PostgreSQL

Object-relational database management system that is the link between relational databases such as MySQL and object databases.

Multi-version concurrency control (MVCC) - it allows different readers and editors to use and manage the database at the same time, making the workflow more efficient.

ACID compliance - data tampering and preserves the security of data at the transactional level.

Good for large databases - PostgreSQL can manage thousands of terabytes and happily process more than 100k queries per second.

Good for complex queries - for example, complicated writes with concurrent data usage that also needs to be validated, PostgreSQL is a very good choice.

NoSQL and a variety of other data types are supported - PostgreSQL is a particularly popular choice for using NoSQL features, but other data types such as XML, JSON or hstore are also supported by PostgreSQL.

MySQL

Supports a wide range of storage engines - this makes MySQL particularly flexible as many different table types can be chosen from

Cloud-ready database management system - Cloud platforms offer MySQL features that even take care of database installation and maintenance.

Multi-version concurrency control (MVCC) and ACID compliance are available using MySQL's InnoDB engine, which is currently MySQL's standard engine.

Enables high scalability, combined with the high flexibility due to the many storage engines supported, the scalability is quite high.

Speed and reliability - MySQL is designed for speed and reliability, so certain SQL features have been kept out of the technology to keep MySQL lightweight.

Easy to use - unlike other database management systems, it is considered to be particularly easy to use and set up. As a result, many hosting providers offer MySQL as their default database system.

MySQL server optimisations - a variety of options for optimising the server are possible, as certain variables can be adjusted. NoSQL is also supported since MySQL 8.0