SQL Schema

Table: Employees

+-------------+----------+

| Column Name | Type |

+-------------+----------+

| employee\_id | int |

| name | varchar |

| manager\_id | int |

| salary | int |

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employee\_id is the primary key for this table.

This table contains information about the employees, their salary, and the id of their manager. Some employees do not have a manager (manager\_id is null).

Write an SQL query to report the ids of the employees whose manager left the company and their salary is strictly less than $30000. When a manager leaves the company, their information is deleted from the Employees table.

Return the result table ordered by employee\_id.

The query result format is in the following example.

**Example 1:**

**Input:**

Employees table:

+-------------+-----------+------------+--------+

| employee\_id | name | manager\_id | salary |

+-------------+-----------+------------+--------+

| 3 | Mila | 9 | 60301 |

| 12 | Antonella | null | 31000 |

| 13 | Emery | null | 67084 |

| 1 | Kalel | 11 | 21241 |

| 9 | Mikaela | null | 50937 |

| 11 | Joziah | 6 | 28485 |

+-------------+-----------+------------+--------+

**Output:**

+-------------+

| employee\_id |

+-------------+

| 11 |

+-------------+

**Explanation:**

The employees with a salary less than $30000 are 1 and 11.

The manager of employee 1 is still in the company.

The manager of employee 11 is employee 6 who left the company, so we return employee 11.