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(a) No. You would already have the population value and running a hypothesis test to see whether that value was different from some expected value because of a sampling error would be silly since no sampling occured it is either different or it isn't.

(b) Yes because the point of a hypothesis test is to determine how likely a certain outcome is which can and should be done regardless of what the sample statistic is.

(c) Yes because the point of a hypothesis test is to determine how likely a certain outcome is which can and should be done regardless of what the sample statistic is.

We conclude that we cannot reject the null hypothesis using a cutoff of 5%. We cannot accept the alternative hypothesis that the ratio of small donors to large donors is different between Bernie and Hillary. It should be noted that this information is not enough to allow us to accept the null hypothesis.

Since California is a later primary, it has very little effect on the overall primary and is usually not a big focus of fundraising. Because of this California may not have the same stats as other states. My guess is particularly that small donors, who may be more fired up when the election is hot may not donate in California. It is hard for me to make any inference as to how any of this would affect this specific statistic but my guess is it may be different in other states.