04.2 - Lucky Sum

Write a function named `lucky_sum` that accepts two integer values as arguments. The function should calculate and return the sum of the "lucky numbers" which are all of the numbers from the smallest argument to the largest argument that are not divisible by 3. For example, if the numbers 6 and 13 are passed as arguments to the function, your function should sum the numbers 7, 8, 10, 11, and 13, and then return the result. Finally, complete the template's `main` function so that the program prompts the user to enter two integer values, calculates the lucky sum using your `lucky_sum` function, and displays the returned value.

Notes

- The arguments can be given in either order.
- The arguments should be included in the sum if they are not divisible by three.
- The function should not print anything. Keep all printing in the `main` function.

Test your program with the data in Table 1. Finally, format your program to match the sample terminal. Your output should exactly match the sample output, character for character, including all white space and punctuation. User input in the sample has been highlighted in Pappy's Purple to distinguish it from the program's output, but your user input does not need to be colored. Save your program as `lucky_sum_login.py`, where `login` is your Purdue login. Then submit it along with a screenshot showing a run of **all 3** of the test cases.

Input		Output
First	Second	Lucky Sum
109	2165	1,559,964
57	42	495
−11	−101	−3,431

Table 1: Lucky Sum test data.

Terminal

```
$ python lucky_sum_login.py
Enter the first integer: 109
Enter the second integer: 2165
The sum of the lucky numbers is 1,559,964.
```