20 One-Liners to Remember

Quick-fire facts for last-minute revision.

1. **IIBF's Certificate Course in Digital Banking exam has 120 multiple choice questions.**
   The exam paper is built entirely from MCQs, which rewards familiarity with option patterns gained through practice papers.

2. **The Digital Banking exam carries a maximum of 100 marks.**
   Each of the 120 questions is weighted so the total score sums to 100 marks.

3. **Candidates need 50 marks, that is 50 percent, to qualify in the Digital Banking exam.**
   Scoring half the total marks is generally the passing benchmark for IIBF certificate exams.

4. **The IIBF Digital Banking exam duration is 2 hours.**
   With 120 questions in 120 minutes, candidates should budget roughly one minute per question.

5. **The IIBF Digital Banking certificate exam is conducted in online mode.**
   Candidates attempt the test on a computer rather than a paper answer sheet.

6 **The medium of the IIBF Digital Banking exam is English.**

All questions and options are presented to candidates in English.

7 **There is no negative marking in the IIBF Digital Banking exam.**

Since wrong answers do not deduct marks, candidates should attempt every question.

8 **Both members and non-members of IIBF can register for the Digital Banking certificate course.**

The certification is open to serving bankers, fintech professionals and fresh aspirants alike.

9 **RuPay is an indigenous domestic card scheme introduced by NPCI.**

RuPay debit cards work for cash withdrawal at ATMs and cashless payment at POS terminals across India.

10 **A chargeback happens when a cardholder disputes a charge appearing on their billing statement.**

The cardholder contacts the card issuer to reverse a transaction they did not authorise or recognise.

11 **PCI-DSS is a security standard for protecting payment card data.**

Its requirements include maintaining firewalls, restricting data access and regularly testing security systems.

12 **Magnetic stripe cards store transaction credentials by modifying magnetism of iron-based particles on a band.**

This magnetic band on the card encodes the cardholder and account information read by POS terminals.

13 **An open system prepaid instrument can be used for purchases and fund transfer at any card-accepting POS.**

Unlike closed or semi-closed instruments, open system cards are usable across multiple merchants and for cash-out.

14 **A closed-system prepaid instrument, such as an Amazon gift card, can be used only with the issuer.**

Closed-system instruments cannot be used for purchases from other merchants or for cash withdrawal.

15 **Zitmo Trojan is malware designed to intercept TAN codes sent by banks in text messages.**

It targets the one-time codes banks send via SMS to authenticate transactions.

16 **End-user risk in mobile banking covers lost devices, weak passwords and insecure Wi-Fi use.**

These everyday user habits create vulnerabilities separate from app or network infrastructure risks.

17 **Blockchain technology enables secure sharing of account and payment data among known or unknown parties.**
Its distributed ledger design lets multiple participants verify transactions without a central authority.

18 **High-yield topics for the Digital Banking exam include cards, UPI, prepaid instruments and cyber-security.**
These areas recur often in past papers, so focused revision here improves scoring efficiency.

19 **Terminal management in BC middleware checks and upgrades systems that route transactions from a BC agent.**
It is one of several middleware functions supporting business correspondent banking transactions.

20 **A structured multi-week study plan can move a Digital Banking candidate from basics to exam-ready revision.**
Progressing from foundational concepts to high-yield topics to timed mock tests builds both accuracy and speed.