UI buttons in SwiftUI are created using the Button view. The Button view takes a closure as an argument, which is executed when the button is tapped.

To create a simple button, you simply pass a title to the Button view:

```
Swift
Button("Tap Me") {}
```

This will create a button with the title "Tap Me". When the button is tapped, the empty closure will be executed.

You can also add other views to the Button view to create more complex buttons. For example, the following code creates a button with an image and a title:

This will create a button with a red heart image and the title "Tap Me". When the button is tapped, the empty closure will be executed.

Buttons can also be customized using a variety of modifiers, such as <code>backgroundColor()</code>, <code>foregroundColor()</code>, and <code>font()</code>. For example, the following code creates a green button with white text:

```
Swift
Button("Tap Me") {
    // Code to execute when the button is tapped
}
.backgroundColor(.green)
.foregroundColor(.white)
```

Buttons can also be disabled using the <code>disabled()</code> modifier. For example, the following code creates a disabled button:

```
Swift
Button("Tap Me") {
```

```
// Code to execute when the button is tapped
}
.disabled(true)
```

This button will be grayed out and will not be tappable.

Buttons are a versatile and powerful UI element that can be used to create a variety of different interactions in your SwiftUI apps.

Here are some additional tips for using buttons in SwiftUI:

- You can use buttons to trigger actions, such as navigating to another screen, performing a network request, or saving data.
- You can use buttons to display information, such as a user's profile picture or the number of items in a shopping cart.
- You can use buttons to customize the appearance of your app, such as by using different colors and fonts.
- You can use buttons to create custom UI elements, such as a tab bar or a toolbar.

I hope this helps!