Write a method named secondHalfLetters that accepts a string as its parameter and returns an integer representing how many of letters in the string come from the second half of the alphabet (that is, have values of 'n' through 'z' inclusive). Compare case-insensitively, such that uppercase values of 'N' through 'Z' also count. For example, the call secondHalfLetters("ruminates") should return 5 because the 'r', 'u', 'n', 't', and 's' come from the second half of the alphabet. You may assume that every character in the string is a letter.

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\* Shannon Murphy

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import java.util.\*;

public class MidTerm {

public static void main(String[] args) {

int int1 = 0, int2 = 0;

Scanner console = new Scanner(System.in);

System.out.print("Please enter two integers, separated by a space: ");

int1 = console.nextInt();

int2 = console.nextInt();

int result = sumEvens(int1, int2);

if(result > 30) {

System.out.println(result + " - That's pretty BIG!");

}

else {

System.out.println(result + " - Well that's nothing...");

}

}

public static int sumEvens(int num1, int num2) {

int sum = 0;

if(num1 < num2) {

for(int i = num2; i >= num1; i--) {

if(i % 2 == 0) {

sum += i;

}

}

}

else if(num1 > num2) {

for(int i = num1; i >= num2; i--) {

if(i % 2 == 0) {

sum += i;

}

}

}

return sum;

}

}