```
| Example for graphical.target:                |
|  graphical.target                            |
|        ├─ multi-user.target                  |
|        |      ├─ network.target              |
|        |      ├─ sshd.service                |
|        |      └─ cron.service                |
|        └─ display-manager.service            |
+----------------------------------------------+
             |
             v
START SERVICES / UNITS
+----------------------------------------------+
| systemd starts units in dependency order     |
| - Parallel start where possible              |
| - For each unit:                             |
|     systemd → fork()/execve() → Kernel creates process |
|     Kernel allocates memory, CPU, I/O        |
|     systemd monitors process, logs output    |
|     Cgroups enforce resource limits          |
+----------------------------------------------+
             |
             v
BOOT COMPLETE - SYSTEM READY
+----------------------------------------------+
| User can login / GUI appears                 |
| All services according to target are running |
| systemd continues to manage services         |
+----------------------------------------------+
```

Key Points in This Diagram

1. **Kernel vs systemd roles**
   - **Kernel:** Resource manager, process creator, hardware interface.
   - **systemd:** Orchestrates services, manages dependencies, monitors processes.
2. **Targets vs Units**
   - **Target:** Defines system state (like old runlevels).
   - **Units:** Actual services, sockets, mounts, timers that get started.
3. **Dependency graph**
   - systemd starts units in **dependency order**, not sequentially by a fixed number.
   - Parallel startup = faster boot.