## Here are the steps we took to integrate OAuth into our application:

- Registering the application: We created a developer account with DocuSign and registered our application in the DocuSign Developer Center. This allowed us to obtain a client ID and a client secret, which are necessary for implementing the OAuth flow.
- 2) **Implementing the OAuth flow**: We implemented the OAuth 2.0 authorization flow in our application using one of the available OAuth libraries for our programming language. The OAuth flow consists of the following steps:
- 3) **Authorization grant**: Upon successful authentication, DocuSign returns an authorization code to our application's callback URL.
- 4) Access token request: We exchanged the authorization code for an access token by making a request to DocuSign's token endpoint using our client ID, client secret, and the authorization code.
- 5) Accessing the API: We used the access token to authenticate our requests to DocuSign's API. The access token has a limited lifespan and needs to be refreshed periodically.
- 6) getConsent() method: this method contain a redirect URL.

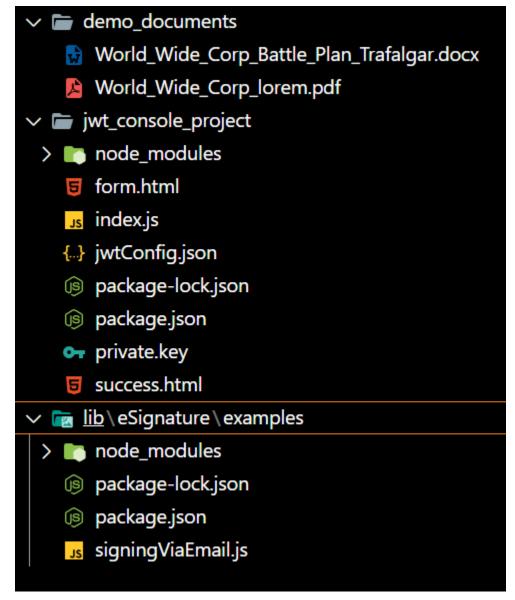
```
var redirectUri = "https://developers.docusign.com/platform/auth/consent";
var consentUrl = `${jwtConfig.dsOauthServer}/oauth/auth?response_type=code&` +
   `scope=${urlScopes}&client_id=${jwtConfig.dsJWTClientId}&` +
   `redirect_uri=${redirectUri}`;
```

7) authenticate() method : This method is use to authenticate the user using their secret keys.

```
const jwtLifeSec = 10 * 60, // requested lifetime for the JWT is 10 min
| dsApi = new docusign.ApiClient();
dsApi.setOAuthBasePath(jwtConfig.dsOauthServer.replace('https://', '')); // it should be domain only.
let rsaKey = fs.readFileSync(jwtConfig.privateKeyLocation);
   const results = await dsApi.requestJWTUserToken(jwtConfig.dsJWTClientId,
     jwtConfig.impersonatedUserGuid, SCOPES, rsaKey,
   jwtLifeSec);
const accessToken = results.body.access_token;
  const userInfoResults = await dsApi.getUserInfo(accessToken);
       use the default account
   let userInfo = userInfoResults.accounts.find(account =>
     account.isDefault === "true");
     accessToken: results.body.access_token,
     apiAccountId: userInfo.accountId,
basePath: `${userInfo.baseUri}/restapi`
   catch (e) {
   console.log(e);
   let body = e.response && e.response.body;
       Determine the source of the error
       (body) {
      // The user needs to grant consent
if (body.error && body.error === 'consent_required') {
   if (getConsent()) { return authenticate(); };
        // Consent has been granted. Show status code for DocuSign API error
this._debug_log(`\nAPI problem: Status code ${e.response.status}, message body:
${JSON.stringify(body, null, 4)}\n\n`);
```

Here jwtLifeSec is used for a lifetime of JWT token.

## 8) Folder structure:

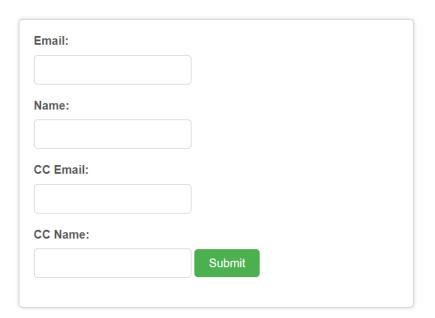


Index.js is the main file that contains the express app.

```
app.get('/', async (req, res) => {
    res.sendFile(__dirname + "/form.html");
119
120
121
122
123
       app.post('/sendemail', async (req, res) => {
124
125
            let accountInfo = await authenticate();
126
            let args = getArgs(accountInfo.apiAccountId, accountInfo.accessToken, accountInfo.basePath,
            req.body.email, req.body.name, req.body.ccemail, req.body.ccname);
let envelopeId = signingViaEmail.sendEnvelope(args);
127
128
129
            console.log(envelopeId);
            res.sendFile(__dirname + "/success.html");
130
131
132
          catch {
            res.send('<h1>Fail to sent email</h1>');
133
135
136
137
       app.listen(port, () => {
138
         console.log(`Example app listening on port ${port}`)
139
```

form.html file has fields like signerEmail, signerName, ccEmail, and ccName. I can also add fields like emailSubject, emailMessage, etc.

## 9) UI:



## Your email has been sent successfully!

Thank you for contacting us. We will get back to you as soon as possible.