Start building the big data analysis solution using IBM Cloud Databases. Create an IBM Cloud account, choose the appropriate database service (e.g., Db2, MongoDB), and set up a database instance. Develop queries or scripts to explore and analyze the selected dataset. Perform basic data cleaning and transformation as needed.

1. **Create an IBM Cloud Account:**
   * Go to the IBM Cloud website and sign up for an account if you don't already have one.
2. **Choose a Database Service:**
   * IBM offers various database services, including Db2, MongoDB, and others. Select the one that best suits your project requirements.
3. **Set Up a Database Instance:**
   * Once you've chosen your database service, create a new instance of the selected database. You will need to configure the instance with the necessary settings, such as storage, access controls, and connection details.
4. **Import or Ingest Data:**
   * Depending on your dataset, you may need to import or ingest your data into the database. This can often be done through data import tools or scripts provided by the database service.
5. **Develop Queries or Scripts:**
   * Use your preferred programming language and tools to develop queries or scripts for data analysis. For example, if you're using Db2, you might write SQL queries. If you're working with MongoDB, you'd use MongoDB query language.
6. **Data Cleaning and Transformation:**
   * Before performing in-depth analysis, clean and transform your data as needed. This might involve handling missing values, removing duplicates, and converting data types. Many databases offer tools and functions for this purpose.
7. **Analyze the Data:**
   * Run your queries and scripts to explore and analyze the dataset. You can extract insights, perform statistical analysis, or generate visualizations depending on your project's goals.
8. **Optimize for Big Data:**
   * If you're working with a large dataset, consider optimizing your queries and database performance. This may involve indexing, partitioning, or other techniques to improve query speed.
9. **Store Results:**
   * If necessary, store the results of your analysis back in the database or export them for reporting or further analysis.
10. **Secure and Monitor:**
    * Implement security measures to protect your data and monitor your database for performance and security issues.