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(a) No, because we would be working with the true population, aka a census.

(b) Yes, you need to test to make sure that we didn't just get a proportion that large by chance alone.

(c) Yes, you need to test to make sure that we didn't just pick a sample with equal proportion by chance alone.

Yes. The p-value is greater than the 5% cutoff, so we can reject the null hypothesis. The null hypothesis was that Clinton attracts small donors at the same rate as Sanders. Rejecting the null, we can conclude that they attract small donors at different rates.

Because the California primary was one of the last primaries, the outcome of the election is already mostly fixed. This may have changed the behavior of small donors, who may choose to donate based on whether or not they feel that their preffered candidate 'needs their help'