

	<b>Conformance with SQL standards</b>	<b>Object-relational extensions</b>	<b>Subqueries in SQL query</b>	<b>Primary and Unique keys</b>	<b>Foreign key</b>	<b>Views</b>	<b>Autoincrement (counter) columns</b>	<b>Partial rollback of transaction</b>	<b>Languages for writing stored procedures</b>	<b>Triggers</b>	<b>Incremental and on-line backups</b>
<b>MySQL</b>	Entry-level SQL-92	No	Yes, starting from 4.1 release.	Yes.	Yes for InnoDB table types where a relational or multi-table delete can be performed. For MyISAM table type FOREIGN KEY clause is allowed for compatibility only and has no effect on database operation	Yes. In version > 5.	Yes. There can be only one autoincrement column in a table, which must be indexed.	Starting from 4.0.14, InnoDB supports SAVEPOINT and ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT.	Yes as of version 5. Previously a UDF (written in C or C++) was used to extend MySQL with a new function that works like native MySQL functions.	Rudimentary support for triggers is included as of version 5.0.2.	InnoDB on-line backup, also supports incremental backups.
<b>Oracle</b>	Conformance with SQL'89, subset of SQL'92 types plus specific types.  Some SQL'92 types are mapped into Oracle types. No boolean type nor equivalent.	Yes	Uncorrelated and correlated subqueries allowed up to 255 levels.	Yes.	Yes. ON DELETE CASCADE.	Yes.	No.	Rollback to savepoint. There is also a possibility to start a new, independent transaction from current transaction.	PL/SQL and Java.	In PL/SQL. Possibility of writing triggers reacting on the events: BEFORE/AFTER DELETE/UPDATE/INSERT. INSTEAD OF triggers can be used for updating data through views.	Yes.
<b>PostgreSQL</b>	Extended subset of the SQL92/99 and SQL3 languages.  SQL'92 data types syntax are mapped directly into native PostgreSQL types.	Table structure can be inherited.	Sql compliance with Oracle.	Yes.	Yes. ON DELETE CASCADE and ON UPDATE CASCADE supported.	Yes.	Yes. SERIAL data type.	Starting from 8.0.1 supports ROLLBACK, ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT.	PL/PGSQL, PL/TCL, PL/Perl, SQL, C, possibility of creating new language - CREATE LANGUAGE.	Declarative rules - extension to SQL. You can specify SELECT, INSERT, DELETE or UPDATE as a rule event. INSTEAD OF rules can be used for updating data through views. Procedural triggers in PL/PGSQL, PL/TCL, PL/Perl, C. CREATE CONSTRAINT TRIGGER creates a trigger to support a constraint. You can specify BEFORE or AFTER on INSERT, DELETE or UPDATE as a trigger event.	Yes.

	Portability of data and code	Known VLDB implementations  (Very Large DataBases means multiple gigabytes or single terabyte)	Maximum number of rows and columns in a table	Maximum number of tables and indexes	Application support	License type	Technical support				
<b>MySQL</b>	Copy mysql files (.frm, .MYI, .MYD) between platforms with different architecture but using the same floatingpoint format. Data and index files in ISAM databases are independent of hardware architecture and in some cases of systems. "mysqldump" program.	Handles large databases.	Maximum number of columns in one table - 3398; size of a table row - 65534 (BLOB and TEXT not included).	Number of tables - not limited, up to 32 indexes per table with 256 bytes maximum key length.	C/C++, Java, Perl, Python, PHP, Ruby	GPL (Gnu General Public License) or Commercial.	Mailing lists and Website. Also technical support services by phone available (paid).				
<b>Oracle</b>	Data and code can be ported between platforms without any changes using export/import utilities.	Terabyte databases exist.	Maximum number of columns in one table - 1000. Up to 32 columns in index key.	Unlimited.	Many. e.g. Oracle OCI - low level access to DBMS; Perl, Python.	Negotiated with Oracle on a site by site basis.	Technical support services available on several levels. Quality of these services is quite high.				
<b>PostgreSQL</b>	Yes.	60GB databases exist.	Rows - unlimited, columns - 1600; size of a table row - 1.6TB.	Unlimited.	C/C++, JAVA/JDBC, PHP, Perl, Ruby, TCK/TK, Python, Object Pascal and internal procedural languages like PL/pgSQL comparable to oracle PL/SQL.	BSD (Berkeley Software Distribution) open source.	Mailing lists and Website. Commercial support becoming available from several smaller dedicated PostgreSQL companies (Command Prompt, PGSQL Inc.) and available in some geographic areas from major companies like Fujitsu, SRA, and Pervasive.				

I have made that table I found interesting for everyone to know what's open source offering these days on databases world. There's also another one called MaxDB, I ever messed around with it and had never heard no one talking about MaxDB but it is certified to work with well known SAP products, I guess this says a lot about it (check its features on <http://www.mysql.com/products/maxdb/features.html>).

Looking to the results of my little research around Google, PostgreSQL turns out to be a really good database with lots of features, also it is known around the educational sector because its developers have created many of the **must-have** features of today's databases. Its license makes it ready for any use, BSD license just want a little mention on the new product's license even for commercial ones (just remember to make donations, developers need caffeine!).

MySQL is coming really powerful but has many features still recently imported to the main product like triggers and others, I am not saying it is not worth it, I am using it right now on my blog and it's well know in open source world by its ease of use, so I am sure it could fit on many professional projects as well. It is licensed under GPL for non-commercial purposes, for commercial ones a little license must to be paid (IIRC 250€ standard, 500€ Pro which includes InnoDB).

So my final recommendation is to take these two databases, specially PostgreSQL, in serious considerations because it could offer a lot at very low costs. Also if support is needed there are many well known companies around the world like is said in the table willing to help you in exchange of your money like many others, with many platforms supported.