20 One-Liners to Remember

Quick-fire facts for last-minute revision.

1. **The IIBF Certificate Course on Digital Banking is open to both members and non-members of IIBF.**
   This openness makes it accessible to frontline staff and aspirants without an IIBF membership.

2. **The IIBF Digital Banking exam has 120 MCQs for a total of 100 marks.**
   Each question carries roughly equal weight toward the 100-mark total.

3. **Candidates need 50 out of 100 marks to qualify in the Digital Banking exam.**
   This is the minimum passing threshold set for the certification.

4. **The Digital Banking exam is 2 hours long, conducted online, in English, with no negative marking.**
   Knowing the exact exam format helps candidates manage time and attempt every question.

5. **Edward Bellamy's 1890 novel 'Looking Backward' is credited with an early fictional mention of a 'credit card'.**
   The book referenced the term repeatedly, imagining the concept decades before real cards existed.

6 **Charga-Plates, the first store cards, appeared in the US in 1928.**

These metal plates were store-specific and required manual merchant record-keeping.

7 **In 1946, the National Bank of Brooklyn issued a bank charge card through its 'Charge-It' program.**

This program became an early blueprint for how banks settle card transactions with merchants.

8 **Diners Club introduced the Diners Charge Card in 1950, usable across multiple stores.**

It was the first card letting customers shop at several different stores with one card.

9 **Bank of America issued the BankAmericard credit card in 1958, later renamed Visa in 1976.**

The rename came as Bank of America partnered with other banks to scale the card network.

10 **MasterCard was born in 1979, formerly known as the Interbank Card Association and Master Charge.**

This rebrand established MasterCard as a global card network alongside Visa.

11 **Central Bank of India launched India's first bank credit card in 1980.**

Andhra Bank also issued a Visa-branded card in India the same year.

12 **Vijaya Bank introduced MasterCard in India in 1988, allowing cash withdrawal from branches.**
Eligibility for this card was based purely on the customer's income.

13 **Indian banks began issuing debit cards in the early 1990s, enabling ATM cash withdrawals anytime.**
This period marked the rapid spread of ATMs alongside debit card issuance.

14 **RuPay was launched in 2012 by the National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI) as an indigenous card brand.**
RuPay was built to offer debit, credit and prepaid cards under a homegrown Indian network.

15 **From 2018 onwards, RuPay gained strong traction in tier-2 and tier-3 cities.**
RuPay's penetration in these cities has outpaced Visa and MasterCard in certain segments.

16 **A Debit Card is linked directly to a bank account, with money deducted in real time.**
This distinguishes it from a credit card, where repayment happens later.

17 **A Credit Card lets the customer spend on credit and repay the issuer later.**
Credit cards are generally issued by banks and select approved non-bank entities.

18 **A Prepaid Card carries stored value loaded in advance by the cardholder.**

Prepaid cards can be issued by both banks and non-banks against an advance payment.

19 **An Electronic Card is a digital-first card variant used for electronic transactions.**

It represents the digital-only category among the four broad card types tested in the syllabus.

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

Since wrong answers do not cost marks, candidates should attempt all 120 questions.