1.

To find the vertical asymptote :
We must set the denominator equal to 0 and solve:
$e^4-256=0$
$(e^2-16)(e^2+16)=0$
$(e^2-16)=0$
$(e-4)(e+4)=0$
$e=4$ or $e=-4$
There is vertical asymptote at $e=4$ and at $e=-4$
To find the horizontal asymptote :
First we must compare the degrees of the polynomials.
The numerator contains a 3^{rd} degree polynomial while the denominator contains a 4^{th} degree polynomial.
Since the polynomial in the numerator is a lower degree than the denominator, the horizontal asymptote is located at $n=0$.
To find the oblique asymptote :
Since the degrees of the numerator are less than the degrees of the denominator, this rational does not have an oblique asymptote