Structure Arguments

Structures may be passed as arguments to functions; they may also be returned from functions. Specify the structure type as the parameter or return type.

We can use this to get around the inconvenience of the missing structure aggregate operations. Although we **cannot** compare two structures with `==` or `!=`, we can write a function to supply the necessary operation, like this:

```
bool equals(Date lhs, Date rhs)
{
    return lhs.month == rhs.month &&
        lhs.day == rhs.day && lhs.year == rhs.year;
}
```

The function `equals()` takes two `Date` arguments and returns `true` if they are equal and `false`, otherwise. Use the function like this:

```
if (equals(d1, d2)) cout << "equal" << endl;
```

*The parameter names **lhs** and **rhs** are shorthand for left-hand-side and right-hand-side, and are commonly use with functions that mimic the built-in operators.*