Table: `Employees`

```
+-------------+----------+
| Column Name | Type     |
+-------------+----------+
| employee_id | int      |
| name        | varchar  |
| manager_id  | int      |
| salary      | int      |
+-------------+----------+
```
employee_id is the primary key for this table.
This table contains information about the employees, their salary, and the ID of their manag

Write an SQL query to report the IDs of the employees whose salary is strictly
less than $30000 and whose manager left the company. When a manager leaves
the company, their information is deleted from the `Employees` table, but the
reports still have their `manager_id` set to the manager that left.

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 (Kalel) and 11 (Joziah).
```

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Kalel's manager is employee 11, who is still in the company (Joziah).
Joziah's manager is employee 6, who left the company because there is no row for employe