questions. Moreover, Appendix D covers the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as it applies to different chapters in the textbook. This allows the instructor to integrate the coverage of IFRS with U.S. GAAP throughout the course. In addition, each chapter also has IFRS boxes (e.g., on page 558). IFRS coverage is a critical feature, especially if students in the introductory accounting course are nonaccounting majors and may not have an exposure to IFRS in another course. The textbook website is also innovative in using technology.

When selecting a textbook to use in an introductory financial accounting course, this textbook is highly recommended, especially for an instructor who has never taught such a course before. This is because this textbook is clearly written and concepts are demonstrated by graphics and tables. Readability, innovative technology, and IFRS coverage make this textbook an excellent alternative for use in an introductory accounting course.

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LESLIE TURNER AND ANDREA WEICKGENANNT, *Accounting Information Systems*: *Controls and Processes*, First Edition (Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons, 2009, pp. xvi, 648).

Accounting Information Systems courses present a perennial challenge to the accounting instructors. The depth and breadth of the material and the differing backgrounds of the instructors have spanned a variety of textbooks. This book is a welcome addition to the existing array of texts. The stated aim of *Accounting Information Systems: Controls and Processes* is to present complex technical knowledge in accessible terms. The coverage in the book is comprehensive and the book is divided into four parts.

The first part, Chapters 1 and 2, provides an overview and explains nuts and bolts of AIS such as types of documents, flowcharts, and ethical issues. The second part, Chapters 3 to 7, primarily deals with internal controls. This part also provides coverage of COBIT and AICPA Trust Services Principles. The standard topics of internal controls in IT systems, auditing of IT controls, and Sarbanes-Oxley are also presented. The topic of IT governance provides coverage of Systems Development Life Cycle. The third part, Chapters 8 to 12, takes a business process approach to explain AIS and uses COSO framework to explain internal controls. The final part, Chapters 13 through 15, elaborates on databases, E-Business, and ERP systems.

The authors explain the AIS concepts and technical jargon in simple words, making the book an easy read—a major accomplishment. The AIS instructors will find most of their favorite topics covered in the book. The modular nature of the book makes it possible to cover chapters in different sequences. For example, some instructors prefer covering business processes and databases before IT controls and audit of IT controls. The authors provide a continuing case that helps tie different topics together and also allows the students hands-on activities. The book is also supplemented with real-life vignettes and screen shots of Microsoft Dynamics GP and Microsoft Access to capture student interest. There are interesting problems and cases at the end of each chapter. This material is essential for student learning since AIS is relatively abstract. The book also comes with all the standard ancillaries such as solutions manual, test bank, and PowerPoint presentations, among other things.

The book certainly merits attention for one or two semester-based AIS courses. However, if the course is taught over one semester, which is generally the case, then the instructor needs to have a good idea about the topics to be covered and sequence of the topics.

An instructor who is teaching AIS for the first time may benefit by studying other texts and then developing a preferred sequence of the topics. Additionally, the potential adopters should be aware that the coverage of XBRL is not an in-depth coverage. This may be a problem for the instructors who plan to emphasize XBRL. However, most of the AIS texts do not and cannot discuss XBRL too deeply because of space issues.

In summary, this book certainly achieves its stated aim of providing comprehensive coverage that is accessible to the students. The book is mostly self-contained and the instructors need not find material to supplement the text, except in some cases such as XBRL. The technology-centric approach of the book will prepare students to face increasingly integrated and automated business processes. This book should be given a serious look by new and experienced instructors.

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RAMJI BALAKRISHNAN, K. SIVARAMAKRISHNAN, AND GEOFFREY B. SPRINKLE, *Managerial Accounting*, First Edition (Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley and Sons, 2009, pp. xxx, 674).

The principal emphasis of the book is on analyzing accounting information for decision making consistent with the general move to change the curriculum from technical-accounting perspective to business-oriented perspective. The appropriate audience of the book should be the students having fundamental financial and managerial accounting knowledge with limited exposure in business. So the book is suitable both for students taking second-level undergraduate managerial accounting or cost management courses and M.B.A. students. The key task performed in this book is to explain various kinds of decisions needed to operate a successful business and how managers use various cost information in making both short- and long-term decisions.

The book is divided into four modules comprising 16 chapters. With an emphasis on decision making, the first module, which includes three chapters, illustrates four-step framework for decision making, distinguishing how individuals make decisions from how organizations make decisions. Two important classes of organizational decisions are introduced at this point—planning and control decisions. Next, the discussion focuses on two principles, controllability and relevance, that help accomplish the two tasks. The introductory module is concluded with a chapter on cost terminology and an overview of cost flows for both merchandising and manufacturing organizations and how accounting systems record the flow of costs.

The second module consists of five chapters having a focus on short-term planning and control. It starts with the discussion on cost estimation process and techniques for estimating fixed and variable costs, followed by a detailed coverage of CVP analysis and its role in overall profit planning. The next chapter discusses relevant and incremental cost analyses and their role in various unique short-term decision scenarios. The last two chapters of this module cover materials on operating budgets, master and cash budgets, and budgetary control and variance analysis. The authors emphasize the tension between planning and control roles for the budgets in the discussion of both mechanics of budgeting and the budgeting process. In the variance analysis, besides variance calculations, the focus is on short-term control decisions with an analysis of deviations from standard. A separate section on ''General Rules for Analyzing Variances'' is definitely a value addition.

The third module covers Chapters 9 through 13 and deals with planning and control over long-term horizons, estimating long-term costs of decision options. The uniqueness of