Basic calculator:-

```
def add(a, b):
    answer = a + b
    print(str(a) + " + " + str( b) + " = " + str(answer) + "\n")
def sub(a, b):
    answer = a - b
    print(str(a) + " - " + str(b ) + " = " + str(answer) + "\n")
def mul(a, b):
    answer = a*b
    print(str(a) + " * " + str(b) + " = " + str(answer) + "\n")
def div(a, b):
    answer = a / b
    print(str(a) + " / " + str(b) + " = " + str(answer) + "\n")
```

The provided Python code defines four functions: add, sub, mul, and div, each of which performs a basic mathematical operation and prints the result with a formatted string. Here's the explanation of each function:

1. add(a, b):
    - This function takes two arguments, a and b, representing numbers to be added together.
    - It calculates the sum of a and b and stores it in the answer variable.
    - It then prints a string that represents the addition operation and the result:
        - For example, if a is 3 and b is 4, it would print "3 + 4 = 7" followed by a newline character ("\n").
2. sub(a, b):
    - Similar to the add function, this function takes two arguments, a and b, representing numbers to be subtracted.
    - It calculates the difference between a and b and stores it in the answer variable.
    - It then prints a string that represents the subtraction operation and the result.
3. mul(a, b):
    - This function takes two arguments, a and b, representing numbers to be multiplied.
    - It calculates the product of a and b and stores it in the answer variable.
    - It then prints a string that represents the multiplication operation and the result.
4. div(a, b):
    - This function takes two arguments, a and b, representing numbers to be divided.
    - It calculates the division of a by b and stores it in the answer variable.
    - It then prints a string that represents the division operation and the result.

This Python code appears to implement a simple command-line calculator that allows the user to perform basic arithmetic operations (addition, subtraction, multiplication, division) on two numbers.

Here's a step-by-step explanation of the code:-

1) The code is enclosed in an infinite while True: loop, meaning it will keep running until explicitly terminated.-

2) Inside the loop, the program displays a menu of options to the user:-

```
while True:
  print("A. Addition")
  print("B. Subtraction")
  print("C. Multiplication")
  print("D. Division")
  print("E. Exit")
```

3) The user is prompted to input their choice:-

```
    choice = input("input your choice: ")
```

```
    if choice == "a" or choice == "A":
        print("Addition")
        a = int(input("input first number: "))
        b = int(input("input second number: "))
        add(a, b)
    elif choice == "b" or choice == "B":
        print("Subtraction")
        a = int(input("input first number:"))
        b = int(input("input second number: "))
        sub(a, b)
    elif choice == "c" or choice == "C":
        print("Multiplication")
        a = int(input("input first number:"))
        b = int(input("input second number: "))
        mul(a, b)
    elif choice == "d" or choice == "D":
        print("Division" )
        a = int(input("input first number:"))
```

```
        b = int(input("input second number: "))
        div(a, b)
    elif choice == "e" or choice == "E":
        print("program ended")
        quit()
```

- The program then checks the user's choice using a series of `if` and `elif` statements.
- The user's input is case-insensitive (both upper and lower case letters are accepted).

- If the user selects option "A" or "a," it prompts the user to enter two numbers, performs addition using the `add` function, and displays the result.

- If the user selects option "B" or "b," it prompts the user to enter two numbers, performs subtraction using the `sub-function`, and displays the result.

- If the user selects option "C" or "c," it prompts the user to enter two numbers, performs multiplication using the `mul` function, and displays the result.

- If the user selects option "D" or "d," it prompts the user to enter two numbers, performs division using the `div` function, and displays the result.

- If the user selects option "E" or "e," it prints "program ended" and quits the program using the `quit()` function, effectively terminating the infinite loop and ending the program.

- If the user enters an invalid choice, the program does nothing, and the menu is displayed again, prompting the user for a valid choice.