Minimum Coins Reverse

There are N coins, each showing either heads or tails. We would like all the coins to form a sequence of alternating heads and tails. What is the minimum number of coins that must be reversed to achieve this?

Write a function:

```
int solution(vector <int> &A)
```

That, given an array A consisting of N integers representing the coins, returns the minimum number of coins that must be reversed. Consecutive elements of array A represent consecutive coins and contain either a 0 (heads) or a 1 (tails).

Examples:

1. Given array A = (1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1), the function should return 1. After reversing the sixth coin, we achieve an alternating sequence of coins (1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0).

2. Given array A = (1, 1, 0, 1, 1), the function should return 2. After reversing the first and fifth coins, we achieve an alternating sequence (0, 1, 0, 1, 0).

3. Given array A = (0, 1, 0), the function should return 0. The sequence of coins is already alternating.

4. Given array A = (0, 1, 1, 0), the function should return 2. We can reverse the first and second coins to get the sequence: (1, 0, 1, 0).

Assume that,

- N is an integer within the range (1, 100);
- Each element of array A is an integer that can have one of the following values: 0, 1.