

```
UPDATE location SET lat=45.750 where vehicle_id = '06TOY12' and
date='2014-01-01' and time='2014-01-01 09:50:00.000000+0000' ;
```

```
[cqlsh:user_transaction> UPDATE location SET lat=45.750 where vehicle_id = '06TOY
12' and date='2014-01-01' and time='2014-01-01 09:50:00.000000+0000' ;
[cqlsh:user_transaction> select * from location;
```

vehicle_id	date	time	lat	long
06TOY12	2014-01-01	2014-01-01 09:50:00.000000+0000	45.75	-67.251
34BA2013	2016-01-01	2017-01-01 09:50:00.000000+0000	42.749	-62.251
06BA2013	2015-01-01	2015-01-01 09:50:00.000000+0000	45.749	-66.251

(3 rows)

cqlsh:user_transaction> █

Official doc

Periodically, the rows stored in memory are streamed to disk into structures called SSTables. At certain intervals, Cassandra [compacts](#) smaller SSTables into larger SSTables. If Cassandra encounters two or more versions of the same row during this process, Cassandra only writes the most recent version to the new SStable. After compaction, Cassandra drops the original SSTables, deleting the outdated rows.

