

**Valores posibles para convertir fechas en diferentes formatos con la función
CONVERT**

SIN SIGLO	CON SIGLO	Standard	Input/Output (3)
-	0 or 100(1,2)	Default for datetime and smalldatetime	mon dd yyyy hh:miAM (or PM)
1	101	U.S.	1 = mm/dd/yy 101 = mm/dd/yyyy
2	102	ANSI	2 = yy.mm.dd 102 = yyyy.mm.dd
3	103	British/French	3 = dd/mm/yy 103 = dd/mm/yyyy
4	104	German	4 = dd.mm.yy 104 = dd.mm.yyyy
5	105	Italian	5 = dd-mm-yy 105 = dd-mm-yyyy
6	106 (1)	-	6 = dd mon yy 106 = dd mon yyyy
7	107 (1)	-	7 = Mon dd, yy 107 = Mon dd, yyyy
8	108	-	hh:mi:ss
-	9 or 109(1,2)	Default + milliseconds	mon dd yyyy hh:mi:ss:mmmAM (or PM)
10	110	USA	10 = mm-dd-yy 110 = mm-dd-yyyy
11	111	JAPAN	11 = yy/mm/dd 111 = yyyy/mm/dd
12	112	ISO	12 = yymmdd 112 = yyyyymmdd
-	13 or 113 (1,2)	Europe default + milliseconds	dd mon yyyy hh:mi:ss:mmm(24h)
14	114	-	hh:mi:ss:mmm(24h)
-	20 or 120 (2)	ODBC canonical	yyyy-mm-dd hh:mi:ss(24h)
-	21 or 121 (2)	ODBC canonical (with milliseconds) default for time, date, datetime2, and datetimeoffset	yyyy-mm-dd hh:mi:ss:mmm(24h)

-	126 (4)	ISO8601	<p>yyyy-mm-ddThh:mi:ss.mmm (no spaces)</p> <p>Note: For a milliseconds (mmm) value of 0, the millisecond decimal fraction value will not display. For example, the value '2012-11-07T18:26:20.000 displays as '2012-11-07T18:26:20'.</p>
-	127(6, 7)	ISO8601 with time zone Z.	<p>yyyy-mm-ddThh:mi:ss.mmmZ (no spaces)</p> <p>Note: For a milliseconds (mmm) value of 0, the millisecond decimal value will not display. For example, the value '2012-11-07T18:26:20.000 will display as '2012-11-07T18:26:20'.</p>
-	130 (1,2)	Hijri (5)	<p>dd mon yyyy hh:mi:ss:mmmAM</p> <p>In this style, mon represents a multi-token Hijri unicode representation of the full month name. This value does not render correctly on a default US installation of SSMS.</p>
-	131 (2)	Hijri (5)	<p>dd/mm/yyyy hh:mi:ss:mmmAM</p>