* Naked subset
  + There are *n<=5* cells in the same R/C/Q. Each of the cells has some combination of the same *n* values. Then, no other cell in the R/C/Q cannot be any of those n values.
* Hidden subset
  + There are *n<=4* cells in the same R/C/Q. If these *n* cells are the **only** cells in the R/C/Q to contain *n* particular possible values, then they for sure contain those values and all other candidates can be removed.
  + I.e., a value (n, m) appears only twice, or a value (n, m, l) appears only 3 times.
* Pointing Pair Variation 1: Reducing row or column candidates
  + If *n<=3* cells in the same quadrant are in a row/column and share a candidate that is not a candidate elsewhere in the quadrant, then that candidate can be removed from all cells in the row/column outside the quadrant.
* Pointing pair variation 2: Reducing box candidates:
  + If *n<=3* cells in the same quadrant are in a row/column and share a candidate that is not a candidate elsewhere in the row/column, then that candidate can be removed from all cells in the quadrant.