

how to install downloaded drivers zip



How to install and update a computer driver.

Many computer hardware components, like a video card, sound card, or motherboard, require drivers to be installed to function properly. How a driver is saved and packaged determines how it is installed. Below is information about each of the methods developers use to distribute their drivers and install them in Microsoft Windows. Additionally, there are some general insights to help prevent frustrations during the process.

In most situations, the drivers are installed after the hardware has been installed or connected to the computer. If you need help installing hardware, see: [How to install computer hardware](#).

Drivers from a CD or DVD.

Almost all computer and hardware manufacturers include a group of drivers for different hardware devices and often for each of the supported versions of Windows. For example, the driver CD you receive with your printer likely contains the drivers for many different printers and may not have the printer you purchased. When installing the drivers, make sure you are install the drivers for your printer and not another printer model. Also, make sure you are installing it for the version of Windows you are running on your computer.

Below is an example of how a file structure may look on your disc.

For example, if you had a PrinterA200 and were using Windows XP, you would find your drivers in the PrinterA200\WinXP folder. Once the location of the drivers is found, you must determine how the drivers are packaged. If the folder contains executable files or a setup file, you can install the driver using an executable. If the directory contains .inf files, you can install the driver using an inf or use the "have disk" option during the install.

If you have a CD with drivers, but the computer has no functioning disc drive, you can also download the drivers. Or, if you have access to another computer, you can copy the drivers from the CD to a USB flash drive. For help with copying files, see: [How to copy files](#).

Installing drivers from a USB drive or floppy.

After the drivers are copied to a USB flash drive, floppy, or another drive, they can also be installed from that drive. Once the drive is connected to the computer, open Windows Explorer and then the drive letter for the computer drive. For example, if you have a USB drive that is assigned the E: drive when connected, you would open the E: drive.

Once the drivers are found on the drive, you must determine how the drivers are packaged. If the directory contains executable files or a setup file, you can install the driver using an executable. If the directory contains .inf files, you can install the driver using an inf or use the "have disk" option during the install. If the drivers are compressed into a .zip file, you need to uncompress the file.

Downloading and installing a driver.

If you have not yet downloaded the drivers, you can find drivers for your computer through the computer or device manufacturer. For links to the websites of prominent computer hardware manufacturers, see our [hardware drivers index](#).

If you're downloading drivers to install on another device, you can copy or extract the files to a USB flash drive and connect it to the other computer.

After the drivers are downloaded, you must determine how the drivers are packaged. If the directory contains executable files or a setup file, you can install the driver using an executable. If the directory contains .inf files, you can install the driver using an inf or use the "have disk" option during the install. If the drivers are compressed into a .zip file, you need to uncompress the file.

When extracting the drivers, remember where the folder containing the drivers is located since it needs to be known during the driver installation process. We recommend extracting files to a folder on the Windows desktop, as it's an easy place to remember.

Installing a driver from an executable.

Today, many computer and hardware manufacturers are pre-packaging their drivers into executable files or have the drivers installed through the setup file. Double-clicking the executable or setup file should install the drivers to the computer for you.

The executable may be packaged in a compressed file, which means before looking for the setup file, it needs to be uncompressed. For help with uncompressing a file, see: [How to extract or decompress a compressed file](#). If, after uncompressing the file, it still doesn't contain an executable file, setup file, or doesn't install your hardware device, continue with the below recommendations.

Finally, if you're successful with installing your drivers and the computer asks to reboot the computer, make sure to reboot the computer after the driver is installed.

Using the "have disk" option to install drivers.

A computer or hardware manufacturer may place the drivers on a CD, diskette, or folder on the hard drive for Windows to find and use during its hardware detection. Below are steps on how to install drivers for a new device and upgrade a device's driver for this setup.

Installing a new device.

. In the Device Manager, make sure the device you are attempting to install is not already listed from past install attempts. If the device is found, highlight and remove it from Device Manager to prevent any conflicts during the install. Once Device Manager looks okay, reboot the computer. As the computer is rebooting, an Install new hardware wizard should appear if Windows detects the new hardware. Using this wizard, point Windows to the folder containing your drivers on the CD, diskette, USB flash drive, or the folder containing the files you downloaded.

If Windows does not detect any new hardware, open the Control Panel and double-click the Add hardware icon to run the hardware detection wizard. During the steps, you have the option to install custom Windows drivers from a location on disk. Choose to load drivers, then select the folder containing the drivers for your device.

The "Add hardware" icon is only available in Windows XP and prior versions of Windows.

Once drivers are installed, reboot the computer.

Upgrading drivers for a pre-existing device.

. In the Device Manager, locate the device you want to update. Right-click the device and click Properties . In the Properties window, click the Driver tab. Click the Update Driver button. In the Hardware Update Wizard , point Windows to the location of the updated driver files on your hard drive.

Once drivers are installed, reboot the computer.

Install a driver using a .inf file.

Finally, if the above recommendations don't work, the installation instructions for drivers and hardware devices can be contained in the driver .inf file.

Locate the .inf file for your version of Windows. Right-click that file and choose the option for install.

Make sure you install the correct .inf file and not a .inf file for another device or a different version of Windows.

Once you have right-clicked and installed the driver, reboot the computer.

One of the above three recommendations should have installed or updated the drivers successfully onto the computer. If you are still having difficulties getting the device to install, it is possible you are not encountering a hardware issue and not an issue with the drivers. Refer to the troubleshooting steps for your hardware device for additional help and information.

How do I install software downloaded in a Zip file?

If the software you downloaded came in a Zip file (.zip or .zipx) and it includes a Setup program, one option you have is to open the Zip file, click the Tools tab, and click the Unzip and Install button. If no recognizable install file is found in the Zip file, the Unzip and Install button will be unavailable (grayed).

When the WinZip install feature is used it performs these functions:

WinZip extracts all the files to a temporary folder The Setup program (setup.exe) is run WinZip deletes the temporary folder and files.

If the Setup program in your WinZip file is in a folder an error message will display indicating that you should use Unzip and Try instead.

Unzip and Try.

If you open a Zip file and find Unzip and Install is grayed, but you know that the Zip file includes an install program with a different filename; you can either extract the contents of the Zip file and double click the install file or you can use the Unzip and Try button on the Tools tab.

After you click Unzip and Try a dialog will open. You should check the settings and make configuration changes if desired. Then you would click OK . WinZip will perform the following actions:

If the specified folder does not already exist, WinZip will create it. If the folder already exists and contains files, WinZip will delete the files (after asking your permission, of course). This ensures that the folder will contain only files from the current archive. WinZip extracts files in the current archive to the specified folder Optional configuration - WinZip creates a second folder, located in \Windows\Start Menu\Programs. If a folder with the specified name already exists, WinZip will delete it after getting your permission. This ensures that the folder will contain only icons for files in the current archive. Optional configuration - In the second folder, WinZip creates shortcuts to the extracted files. WinZip then opens a folder window which will either display the files that have been unzipped or shortcut icons for the extracted files if you configured this option.

With this done, you can now double click your install file (or the shortcut) to begin installing your software. Then, when you are done, close WinZip and you will have the option to delete the files, folders, and shortcuts that Unzip and Try created.

If you have difficulty installing the software you could look in the Zip file for a ReadMe file (readme.txt, readme.doc, etc) which may include instructions. Otherwise, questions concerning your downloaded software should be directed to the person or company from whom you received the software.

Note: If your downloaded file is an EXE file, it is not a Zip file. It may be a self-extracting Zip file, in which case you do not need to open it in WinZip. You would simply double click the EXE file and click Unzip , noting the target location (Unzip to folder). A setup program may start automatically or you may have to open the target location and double click the setup program manually. Again, questions regarding the use of a downloaded self-extractor should be directed to the person or company from whom you received the software.

If you have any questions about this information, please submit a Technical Support ticket.

mcjpg30.zip Driver Download.

The following files are found inside the driver download file.

Name Size Date Readme.txt 6.4 KB 29 May 2000 mmx/MCMJPG32.DLL 98.3 KB 1 Feb 2000 mmx/MCMJPEG.INF 1.2 KB 16 Mar 1999.

How to Update mcjpg30.zip Device Drivers Quickly & Easily.

Step 1 - Download Your Driver.

To get the mcjpg30.zip driver, click the green download button above. After you complete your download, move on to Step 2 .

If the driver listed is not the right version or operating system, search our driver archive for the correct version. Enter mcjpg30.zip into the search box above and then submit. In the results, choose the best match for your PC and operating system.

Tech Tip: If you are having trouble deciding which is the right driver, try the Driver Update Utility for mcjpg30.zip. It is a software utility which automatically finds and downloads the right driver.

Step 2 - Install Your Driver.

Once you have downloaded your new driver, you'll need to install it. In Windows, use a built-in utility called Device Manager, which allows you to see all of the devices recognized by your system, and the drivers associated with them.

How to Open Device Manager.

In Windows 10 & Windows 8.1 , right-click the Start menu and select Device Manager.

In Windows 8 , swipe up from the bottom, or right-click anywhere on the desktop and choose "All Apps" -> swipe or scroll right and choose "Control Panel" (under Windows System section) -> Hardware and Sound -> Device Manager.

In Windows 7 , click Start -> Control Panel -> Hardware and Sound -> Device Manager.

In Windows Vista , click Start -> Control Panel -> System and Maintenance -> Device Manager.

In Windows XP , click Start -> Control Panel -> Performance and Maintenance -> System-> Hardware tab -> Device Manager button.

How to Install a driver from Device Manager.

Locate the device and model that is having the issue and double-click on it to open the Properties dialog box.

Select the Driver tab.

Click the Update Driver button and follow the instructions.

In most cases, you will need to reboot your computer in order for the driver update to take effect.

Tech Tip: Driver downloads and updates come in a variety of file formats with different file extensions. For example, you may have downloaded an EXE, INF, ZIP, or SYS file. Each file type has a slightly different installation procedure to follow.

For more help, visit our Driver Support Page for step-by-step videos on how to install drivers for every file type.

I have the drivers for my computer downloaded but cannot install them.

i hav downloaded drivers to my hard drive in the form of zip files i hav extracted the files so they r no longer in zip form but i still cannot install these drivers. left clicking on the extracted files does not help neither does double clicking on them. can anyone please help?

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If these do not help post a link to the actual driver(s) which are causing issues.

Usually there are installation instructions on the maker's sites with the drivers and included in the actual driver ZIP files. Usually you have to double click a .EXE or .BAT file to install.

This utility makes it easy to see which versions are loaded :

DriverView - Free - utility displays the list of all device drivers currently loaded on your system. For each driver in the list, additional useful information is displayed: load address of the driver, description, version, product name, company that created the driver, and more.
<http://www.nirsoft.net/utils/driverview.html>

For Drivers check System Maker as fallbacks and Device Maker's which are the most current. Control Panel - Device Manager - Display Adapter - write down the make and complete model of your video adapter - double click - Driver's tab - write down the version info. Now click Update Driver (this may not do anything as MS is far behind certifying drivers) - then Right Click - Uninstall - REBOOT this will refresh the driver stack.

Repeat that for Network - Network Card (NIC), Wifi, Sound, Mouse and Keyboard if 3rd party with their own software and drivers and any other major device drivers you have.

Now go to System Maker's site (Dell, HP, Toshiba as examples) (as rollback) and then Device Maker's site (Realtek, Intel, Nvidia, ATI as examples) and get their latest versions. (Look for BIOS, Chipset and software updates at System Maker's site while there.)

Download - SAVE - go to where you put them - Right Click - RUN AS ADMIN - REBOOT after each installation.

Always check in Device Manager - Drivers tab to be sure the version you are installing actually shows up. This is because some drivers rollback before the latest is installed (sound drivers particularly do this) so install a driver - reboot - check to be sure it is installed and repeat as needed.

Repeat at Device Makers - BTW at Device Makers DO NOT RUN THEIR SCANNER - check manually by model.

Manually look at manufacturer's sites for drivers - and Device Maker's sites. <http://pcsupport.about.com/od/driverssupport/ht/driverdlmfr.htm>

If you update drivers manually then it is a good idea to disable Driver Installations in Windows Updates, this leaves Windows Updates ON however it will not install drivers which will usually be older and cause issues. If Updates suggests a new driver then HIDE it (Right Click on it) and then go look for new ones manually if you wish.

Hope this helps.

Rob Brown - Microsoft MVP <- profile - Windows Expert - Consumer : Bicycle <- Mark Twain said it right.

Do You Need to Use a Driver Cleaner When Updating Drivers?

Some geeks use "driver cleaners" when updating their drivers — generally graphics drivers — to ensure the old driver was completely uninstalled and that no leftover files will conflict with the new driver. But is this necessary?

If you've ever used a driver cleaner, it was probably quite a few years ago. You shouldn't need to run them anymore unless you encounter problems after upgrading drivers.

What is a Driver Cleaner?

Hardware drivers aren't just self-contained pieces of software. When you install something like the NVIDIA or AMD graphics drivers, the installer leaves a variety of individual driver files all over your system.

When you uninstall the existing hardware driver, the uninstaller could fail to clean up properly and leave some of these files behind. For example, perhaps you were upgrading your NVIDIA or AMD graphics driver to the latest version. If the uninstaller failed to remove all the old driver files, you might end up with driver files from two different versions lying around. This could cause problems, as these driver files were never designed to work together. Conflicting driver files could result in crashes, slow-downs, and other glitches.

If you were worried about running into driver conflicts when upgrading, you could uninstall the driver using its standard uninstaller and then go through your system, uninstalling the hardware device and deleting the leftover driver files by hand. A driver cleaner automates this last part — after the driver is uninstalled, the driver cleaner will look for leftover files and delete them for you.

In The Past...

In the past, driver cleaners were much more popular utilities. There was a time when NVIDIA and ATI (now AMD) instructed their users to uninstall their existing graphics drivers before installing the new drivers.

Users uninstalled their existing graphics drivers, rebooted their Windows computers into low-resolution VGA mode, and often ran a driver cleaner to make sure the old drivers were completely removed. They then installed the new graphics drivers and rebooted Windows once again.

Drivers didn't intelligently handle the update process — users had to run the uninstaller manually and users who never ran driver cleaners occasionally ran into problems when NVIDIA or ATI's uninstaller failed to remove the previous driver files completely.

Today Is Different.

We live in a different world today — the process is much more automated. NVIDIA and AMD's graphics drivers automatically check for

updates. When an update is available, they'll download the graphics drivers and update them for you right on the spot. The installer automatically uninstalls the old drivers and installs the new one without even requiring a Windows reboot. The worst you'll see is a momentary black screen while the graphics drivers are switched over.

This update-without-rebooting process is made possible by the Windows Display Driver Model (WDDM) graphics driver architecture, which was introduced in Windows Vista.

Is It Necessary?

First of all, driver cleaners were generally only necessary for graphics drivers. Other drivers could encounter the same problems when updating, but Windows users generally just had trouble with their graphics drivers. You probably shouldn't bother updating most of your hardware drivers anyway, but you should update your graphics drivers if you want the best PC gaming performance you can get.

Driver cleaners were only necessary because users ran into problems when installing new versions of graphics drivers. Many users fell into the habit of running a driver cleaner each time they upgraded their drivers — after uninstalling the previous version and before installing the new one — just to ensure that, after they upgraded, they wouldn't run into any problems.

Users who didn't do this and did run into problems had to uninstall their drivers, run the cleaner to wipe out all traces of drivers, and reinstall the drivers.

So, is running a driver cleaner necessary? Only if you've updated your graphics and experienced crashes or other problems. If you're like most users, you generally upgrade your drivers when prompted and don't notice any problems — or you may not update your graphics drivers at all, which is fine if you never play games on your PC.

Driver cleaners aren't for you unless you run into an actual problem after updating a driver. There's no point in running a driver cleaner just in case — if you're still in the habit of uninstalling drivers and running a driver cleaner each time you update them, stop using the driver cleaner and save yourself some time.

Using a Driver Cleaner.

If you do want to use a driver cleaner, you could download and use something like Guru3D's Driver Sweeper. But don't say we didn't warn you — you probably don't need it. There's a reason this program hasn't been updated in years and doesn't even officially support the final version of Windows 7. Given the lack of updates, we'd recommend against even running this outdated program in the first place.

One thing's for sure — you don't need to spend money to download a driver cleaner. It won't fix typical PC problems or make your computer run faster, whatever scammy websites may say.

In summary, driver cleaners are largely a relic of the past. They were occasionally necessary in the past, but we're now at a point where you shouldn't have to run them.