When a subclass inherits from a superclass, it also inherits its methods; however, it can also *override* the superclass methods (as well as declare and implement new ones). Consider the following *Sports* class:

```
class Sports{
    String getName(){
        return "Generic Sports";
    }
    void getNumberOfTeamMembers(){
        System.out.println( "Each team has n players in " + getName() );
    }
}
```

Next, we create a *Soccer* class that inherits from the *Sports* class. We can override the *getName* method and return a different, subclass-specific string:

```
class Soccer extends Sports{
    @Override
    String getName(){
        return "Soccer Class";
    }
}
```

Note: When overriding a method, you should precede it with the `@Override` annotation. The parameter(s) and return type of an overridden method must be exactly the same as those of the method inherited from the supertype.

Task
Complete the code in your editor by writing an overridden *getNumberOfTeamMembers* method that prints the same statement as the superclass' *getNumberOfTeamMembers* method, except that it replaces n with 11 (the number of players on a Soccer team).

Output Format

When executed, your completed code should print the following:

```
Generic Sports
Each team has n players in Generic Sports
Soccer Class
Each team has 11 players in Soccer Class
```