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NO.
DATE

CAS-05-GEP

Data	Frequency	Percent
Blue	2	18.18 %
Violet	3	27.27 %
Red	2	18.18 %
Orange	2	18.18 %
Yellow	2	18.18
	11	99.99 % or 1

1) Categorical, because when we open the bag, the nips can be sort out according to its color.

* Count the number of blue nips then divide it into the total number of nips in the bag.

* 0%, it can be realistic because it might occur to some cases that there is no blue nips in the bag.

* By creating probability distribution, we can record the data on what we have

3) As we open the bag of nips, we can say that the frequency of the data is well distributed because of the data, almost got the same frequency in each category

* without replacement, because the data set is as is.

* If we already recorded the data, we can say that we can eat all the nips because we already have the data that we need from it.

4. It was probably measured by net weight because in other instances, the number of nips is not the same to the other bag of the nips.

* No, although the manufacturing process can sort the nips by weight. I think it was fare randomness as long as they meet the standard net weight per bag.

* I think it was sort out by weight to control every net weight of every bag.

* I think every nips color have the same percentage in the factory. It just the weight of every nipsis that why it affects the nipsis selection in every bag.

5. It should be based on the most color occured on the first bag of nips regardless of its weight. In our case, it's violet nips.

* It should be based on the least colors occured on the first bag of nips. regaraless of its weight. In our case, it is blue, red, orange, & Yellow.