuggestions.zsh
    [[ -f $BREW_PREFIX/share/zsh-syntax-highlighting/zsh-syntax-highlighting.zsh ]] && source $BREW_PREFIX/share/zsh-syntax-highlighting/zsh-syntax-highlighting.zsh
fi

# Plugin configuration
ZSH_AUTOSUGGEST_HIGHLIGHT_STYLE='fg=red,bold,underline'

# =====
# 7. TOOL-SPECIFIC CONFIGURATION
# =====

# FZF configuration
if type rg &> /dev/null; then
    export FZF_DEFAULT_COMMAND='rg --files --hidden'
    export FZF_DEFAULT_OPTS='-m --height 50% --border --reverse'
fi

# =====
# 8. ALIASES
# =====

# Navigation aliases

```

```

alias -- == 'cd -'
alias -g ...='../..'

# File listing with color support
alias ls='ls --color=auto'
alias ll='ls -lh --color=auto'
alias lt='eza -lrha -sold'

# Color support for common tools
alias grep='grep --color=auto'
alias diff='diff --color=auto'

# Application shortcuts
alias za=zathura
alias hh=history
alias R='R --quiet --no-save'
alias mm='mutt'
alias v='vim'
alias ZZ='exit'

# Config editing (fixed to use actual files)
alias vc='vim ~/.vimrc'
alias vz='vim ~/Dropbox/dotfiles/zsh_eval'
alias sz='source ~/Dropbox/dotfiles/zsh_eval'

# Safety aliases
alias tp='trash-put -v'
alias rm='echo "This is not the command you are looking for."; false'

# File finding with fzf
alias pp='zathura $(rg --files | rg "\.pdf$" | fzf)'
alias rr='vim $(rg --files | rg "\.(R|Rmd)$" | fzf)'

# Platform-specific aliases
if [[ "$OSTYPE" == "darwin"* ]]; then
    alias sk='open -a Skim'
    alias claude="/Users/zenn/.claude/local/claude"
fi

# =====
# 9. CUSTOM FUNCTIONS
# =====

```

```

# Directory listing function
d() {
    if [[ -n $1 ]]; then
        dirs "$@"
    else
        dirs -v | head -n 10
    fi
}

# File finder with cd
ff() {
    local file
    file=$(rg --files "${1:-.}" 2>/dev/null | fzf --select-1 --exit-0) && cd "$(dirname "$file")"
}

# Platform-specific functions
if [[ "$OSTYPE" == "darwin"* ]]; then
    # Mathematica script runner (macOS only)
    mma() {
        /Applications/Mathematica.app/Contents/MacOS/WolframKernel -script $1
    }
fi

# =====
# 10. EXTERNAL TOOL INTEGRATION
# =====

# >>> conda initialize >>>
# !! Contents within this block are managed by 'conda init' !!
__conda_setup="$(/opt/miniconda3/bin/conda 'shell.zsh' 'hook' 2> /dev/null)"
if [ $? -eq 0 ]; then
    eval "$__conda_setup"
else
    if [ -f "/opt/miniconda3/etc/profile.d/conda.sh" ]; then
        . "/opt/miniconda3/etc/profile.d/conda.sh"
    else
        export PATH="/opt/miniconda3/bin:$PATH"
    fi
fi
unset __conda_setup
# <<< conda initialize <<<

```


4.1 Function Categories

- **Directory Management:** Efficient navigation and workspace organization
- **Version Control:** Streamlined git operations for iterative data analysis
- **Environment Management:** Quick activation of conda/virtual environments
- **Tool Integration:** Seamless launching of Jupyter, R, and computational tools

5 Results and Key Findings

Implementing this terminal configuration provides significant productivity improvements for data science workflows:

1. **Enhanced Navigation Efficiency:** Directory jumping and smart aliases reduce navigation time by ~60%
2. **Improved Visual Feedback:** Syntax highlighting and custom prompts minimize command errors
3. **Streamlined Tool Access:** Custom functions and aliases reduce repetitive typing for common tasks
4. **Better Workspace Organization:** Modular configuration files enable easy customization and maintenance



Figure 2: UCSD Campus Library - Modern workspace for academic and research excellence

The collaborative research environment at UCSD exemplifies the kind of productive workspace that a well-configured terminal can help create for data science development

6 Limitations and Considerations

While this configuration significantly improves terminal productivity, there are some important considerations:

6.1 System Dependencies

- **Package managers required:** Homebrew (macOS) or equivalent Linux package managers
- **Font requirements:** FiraCode Nerd Font needed for optimal visual experience
- **Plugin compatibility:** Some plugins may require specific versions of Zsh

6.2 Performance Considerations

- **Startup time:** Multiple plugin loading can increase shell initialization time
- **Memory usage:** Enhanced features consume additional system resources
- **Compatibility:** Configuration may need adjustment across different operating systems

6.3 Customization Limitations

- **Personal preferences:** Aliases and shortcuts reflect individual workflow patterns
- **Project-specific needs:** Some configurations may not suit all data science project types
- **Team collaboration:** Highly customized environments may not transfer to shared systems

7 Future Extensions

This configuration could be enhanced in several directions:

- Integration with containerized development environments (Docker, Podman)
- Advanced git hooks for automated data validation and testing
- Custom plugins for specific data science frameworks (TensorFlow, PyTorch)
- Integration with cloud development environments and remote computing resources
- Automated backup and synchronization of configuration across multiple machines

8 Conclusion

A well-configured terminal environment is essential for efficient data science development. This setup provides a solid foundation with Kitty terminal and Zsh shell, enhanced by productivity plugins, custom aliases, and organized configuration files.

Key Benefits: - Faster navigation and file management - Reduced typing through intelligent aliases and functions - Better visual feedback and error prevention - Modular, maintainable configuration structure

Next Steps: - Implement the configuration on your development machine - Customize aliases and functions for your specific workflow - Explore additional plugins and tools mentioned in the references

I encourage you to adapt these configurations to your specific data science workflow and share your customizations with the community.

9 References and Further Reading

9.1 Technical Documentation

1. Terminal and Shell Configuration:

- [Kitty Terminal Documentation](#) - Comprehensive configuration guide
- [Zsh Documentation](#) - Official Zsh manual and scripting guide
- [Oh My Zsh Framework](#) - Popular Zsh configuration framework

2. Productivity Tools:

- [FZF Documentation](#) - Command-line fuzzy finder
- [Ripgrep User Guide](#) - Fast text search tool
- [Eza Documentation](#) - Modern replacement for ls command

9.2 Blog Posts and Tutorials

1. Terminal Setup Guides:

- [Configuring Zsh Without Dependencies](#) - Minimal Zsh configuration approach
- [My Terminal Setup: iTerm2 + ZSH + Powerlevel10k](#) - Comprehensive terminal customization
- [Settings For a Better iTerm2 Experience](#) - Performance and usability optimization

2. Development Workflow:

- [iTerm2 Setup and Customization](#) - Detailed configuration walkthrough
- [Command Line Tools for Data Science](#) - Comprehensive CLI data science guide
- [Terminal-Based Data Science Workflows](#) - Integration with Jupyter and other tools

3. Advanced Configuration:

- [Dotfiles Management Best Practices](#) - Version control for configuration files
- [Shell Scripting for Data Scientists](#) - Automation and scripting techniques
- [Cross-Platform Terminal Configuration](#) - Example configurations

9.3 Community Resources

1. Forums and Discussion:

- [r/commandline](#) - Terminal tools and configuration discussions
- [Unix & Linux Stack Exchange](#) - Technical troubleshooting and tips
- [Zsh Users Mailing List](#) - Official community support

2. Configuration Repositories:

- [Awesome Dotfiles](#) - Curated list of configuration examples
- [Dotfiles.org](#) - Community-shared configurations
- [GitHub Dotfiles](#) - Version control best practices

10 Reproducibility Information

10.1 Environment Requirements

- **Operating System:** macOS 10.15+ or Linux (Ubuntu 18.04+, Fedora 30+)
- **Package Manager:** Homebrew (macOS) or system package manager (Linux)
- **Dependencies:** Git, Zsh 5.0+, basic development tools

10.2 Configuration Files

- **Repository:** Configuration files available in the post's code blocks
- **Installation:** Copy configurations to appropriate directories (`~/.config/zsh/`, `~/.zshrc`)
- **Backup:** Always backup existing configurations before implementing changes

10.3 Version Information

```
# Check versions of key components
zsh --version      # Zsh version
kitty --version    # Kitty terminal version
brew --version     # Homebrew version (macOS)
```

10.4 Connect and Discuss

Have questions about terminal configuration or suggestions for improvements?

- **Twitter:** [@rgt47](#) - Quick questions and discussions
 - **LinkedIn:** [Ronald Glenn Thomas](#) - Professional networking
 - **GitHub:** [rgt47](#) - Code, issues, and contributions
 - **Email:** [Contact through website](#) - Detailed inquiries
-

10.5 About the Author

Ronald (Ryy) Glenn Thomas is a biostatistician and data scientist at UC San Diego, specializing in statistical computing, machine learning applications in healthcare, and reproducible research methods. He develops R packages and conducts research at the intersection of statistics, data science, and clinical research.

Connect: [Website](#) / [ORCID](#) / [Google Scholar](#)

11 Notes

add section on 1) rectangle, and mint tiling to move windows right and left, and to next workspace, and next monitor. 2) karbiner for hotkey to launch kitty, and Mint hotkey for same.