Given a linear system of hypersurfaces in projective space (for example), there are various ways of imposing geometric constraints on it, and in general for each such constraint there is an expected number of conditions imposed on the dimension of the linear system. It is interesting to try to understand what kind of constraints, and what kind of geometric properties of the linear system, can result in the imposition of fewer than the expected number of conditions. This leads to the notion of unexpected hypersurfaces. I’ll talk about some recent results in this direction.