Random knots are created by using Maple as follows: For every positive integer $n$, we select $n$ ordered random points in the unit cube, and connect them successively by straight line segments such that the last random point is connected with the first one. Then the determinant is computed for these random knots, that is also used to find which random knots are Fox $p$-colorable. In this talk we will discuss the distribution of determinant and $p$-colorable random knots for different selections of $n$, between 6 and 60. This is a joint project with Y. Diao and M. Saito. (Received September 25, 2006)