In TypeScript there are several ways to declare a property with undefined value: adding | undefined in the property type or using optional property syntax (? after its name). Use | undefined syntax when you want to be explicit that an object has that property, in that case TypeScript compiler will not allow omitting it:

```
interface Person {
  name: string;
  address: string | undefined;
}

let John = { name: "John" }; // will not compile

let John = { name: "John", address: undefined }; // will compile, we want to be explicit when person does not have home
```

Use optional property syntax for properties holding some additional information.

```
interface Person {
  name: string;
  pet?: string;
}

let John = { name: "John" }; // will compile

let John = { name: "John", pet: undefined }; // will compile, there is no pet like for the object on previous line

let John = { name: "John", pet: "Benji" }; // will compile
```

Using | undefined for optional property is redundant, it can be omitted without change to the actual type. Still if you want to force the property in the object consider using only | undefined without ?.

Noncompliant Code Example

Compliant Solution

```
interface Person {
  name: string;
```

```
address: string | undefined;
pet?: Animal;
}
```

When defining a type in TypeScript, we can specify that a property is optional with a question mark after the name:

Or we can specify that a property may be undefined:

These two interfaces seem nearly identical. In either case, accessing the property foo may return the value undefined. They are subtly different, though, as evidenced by the fact that TypeScript won't actually allow us to assign InterfaceWithOptional to InterfaceWithUndefined:

TypeScript reports:

Type 'InterfaceWithOptional' is not assignable to type 'InterfaceWithUndefined'.

Property 'foo' is optional in type 'InterfaceWithOptional' but required in type 'InterfaceWithUndefined'.ts(2322)