1   The Next Integer

1.1   neoESPA

The neoESPA is a new improved ESPA, an assignment evaluation system. It is an automatic judging system derived from ESPA (Evaluation System for Programming Assignments by Prof. Cho). To use neoESPA, you should sign up with your student ID at the homepage `http://neoespa.pusan.ac.kr`.

1.2   Reading and Writing an Integer

You can use `scanf` to read an integer n from standard input. You can use `printf` to write n to standard output. Since these functions are declared as standard library functions, you have to include the header file `<stdio.h>` to use these functions. Also, the variable n should be declared as an `int`. The following shows a sample program to echo an integer.

```c
#include <stdio.h>

int main()
{
    int n = 0;

    scanf("%d", &n);
    printf("%d\n", n);

    return 0;
}
```

Note that `scanf` in Line 7 accepts `&n` rather than `n`, where `&n` denotes the address of `n`. Please note, also, that `scanf` returns the number of items converted successfully. You may check the return value of `scanf` using an `if` statement with the comparison operator `==`.

1.3   Programming Lab 1: next.c

Write a program to read an integer n and print the next integer, i.e. $n + 1$. If it is not an integer, print `NaN` instead.

Additional requirements for bonus points

- Make `main` to `return` an integer zero, but do not use the literal `0` in your program.

The input consists of a single line containing a decimal integer n. Your program should print the next number $(n + 1)$ in a decimal form.

Input	Output
8	9
15	16
one	NaN