In CSS, text wrapping is primarily controlled by four properties that specify how text should flow within its container, especially when it reaches the end of a line.1

**white-space**

The **white-space** property is the most direct way to control text wrapping. It determines how whitespace and line breaks are handled within an element.2

* normal: This is the default value. It collapses multiple spaces into a single space and wraps text automatically to fit the container.3
* nowrap: This prevents the text from wrapping, forcing all content onto a single line.4 If the text is longer than the container's width, it will overflow horizontally.
* pre-wrap: This value preserves all whitespace from the source code and allows text to wrap normally when needed.5 It is useful for displaying pre-formatted text while still respecting the container's width.6

**overflow-wrap (or word-wrap)**

The **overflow-wrap** property (historically known as word-wrap) acts as a "last resort" to prevent a single, long word from overflowing its container.7 It only takes effect when white-space is set to a value that allows wrapping.

* normal: This is the default. It only breaks a word at a natural break point, like a space or a hyphen. A single long word will overflow the container.
* break-word: This value forces a long word to break to prevent it from overflowing the container.8 It will break the word at any point, even in the middle of a syllable, to fit the content inside.9

**word-break**

The **word-break** property specifies the exact rules for line breaks.10 Unlike overflow-wrap, it's a more aggressive and proactive method for breaking words to fit content.

* normal: This is the default behavior, using standard word-breaking rules.11
* break-all: This value allows a line to break between any two characters to fit the text within the container.12 This is useful for languages like Chinese or Japanese that do not use spaces between words but can result in awkward-looking text in languages with spaces.
* keep-all: This prevents line breaks within words for Chinese, Japanese, and Korean (CJK) text.13 For all other languages, it behaves the same as normal.

**hyphens**

The **hyphens** property controls whether hyphenation is allowed to break words at the end of a line.14 This property can improve the visual appearance of text by reducing jagged right-hand edges.

* none: Prevents hyphenation.15
* manual: Only allows hyphenation at points specified by the author using a hyphen character (-) or a soft hyphen entity (&shy;).16
* auto: Allows the browser to automatically insert hyphens at appropriate points to optimize text flow.17