Maxwell's Equation -

It is collection of 4 eqn viz Gauss law for electrostatic, magnetostatic, Faraday's law & Ampere's Circuital law.

1. Q → Stationary → Electrostatic field
2. Q → moving (uniform velocity) → Magnetostatic field
3. Q → moving (accelerated velocity) → Electromagnetic wave field

Laws	Integral form	Point Form or Differential form	Interpretation
1) Gauss Law for electrostatic	$\oint_S \vec{D}\cdot d\vec{S} = Q_{encl.}$ Div. Theorem →	$\nabla\cdot\bar{D} = \rho_v$ $Q = \int \rho_v \, dv$	– static charge will produce Electric field density ($\vec{D}$) (Electrostatic)
2) Amperes Circuital law	$\oint_l \vec{H}\cdot d\vec{l} = I_{encl.}$ Stoke's Theorem →	$\nabla \times H = J$ $I = \int J \cdot ds$	– moving charge with uniform speed (velocity) produces magnetic field Intensity (H) (magnetostatic)
Modified Amperes Circuital.	$\oint_l H\cdot dl = I + \int \frac{\partial D}{\partial t} \cdot ds$	$\nabla \times H = J_c + J_D$	
3) Faraday Law of Electromagnetic Induction	$\int_l \bar{E}\cdot d\bar{l} = -\int_s \frac{\partial B}{\partial t} \cdot ds$	$\nabla \times E = -\frac{\partial B}{\partial t}$	– Time varying B/E produces E/B respectively.
4) Gauss law for Magnetostatic	$\oint_S \vec{B}\cdot d\vec{s} = 0$	$\nabla\cdot B = 0$	No isolated magnetic pole can exist