

Gmail Functionality Preservation Guide

Original Gmail Implementation (script.js)

The original script.js implements Gmail functionality with these key components:

1. OAuth Flow:

- `initiateGmailAuth()`: Begins the OAuth process
- `generateRandomState()`: Creates a random state for OAuth security
- `handleOAuthCallback()`: Processes the OAuth response
- `checkForOAuthCallback()`: Checks for OAuth callbacks on load

2. API Initialization:

- `gapiLoaded()`: Initializes GAPI client
- `gisLoaded()`: Initializes Google Identity Services
- `loadGmailApi()`: Loads the Gmail API

3. Email Processing:

- `startReadingEmails()`: Begins reading emails
- `readEmails()`: Fetches emails from Gmail API
- `getEmailDetails()`: Gets details for a specific email
- `readEmailsOneByOne()`: Reads emails with voice prompts
- `waitForNextCommandWithTimeout()`: Waits for voice command with timeout

4. State Management:

- `handleGmailAuthSuccess()`: Handles successful authentication
- `handleGmailAuthFailure()`: Handles failed authentication
- `handleGmailCommands()`: Processes Gmail voice commands
- `startGmailCommandLoop()`: Starts a loop to listen for Gmail commands
- `handleGmailSignout()`: Signs out of Gmail

Refactored GmailManager.js

The refactored GmailManager.js implements much of this functionality but there are some areas to address:

javascript

```
// Example of refactored GmailManager (simplified)
export class GmailManager {
  constructor(websocketManager, speechManager) {
    this.websocket = websocketManager;
    this.speech = speechManager;
    this.tokenClient = null;
    this.gapiInited = false;
    this.gisInited = false;
    this.gmailCommandAttempts = 0;
    this.MAX_GMAIL_COMMAND_ATTEMPTS = 3;
    this.authHandled = false;
  }

  // Methods...
}
```

Gaps and Issues to Address

1. Missing State Management

The GmailManager should handle state transitions that were previously managed by the wakeWordState variable. Add a proper state management system:

javascript

```
// Add to GmailManager
this.state = {
  isAuthorized: false,
  isReading: false,
  currentEmailIndex: 0,
  totalEmails: 0,
  commandMode: 'inactive' // 'inactive', 'reading', 'awaiting_command'
};

updateState(newState) {
  this.state = { ...this.state, ...newState };
  console.log('Gmail state updated:', this.state);
}
```

2. Improved Email Reading Loop

The original implementation uses multiple nested functions for email reading. Refactor for clarity:

javascript

```

async readEmailsOneByOne(emails) {
  this.updateState({
    isReading: true,
    currentEmailIndex: 0,
    totalEmails: emails.length
  });

  while (this.state.currentEmailIndex < this.state.totalEmails) {
    const email = emails[this.state.currentEmailIndex];

    // Announce current email
    await this.announceCurrentEmail(email);

    // Process command for this email
    const command = await this.getNextEmailCommand();

    if (command === "next") {
      this.updateState({ currentEmailIndex: this.state.currentEmailIndex + 1 });
    } else if (command === "finish") {
      break;
    }
  }

  await this.finishEmailReading();
}

async announceCurrentEmail(email) {
  const emailContent = `Email ${this.state.currentEmailIndex + 1} of ${this.state.totalEmails}
    From ${email.from}: Subject: ${email.subject}`;
  return this.speech.speakFeedback(emailContent);
}

async getNextEmailCommand() {
  this.updateState({ commandMode: 'awaiting_command' });

  await this.speech.speakFeedback("Say 'next' for the next email or 'finish' to stop.");

  try {
    const command = await this.waitForCommand(20000);

    if (command === "timeout") {
      await this.speech.speakFeedback("No command received. Please try again.");
      return await this.getNextEmailCommand();
    }
  }
}

```

```
    } else if (command.includes("finish")) {
        return "finish";
    } else if (command.includes("next")) {
        return "next";
    } else {
        await this.speech.speakFeedback("Command not recognized. Please say 'next' or 'finish'");
        return await this.getNextEmailCommand();
    }
} catch (error) {
    console.error("Error waiting for command:", error);
    await this.speech.speakFeedback("Error processing command. Please try again.");
    return await this.getNextEmailCommand();
}
}
```

3. OAuth Flow Improvements

The OAuth flow needs careful handling to maintain security and reliability:

javascript

```

async initiateGmailAuth() {
  console.log("Starting Gmail authentication process");
  const accessToken = localStorage.getItem('gmail_access_token');

  if (!accessToken) {
    console.log("No access token found, initiating OAuth flow");

    // Use CONFIG for client ID and redirect URI
    const clientId = CONFIG.GMAIL.CLIENT_ID;
    const redirectUri = encodeURIComponent(CONFIG.GMAIL.REDIRECT_URI);
    const scope = encodeURIComponent(CONFIG.GMAIL.SCOPE);
    const state = encodeURIComponent(this.generateRandomState());

    const authUrl = `https://accounts.google.com/o/oauth2/v2/auth?` +
      `client_id=${clientId}&` +
      `redirect_uri=${redirectUri}&` +
      `response_type=token&` +
      `scope=${scope}&` +
      `state=${state}&` +
      `include_granted_scopes=true`;

    // Show the auth prompt UI element
    document.getElementById('gmailAuthPrompt').style.display = 'block';

    const authWindow = window.open(authUrl, 'Gmail Authorization', 'width=600,height=600');

    if (authWindow) {
      this.setupAuthMessageListener(authWindow);
    } else {
      console.error("Could not open authorization window");
      await this.speech.speakFeedback("Could not open Gmail authorization window. Please");
      document.getElementById('gmailAuthPrompt').style.display = 'none';
    }
  } else {
    console.log("Using existing access token");
    await this.handleGmailAuthSuccess();
  }
}

setupAuthMessageListener(authWindow) {
  window.addEventListener('message', async (event) => {
    // Only accept messages from our redirect URI origin
    const redirectOrigin = new URL(CONFIG.GMAIL.REDIRECT_URI).origin;

```



```

    if (event.origin !== redirectOrigin) {
        console.warn("Unexpected origin for OAuth callback:", event.origin);
        return;
    }

    if (event.data.type === 'OAUTH_CALLBACK') {
        console.log("Received OAuth callback");
        document.getElementById('gmailAuthPrompt').style.display = 'none';

        if (event.data.accessToken) {
            localStorage.setItem('gmail_access_token', event.data.accessToken);
            await this.handleGmailAuthSuccess();
        } else {
            await this.handleGmailAuthFailure("No access token received");
        }
    }

    if (event.data.type === 'OAUTH_CLOSE_WINDOW') {
        authWindow.close();
    }
}, false);
}

```

4. Error Handling and Recovery

Add comprehensive error handling for Gmail operations:

javascript

```

async loadGmailApi() {
  return new Promise((resolve, reject) => {
    try {
      if (!this.gapiInited) {
        gapi.load('client', async () => {
          try {
            await gapi.client.init({
              apiKey: CONFIG.GMAIL.API_KEY,
              discoveryDocs: [CONFIG.GMAIL.DISCOVERY_DOC],
            });
            console.log("Gmail API initialized and loaded");
            this.gapiInited = true;
            resolve();
          } catch (error) {
            console.error("Error initializing Gmail API:", error);
            reject(error);
          }
        });
      } else {
        gapi.client.load('gmail', 'v1', () => {
          console.log("Gmail API loaded");
          resolve();
        });
      }
    } catch (error) {
      console.error("Critical error loading Gmail API:", error);
      reject(error);
    }
  });
}

```

```

async getEmailDetails(messageId) {
  let retryCount = 0;
  const maxRetries = 3;

  while (retryCount < maxRetries) {
    try {
      const response = await gapi.client.gmail.users.messages.get({
        'userId': 'me',
        'id': messageId
      });

      const message = response.result;
    }
  }
}

```

```

    const headers = message.payload.headers;
    const subject = headers.find(header => header.name === "Subject")?.value || "No subject";
    const from = headers.find(header => header.name === "From")?.value || "Unknown sender";

    return { subject, from };
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(`Error getting email details (attempt ${retryCount + 1}):`, err);
    retryCount++;

    if (retryCount < maxRetries) {
      // Exponential backoff
      await new Promise(resolve => setTimeout(resolve, 1000 * Math.pow(2, retryCount)));
    } else {
      return {
        subject: 'Error retrieving subject',
        from: 'Error retrieving sender',
        error: err
      };
    }
  }
}

```

5. Ensuring Clean Command Transitions

Add clean transition methods for moving between states:

javascript

```
async cycleToMainMenu() {
  console.log("Cycling to main menu from Gmail");
  this.updateState({
    isReading: false,
    commandMode: 'inactive'
  });

  await this.speech.speakFeedback("Email reading finished. Returning to main menu.");

  // Signal to SpeechManager to return to listening state
  if (this.speech) {
    this.speech.wakeWordState = 'listening';
    await this.speech.cycleToMainMenu();
  }
}

async handleGmailSignout() {
  localStorage.removeItem('gmail_access_token');
  this.updateState({
    isAuthorized: false,
    isReading: false,
    commandMode: 'inactive'
  });

  await this.speech.speakFeedback("Signed out of Gmail.");

  // Return to main menu
  if (this.speech) {
    this.speech.wakeWordState = 'listening';
    await this.speech.cycleToMainMenu();
  }
}
```

Integration with App.js

Ensure proper initialization in App.js:

javascript

```
// In App.js constructor
this.gmail = new GmailManager(this.websocket, this.speech);

// Connect speech to gmail for transitions
this.speech.gmail = this.gmail;

// Initialize Gmail API if scripts are loaded
if (typeof gapi !== 'undefined') {
  this.gmail.checkForOAuthCallback();
}
```

Required HTML Changes

Add needed HTML elements for Gmail integration:

html

```
<!-- Add to index.html before closing body tag -->
<script async defer src="https://apis.google.com/js/api.js" onload="window.gapiLoaded && window
<script async defer src="https://accounts.google.com/gsi/client" onload="window.gisLoaded && wi

<div id="gmailAuthPrompt" style="display: none; background-color: yellow; padding: 10px; margir
  Please check your browser windows for a Google authorization prompt.
  Complete the authorization process, then say "retry Gmail" to continue.
</div>
```



Connection with SpeechManager

The Gmail commands need to be properly handled by SpeechManager:

javascript

```
// Add this to SpeechManager's handleMenuCommand method
else if (command.includes("gmail")) {
  if (window.rentAHal.gmail) {
    await this.speakFeedback("Accessing Gmail...");
    this.wakeWordState = 'gmail';
    await window.rentAHal.gmail.initiateGmailAuth();
  } else {
    await this.speakFeedback("Gmail service is not available at the moment.");
    await this.cycleToMainMenu();
  }
}
```

Service Worker Integration

If you're using a service worker, ensure it doesn't cache the OAuth redirect:

javascript

```
// In service-worker.js
self.addEventListener('fetch', (event) => {
  // Don't cache OAuth redirects or API calls
  if (event.request.url.includes('oauth') ||
    event.request.url.includes('googleapis.com')) {
    return;
  }
  // Handle other fetches
  // ...
});
```

Testing Gmail Integration

1. OAuth Flow Test:

- Clear localStorage and test complete flow
- Verify token storage
- Test refreshing token

2. Email Reading Test:

- Test with various email counts
- Verify proper reading of emails
- Test command recognition

3. **Error Recovery Test:**

- Test with network disconnection
- Test with invalid tokens
- Test with API errors

4. **Voice Command Test:**

- Test all Gmail voice commands
- Verify command recognition accuracy
- Test transitions between modes

By following these guidelines, the Gmail functionality should be successfully preserved during the refactoring process.